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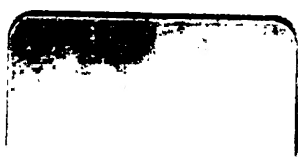
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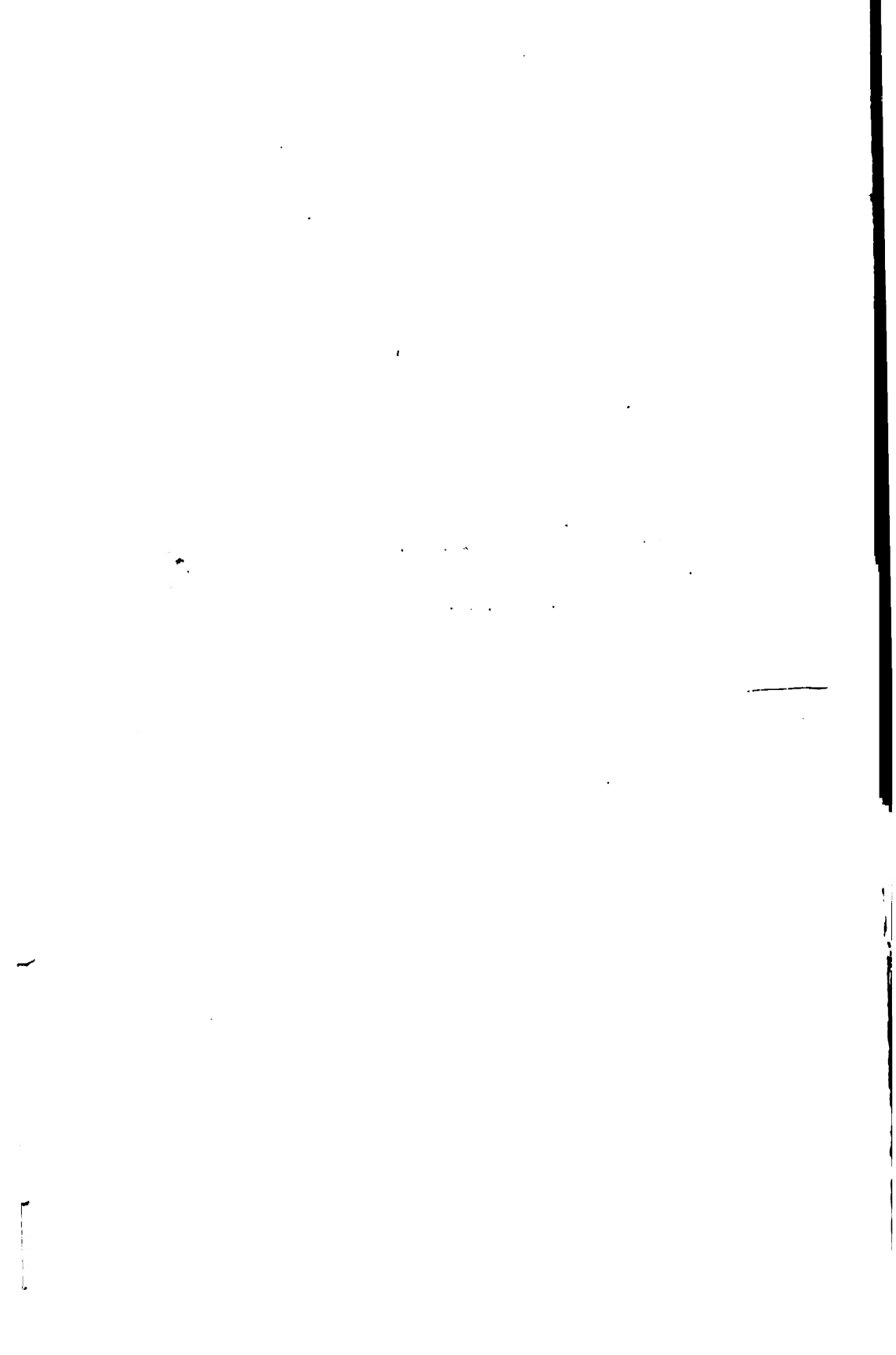


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PLYMOUTH

STEARN

HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH

VOLUME I .



HISTORY
OF
PLYMOUTH
NEW HAMPSHIRE

VOLUME I. NARRATIVE—VOLUME II. GENEALOGIES

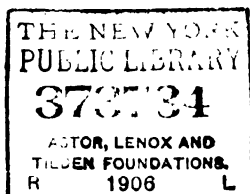
VOLUME I

EZRA S. STEARNS, A.M.

MEMBER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL, NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC
GENEALOGICAL AND AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES

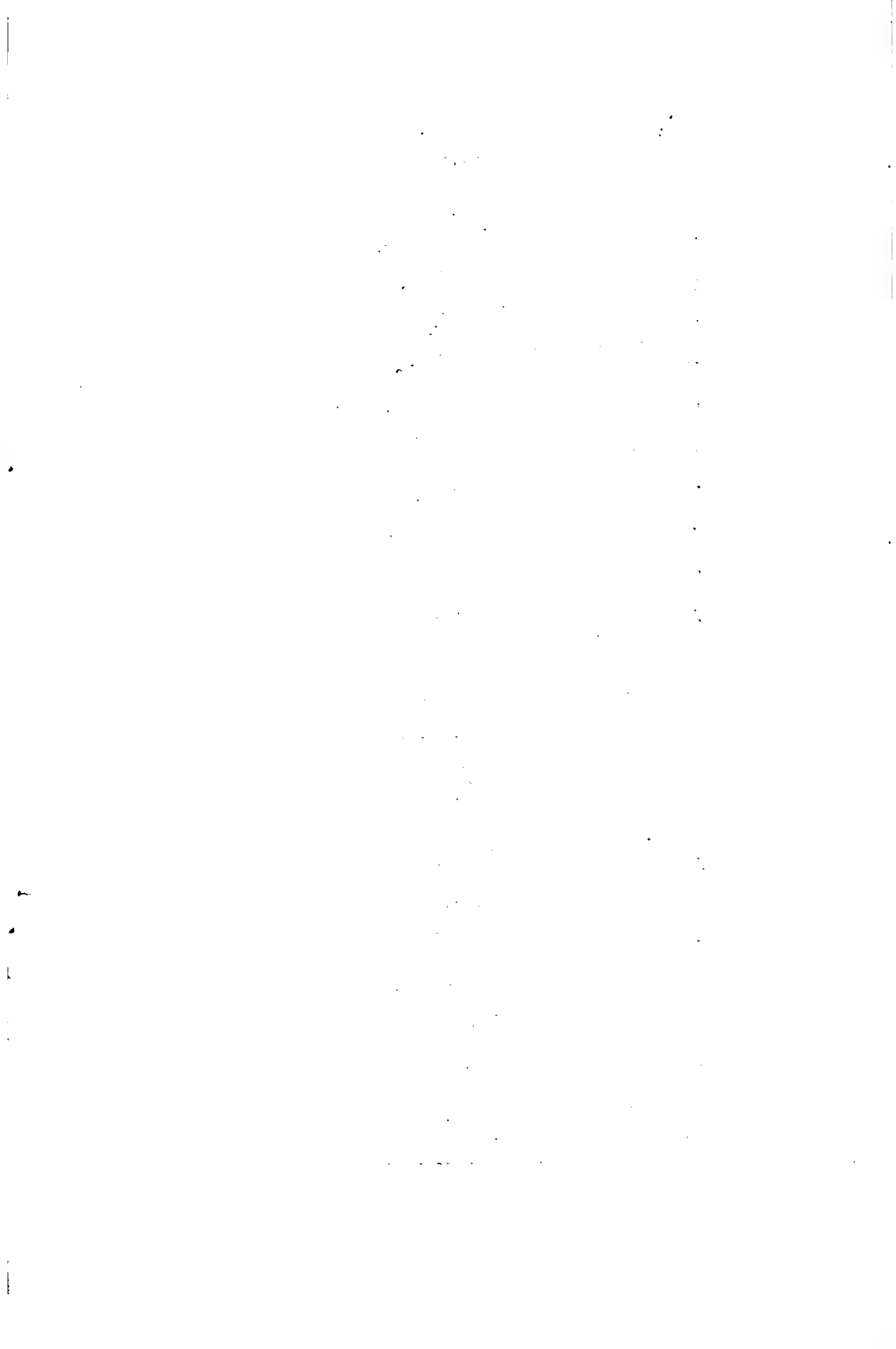
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1906



PLYMOUTH! My childhood's cherished home
By Pemigewasset's side,
My thoughts to thee still fondly roam
With never failing pride.
What though the ruthless hand of Time,
And man's, more ruthless still,
Have swept the glories of your prime
From homestead vale and hill,
Yet memory wanders with delight,
Amid your woods and streams,
Where lurks the ever beckoning sprite
Of youth's departed dreams.
Though saddening thoughts will cluster round
Where once our homestead stood,
Like standing on a funeral mound
In retrospective mood,
While vanished joys and early loves
Like haunting mourners stand,
And long-stilled voices from their coves
Reflect the shadowy band,
Still beauty lingers 'mid decay,
With fading glories blent,
As round the broken vase of clay
Will cling the roses' scent.
I gaze enraptured on your hills
Which compass you around
Like sentinels, whose silence thrills,
To guard enchanted ground.
While northward grandeur bold and clear
Confronts the searching eye,
Where Pelion upon Ossa rear
Those cloud-capped hills on high.
Down through the valley's peaceful glades
The Pemigewasset flows,
A mirror of the lights and shades
That in its depths repose.
Its source amid the granite walls
Springs pure and fresh and free,
And hastening to its destined falls,
Commingle, seeks the sea.
Like niche reserved for household gods
In memory's sacred cell,
I'll shrine thee, Plymouth, till thy sods
Shall cover me as well.
And thou, fair river, onward glide,
Thou to thy course art true;
May I, with all my human pride,
A lesson learn from you.

WALTER M. ROGERS.



PREFACE.

IN a perusal of this volume the reader is invited to bear in mind that the records of Plymouth to the year 1799 are lost apparently beyond a hope of recovery. This loss in a small measure is compensated by the fortunate preservation of the original warrants and the town clerk's minutes of the proceedings of a few of the town meetings from 1766 to 1799. On account of this serious break in the records of Plymouth a few subjects are omitted and others are treated more briefly than the author desired.

Plymouth from the beginning has occupied a prominent position in Grafton County, and the attitude and influence of the town in county affairs have received attention in the following pages. During the War of the Revolution the record of the town is the continued story of patriotism and sacrifice. The chapters relating to this feature of the History of Plymouth have been carefully written, and to the narrative of individual service has been added an account of the attitude of the town and the intimate connection of Plymouth with the related affairs of the county and State.

The most gratifying reward for writing the History of Plymouth is found in the pleasing memories that linger when the work is done. Representing the town, the committee in a kind and efficient manner has rendered valuable assistance, and to each of them I am under an obligation that passes from the relations of associates to the higher plane of regard and friendship.

From Otis G. Hammond of the State Library, Edward N. Pearson, Secretary of State, Alvin Burleigh, George H. Adams, Rodney E. Smythe, and William J. Randolph of Plymouth, and from my brother Samuel Henry Stearns I have received many favors, and to them I am deeply indebted.

EZRA S. STEARNS.

FITCHBURG, MASS., 1905.

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FINAL REPORT OF THE TOWN HISTORY COMMITTEE.

DISCUSSION among certain citizens concerning the desirability of a history of Plymouth led to action by the town, which at the annual meeting, March 12, 1895, upon motion of John Keniston, passed the following vote:—

“Voted that a history of the town of Plymouth be prepared by and under the direction of a committee of seven members, consisting of the ministers of the three local churches and four other members to be appointed by the selectmen, with the following provisos:—

“The board shall organize itself; shall make a brief report of its doings at each annual town meeting; shall be authorized to expend not exceeding fifty dollars annually, the money to be paid by the town from moneys not otherwise appropriated.”

Additional sums of money have been appropriated by the town at its annual meetings, and the receipts and expenditures under these appropriations are shown in the printed reports of the treasurer of the committee.

The original *ex officio* members of the committee were:—

Rev. Frank G. Clark, Congregationalist,
Rev. George N. Dorr, Methodist Episcopal,
Rev. Noel E. Spicer, Universalist;

and those appointed by the selectmen were:—

John Keniston,	Dean S. Currier,
Dr. Robert Burns,	Frank W. Russell.

At the first meeting of the committee, April 26, 1895, Frank W. Russell was elected chairman and Dean S. Currier secretary and treasurer.

Rev. Frank G. Clark, upon his removal from town in 1904 was succeeded by Rev. Clinton W. Wilson. Rev. George N. Dorr has been followed by Rev. John A. Bowler, Rev. J. H. Emerson, Rev. Willis M. Cleaveland, Rev. Robert T. Wolcott, and Rev. E. C. E. Dorion. Rev. Noel E. Spicer has given way to Rev. W. A. Williams, and he to Rev. Bernard C. Ruggles. In 1899 Dean S. Currier left Plymouth, and his place as secretary and treasurer has been filled by Wm. G. Hull. Dr. Robert Burns has been absent from Plymouth since the Spanish-American war of 1898, and no appointment to that vacancy has been made.

Soon after its organization the committee distributed blanks for family record to the members and descendants of Plymouth families. These blanks were accompanied by circulars indicating the manner in which they were to be filled out, and referring to various sources of information, but the replies received were few and meagre. It was apparent that if the wish of the town to secure its history was to be realized the task must be confided to *one* man who was experienced in work of that nature and could devote his entire time to it. In April, 1899, Rev. Moses T. Runnels was engaged as town historian. He had previously shown himself well qualified for the position, his History of Sanbornton being esteemed by competent critics a "Classic" among town histories. Mr. Runnels proved both faithful and able, and he gathered much genealogical material, but his labors were terminated by his death in March, 1902. In April, 1902, Rev. John L. Merrill, formerly of Newbury, Vt., but then of Fitchburg, Mass., consented to continue the history, but in a few weeks ill health compelled him to relinquish the undertaking.

In May, 1902, the committee secured the services of Hon. Ezra S. Stearns, now of Fitchburg, Mass., but long a resident of New Hampshire, with the understanding that he was to write a volume of history and to revise and complete the volume of

genealogy and superintend the publication. Mr. Stearns was no novice in an enterprise of this character, being already widely and favorably known as the author of the histories of Rindge, N. H., and Ashburnham, Mass., and the compiler of a revision of the genealogical portion of the History of Littleton, N. H. He at once entered upon his duties with zeal and has performed them with marked ability. In all transactions with Mr. Stearns the committee has found him welcoming suggestion, tolerant of criticism, and laudably ambitious to produce a history that would be creditable to him and useful to present and former residents of Plymouth and their posterity. The committee considers that he has accomplished this purpose.

The town having voted at its annual meeting, March 8, 1904, "to authorize the selectmen to guarantee the cost of printing the town history," the committee made a contract, April 25, 1904, with the University Press (John Wilson & Son, Incorporated) of Cambridge, Mass., to furnish all materials for and print, bind, and deliver one thousand copies of the History of Plymouth, N. H., in two volumes, viz., Vol. I, Narrative, Vol. II, Genealogy.

The payment of all indebtedness upon this contract was guaranteed by the selectmen (Heber W. Hull, Charles W. George, and William J. Randolph) in accordance with the vote of the town above referred to.

The committee believes that the History of Plymouth as now completed and ready for delivery to purchasers will not suffer by comparison with those of other towns. The record of families is unusually full and given in greater detail than is ordinarily attempted. If briefer mention is made of some persons than their merits would warrant, or if names are missing which should properly appear there, it may be assumed that the necessary information was not furnished by the people who would naturally be most interested in doing so. In this connection it may be noted that a list of the taxpayers of Plymouth from 1770 to 1900 and a compilation of the vital statistics of the town from

1850 to 1900, both of them made by the Misses Hattie and Augusta Sargent of Plymouth, have been filed in the town clerk's office.

Great care has been taken to avoid errors, but the history is not free from them. Many of these have been rectified in the appendix, and the readers of these volumes are earnestly requested to examine the "Corrections and Additions" there found before concluding that the matter in which they are interested has been wrongly presented or omitted altogether.

As it is not practicable to name every one whose aid has been invoked in the preparation of this history, the committee desires to make a general acknowledgment of its indebtedness to them, and hereby expresses its sincere thanks for the encouragement, assistance, and support it has received during its service from many individuals and from the town of Plymouth.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK W. RUSSELL,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
WILLIAM G. HULL,		
JOHN KENISTON,		
BERNARD C. RUGGLES,		
CLINTON W. WILSON,		
E. C. E. DORION,		

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 1, 1906.

HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH, N. H.

I. INTRODUCTION.

PLYMOUTH, one of the shire towns of Grafton County, in New Hampshire, is situated upon the west bank of the Pemigewasset River, which divides the town from Holderness and Ashland. The town is bounded on the north by the western part of Campton, on the south by Bridgewater and Hebron, and on the west by Groton and Rumney. The original grant included a part of Hebron and Alexandria. The changes in the boundaries and area of the township are presented in subsequent chapters. The drainage of the township is through two confluent rivers and eight contributory streams. The Pemigewasset, from the lofty citadels of the north, in swollen torrents proclaims the grandeur of the mountains which give it life, and in the placid waters of summer it murmurs of the sunshine and meadows which gladden its onward course. It rises in Profile Lake, beneath the rugged features of the Old Man of the Mountain, in the midst of the Franconia range, and, flowing through Lincoln, Woodstock, Thornton, and Campton, it forms the eastern boundary of Plymouth and joins the Winnepesaukee River at Franklin. The united rivers become the Merrimack, which flows through peopled towns to the toil of the mills below.

Approaching Plymouth from the northern hills through narrow and rock-walled ravines, the Pemigewasset, ever the servant and master of man, surrenders a part of its narrow valley for roads and railways. Plymouth is rightly designated "The Gateway to the Mountains."

Baker's River, gathering the streams at the base of Moosilauke Mountain, in Benton, and receiving affluents from the eastern part of Orford, unites in Wentworth with a branch from Orange. It flows through the southern part of Rumney and the northern part of Plymouth, and empties into the Pemigewasset in the northern part of the village. The railroad from Plymouth to Woodsville is located through Plymouth, Rumney, and Wentworth, near the course of this river.

There are eight brooks in Plymouth, winding like ribbons of silver through the shadows of the forest and the greensward of the meadows. Five of these limpid rivulets, three from the north and two from the south, flow into Baker's River, and three, seeking a shorter journey to the eternity of rivers in the sea, are tiny affluents of the Pemigewasset.

Except upon the brook flowing from Loon Pond to Baker's River, the foundations of ancient dams remain upon the banks of all of them. The mills have fallen in decay and have not been restored, but the purling brooks are still running to the sea, and as joyously as in the olden time, when, resting at the dam, they sprightly turned the wheel at the mill, and dashing the foam from their rippling crests went laughing and dancing through the meadows until they were hidden in the bosom of the accumulating river.

After a turbulent and tortuous course through the worn and rocky gorges of the mountains, the Baker's and Pemigewasset rivers placidly glide through Plymouth in a first enjoyment of rest and tranquillity. From the inlet of Baker's River at the line of Rumney to the southern limit of the town, where the Pemigewasset regretfully passes restful Plymouth, a distance of nearly eight miles, the fall in the level of the river is only twenty-five feet.

The banks of cascades and swift-flowing rivers are rugged and rockbound. The broad and beautiful intervalles are spread upon the banks of rivers at rest. The lover of nature, charmed with the beauty of the meadows upon the Pemigewasset, will pro-



PEMIGEWASSET RIVER, LOOKING NORTH FROM HOLDERNESS BRIDGE

nounce them matchless until his enraptured eyes behold the valley of Baker's River and all in Plymouth. In the sunshine of summer and of autumn, when the shadows of flying birds or fleecy clouds, like draperies of spirit form, sweep over the mantle of green, or when the waving blades are shimmering in the russet hues of ripening grain, the genius of prose in the rapture of admiration is dumb. Only the soul of the poet or the brush of the artist can sketch the matchless beauty of the meadows of Plymouth.

Beyond the confines of the fruitful intervalles the landscape is dotted with hills of many forms and elevations. Upon the plateaus and the gentle slopes of the hillsides once covered with forests, are substantial houses and farm buildings surrounded by acres of productive soil. Here have lived, and here are living, real men of Plymouth, useful in life and honored in memory.

Plymouth Mountain, with the name of the town upon its rugged brow, and with its southern slope extending towards Bridgewater, is the highest and most prominent elevation. In the rosy glow of morning, rejoicing in the earliest rays of the rising sun, the grim old herald of returning days each morning reviews the awakening energies of the town. South and west of the village rise the fair outlines of Thurlow Mountain, Cummings Hill, Pike Hill, and Groton or Tenney Mountain, and all in name and association are texts of local history. Ward Hill, the site of the first and second meeting-houses, is small in stature, but it is here the fathers worshipped and forever it will be a sacred shrine of Plymouth.

From the summit of the near-by elevations are presented charming views of Plymouth village, outlined upon a canvas of meadow and terrace. The church spires, symbols of peace on earth, goodwill toward men, the public and business buildings substantial and ornate, and the neat and attractive residences dotting the plain and investing the hillside are embraced by the Pemigewasset winding through the margin of an enchanting picture. Nestling low in the valley, and girded by the everlasting hills, the village

has been christened at the fountain of poetic imagery, "The Bird's Nest in the Mountains."

Like a gem encircled with rubies, Plymouth is the centre of surrounding grandeur. From many crested hill-tops, under a sky as blue as the eye of beauty and in the charming drives around the town, the lover of nature is enchanted with an envired landscape of mountain and lake vying with the magic charms of Italy. Wherever nature has rived a panel in the massive gates of distant mountains, opening to his view a panorama of matchless sublimity, —

Often the wayfaring man
Would love to linger there
Forgetful of the onward road
To gaze on scenes so fair.

Walter Mulliken Rogers, whose love for Plymouth is given back to him in the full measure of brotherhood and friendship, responds to a request for a sentiment: —

Plymouth! lovely, charming, enchanting to my eye in life; when I shall have shuffled off this mortal coil,

"Shelter my defenceless head
'Neath the shadow of thy wing."

The welcome guest within the gates of Plymouth may light his taper from the flaming love of home burning in the soul of the native born. He, too, will admire the sweep of the river, the charming confusion of hill and plain, of rugged mountains, and meadows in green, but his love cannot surpass the love of him whose summer and winter, whose childhood and age find a deeper meaning and a more charming loveliness in field and in river, in mountain and in meadow. To him at home and at the church, in the school and in the town house, in the store and in the office, on the farm and in the forest, the love of his surroundings has sweetened life and sanctified the aspirations of the soul. To him who loves his native town, the History of Plymouth in New Hampshire is dedicated.

II. CAPTAIN BAKER.

COLONEL SAMUEL PARTRIDGE wrote to Governor Joseph Dudley. The letter was written at Hatfield and was received at Boston. The colonel proposed to the governor "an expedition with about forty men to Coasset." The governor communicated the letter with a message to the Council and Assembly. The Council and Assembly did not know very much about Coasset, but they were pleased with the idea of an expedition. This was in 1711. In 1652 the commissioners of Massachusetts followed the course of the river and engraved their initials on the face of the boulder at the Weirs, and it is probable that before 1711 many disconsolate captives had been conducted by the Indians through the Pemigewasset valley, who weary and footsore had pressed the soil of Plymouth. The expedition, however, "with about forty men," is the earliest recorded evidence of the presence of white men in Plymouth. Lieut. Thomas Baker, an adventurous soldier of Northampton, Mass., was selected to command the expedition. In March, 1712, with thirty-two men, he set out on a perilous march through an uninhabited wilderness. It was a mission of exploration of the Coos country. The history of the expedition was not written until many years after the death of the heroes of the exploit. The narratives mainly are fables presenting the first fruits of a lively imagination. It is known that Lieutenant Baker and his men followed the course of the Connecticut River to Piermont or Haverhill, thence turning southeasterly they crossed the heights in Warren and proceeded through Rumney into Plymouth. Here, at the confluence of Baker's and Pemigewasset rivers, they had an encounter with the Indians. The engagement was brief and without loss to the soldiers; the

party continued their march through Dunstable to Boston, where they arrived in May, 1712.

The following excerpts from the Massachusetts Court and Council Records present the contemporaneous record of the expedition: —

Wednesday,
March 12. 1711.

Present in Council
His Excellency Joseph Dudley Esq^r Gov^r

.

His Excellency communicated a Letter from Coll. Patridge proposing an Expedition with about Forty Men to Coassett, W^{ch} was also communicated to the Representatives with his Letter in Answer directing the same, W^{ch} was returned by Cpt. Hunt one of the House with a Signification of their Approbation thereof.

Thursday
June 5, 1712.

Present in Council,
His Excellency Joseph Dudley Esq^r Gov^r:
W^m Tailer Esq^r Lieu. Gov^r:

.

Resolved that the Sum of Ten Pounds be allowed & paid out of the Publick Treasury to Thomas Baker Commander of a Company of Marching Forces in a late Expedition against the Enemy to Coassett, from thence to the West Branch of Merrimack & so to Dunstable in Behalf of him self & Company for one Enemy Indian besides that which they scalp'd, W^{ch} seems very probable to be slain:

Consented to, J Dudley.

At a Council held at the Council
Chamber in Boston upon Tuesday
the 10th of June 1712

Present

His Excellency Joseph Dudley Esq^r Governor
The Hon^{ble} W^m Tailer Esq^r L^d Gov^r:

.

Pursuant to the Act for encouraging the prosecution of the Indian Enemy & rebels & the proemium thereby granted of ten pounds p^r Scalp to the regular detached forces under pay for every male Indian by them slain

Pursuant also to a resolve pass'd by the General Assembly in their present session that Lieutenant Thomas Baker Commander of a party of the regular forces on a late expedition through the woods from Deerfield to Coasset & from thence to Dunstable be paid the sum of Ten pounds for himselfe & company for one enemy Indian besides that which they scalped which seems very probable to be slain

Advised & consented That a Warrant be made out to the Treasurer to pay the s^d Lieut Baker for himselfe and company the sum of Twenty pounds for two enemy Indians by them slain the scalp of one being produced.

Wednesday,
June 11. 1712

Present in Council
His Excellency Joseph Dudley Esq^r Governour
William Tailer, Esq^r Lieu. Gov^r

Upon Reading a Petition of Lieut. Thomas Baker Commander of a Party in a late Expedition to Coassett & over to Merrimack River, Praying a further Allowance for more of the Enemy Indians killed by them than they could recover their Scalps, as Reported by the Enemy them selves:—Concur'd with the Resolve pass'd thereon: Viz, That the Sum of Twenty Pounds be allowed & paid out of the Publick Treasury to the Petitioner & Company:—

Consented to, J Dudley.

At a Council held at the Council
Chamber in Boston upon Wednesday
the 11th of June 1712

Present
His Excellency Joseph Dudley Esq^r Governour
The Hon^{ble} W^m Tailer Esq^r Lt Gov^r

Pursuant to a Resolve passed by the General Assembly at their present Session that the further sum of twenty pounds be allowed & paid out of the Publick Treasury to Lieut Thomas Baker & company for enemy Indians by them slain in a late expedition to Coassett & Merrimack over and above what was before granted

Advised & consented That a Warrant be made out to the Treasurer to pay the above sum of Twenty pounds to the s^d Lieut Baker for himself & company accordingly

Penhallow's Indian Wars, printed 1726, while in error concerning the route pursued by Lieutenant Baker, briefly states the incidents of the expedition in the record of the spring of 1712.

About this time fifty of our English who went up Merrimack river returned with the good account of eight Indians that they had slain and of considerable plunder besides, which they had taken, without the loss of one man.

There are many later narratives of Baker's fight with the Indians in Plymouth. Two of these are original statements and are quoted. The others contain no added information, and even the original statements, written many years after the events, are not authenticated by contemporaneous record. In the first statement, which is found in Farmer and Moore's Collections, Vol. III, the date should be 1712.

About the year 1720, Capt. Thomas Baker of Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, in Massachusetts, sat off with a scouting party of thirty-four men, passed up Connecticut river and crossed the height of land to Pemigewasset river. He there discovered a party of Indians, whose Sachem was called Walthernummus, whom he attacked and destroyed. Baker and the Sachem levelled and discharged their guns at each other at the same instant. The ball from the Indian's gun grazed Baker's left eyebrow, but did him no injury. The ball from Baker's gun went through the breast of the Sachem. Immediately upon being wounded, he leaped four or five feet high, and then fell instantly dead. The Indians fled to the river; Baker and his party pursued and destroyed every one of them. They had a wigwam on the bank of the river, which was nearly filled with beaver. Baker's party took as much of it, as they could carry away, and burned the rest. Baker lost none of his men in this skirmish. It took place at the confluence of a small river with the Pemigewasset, between Plymouth and Campton, which has since had the name of Baker's river.

The account given by Mrs. Bean, a daughter of Captain Baker, confirms the story of an engagement with the Indians but presents a different picture of the battle:—

She said that the enemy was composed of a large body of French and Indians, who were coming down from Canada to kill and destroy the

English; that they were in their boats sailing down the River: that, Baker, having previously discovered them, secreted his men in ambush, on the banks of the river, and at a signal given, his men fired upon them in their birch canoes, killed and wounded so many, sank their boats and so disconcerted them, that the remainder made a precipitate retreat to Canada. Capt. Baker was well acquainted with their chief, "Water-nomee," who was richly attired, his blanket covered with silver brookes, his powder horn and all his various trinkets, Capt. Baker took, and they are still among his descendants. Long afterwards, he used to show them to the Indians; they would shed tears, and make gestures, as though they would some time kill him, when war once more arose.

Traditional narratives expand by repetition. The accounts of the engagement with the Indians which have been quoted are dressed in the familiar uniform, and wear the service stripes of frequent use. The two accounts are contradictory in substance and in detail, but are constructed on familiar models. The duel between the captain of the soldiers and the chief of the Indians has embellished the narrative of many engagements in the Indian wars. In every instance the soldier is grazed but unharmed, and the poor Indian, pierced by a bullet, leaps to a stated altitude and expires. It is remarkable that these historic bullets, leaping from muzzle pointing to muzzle, and traversing in opposite direction the same course, have not met midway, smiting each other to the earth, much to the dismay of the opposing marksmen. In honor of Captain Baker one is sorry that Walthernummus leaped only four or five feet high. Paugus, when shot by Chamberlain, leaped six feet high and died in the air.

Adhering closely to original record and admitting only the evidence of contemporaneous statement, it is authentic history that Captain Baker and his men fell upon and dispersed a body of Indians. The battle-field was at the northern extremity of Plymouth village. Several Indians were slain, and one Indian scalp was taken and exhibited in Boston. Penhallow, who wrote contemporaneously, states that eight Indians were slain. Fortunately the advent of a body of white men to the soil of Plymouth was not sealed with their blood.

Whether Captain Baker continued his march from the field of battle in triumph or retreat is not known. It is probable that he was not pursued by a crippled foe and that his march was enlivened by songs of victory. The story of retreat and the sagacity of a friendly Indian, found in Power's History of Coos, was first printed in Farmer and Moore's Historical Collections. Both narratives are the victims of internal infirmity.

Capt. Thomas Baker, the hero of the fight with the Indians in Plymouth and whose fame is perpetuated in the name of a beautiful river and a fertile interval, was born in Northampton, Mass., May 14, 1682. He was a son of Timothy Baker and a grandson of Edward Baker. His mother was a daughter of John Holliston of Weathersfield, Conn. During the Deerfield fight in 1704 he was captured by the Indians and conducted to Canada. He escaped the following year and returned to his home in Northampton. In the journeys and during his captivity he suffered extreme hardship and privation, but it is probable he gained considerable knowledge of the courses of the rivers and of the country between his home and Canada. At the time of the expedition to New Hampshire he was a lieutenant and was subsequently promoted to captain. During the years of nominal peace which succeeded the treaty of Utrecht Col. John Stoddard and Rev. John Williams were sent by the government to Canada to conduct the prisoners there confined to their several homes. Capt. Thomas Baker was employed by the commissioners as a guide and an assistant. The narrative of the journey and the successes and failures of the negotiations is found in Stoddard's Journal printed in Vol. V New England Historical and Genealogical Register. In the course of this visit to Canada Captain Baker met the lady who became the companion of his life.

Margaret Otis, daughter of Richard and Grizzel (Warren) Otis, was born in Dover, March, 1688-89. In the attack by the Indians on the Waldron, Otis, and Heard garrisons at Dover in 1689, Maj. Richard Waldron, Richard Otis, and twenty or more others were slain. At the same time Mrs. Otis and her infant

daughter were led into captivity. The French priests in Canada took the child, gave her the name Christine and educated her in the Romish religion. Subsequently she married a Canadian named LeBeau, by whom she had three children.

LeBeau died before 1714, and the widow of New England parentage was conducted by the commissioners to Massachusetts. On his return from Canada Capt. Thomas Baker settled in Brookfield, Mass. That the good people of Brookfield upheld the gallant captain in his wooing is confirmed by an entry in the Land Records, "then granted to Margaret Otis, alias LeBeau, one that was a prisoner in Canada and lately come from thence, forty acres of upland in Brookfield and twenty acres of meadow, provided she returns not again to live in Canada but tarries in this Province or territory and marries to Capt. Thomas Baker."

For land or for love she married him. The ceremony was solemnized at Northampton, 1715. A few years later Mrs. Baker received an argumentative letter from a Romish priest in Canada entreating her not to forsake the religion of her childhood and youth. The letter was read by others, who were of an opinion that the argument of the letter against the Protestant religion should be answered. Governor Burnet wrote a masterly reply, and the two letters were printed, 1729, and are reprinted in Vol. VIII, Collections New Hampshire Historical Society. Captain Baker was a prominent citizen of Brookfield and a Representative in 1719. Subsequently Joseph Jennings was elected. What Captain Baker said when another man was elected in his stead is not revealed, but when Joseph Jennings was appointed a Justice of the Peace Captain Baker was arraigned before the court at Springfield for blasphemy. It was alleged "there being a discourse of God's having in His Providence put in Joseph Jennings Esq of Brookfield a Justice of the Peace" and Captain Baker said, "If I had been with the Almighty I would have taught him better." The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

In 1721 and again in 1722 Captain Baker was sent by the government to Canada as a bearer of dispatches. In one of these

journeys his wife accompanied him and made a fruitless effort to obtain her children. Having sold their land in Brookfield, they removed, 1732, to Mendon, Mass., and two or three years later to Dover. Mrs. Baker was admitted to the church in Dover by letters from the church in Mendon, May 11, 1735. Captain Baker died soon after their removal to New Hampshire. Mrs. Baker died in Dover, Feb. 23, 1773. Capt. Thomas and Christine Baker had seven children. Among these was Otis Baker of Dover, prominent in civil and military affairs during the Revolution and succeeding years. The daughter, Mary, whose statement has been quoted, married Capt. Benjamin Bean, and died in Conway, Feb. 6, 1826, ten days less than one hundred years of age.

For generations the good people of Plymouth have regretted, and their generous sentiments of hospitality have been wounded, that Captain Baker and his men did not receive a more cordial welcome to the green fields of Plymouth. It was the first visit of white men to this beautiful valley, but they were not invited to tarry and to enjoy in a season of rest the charming scenery of verdant intervalles and overhanging mountains. No banquet of venison and salmon was spread for them on the green banks of the river or the shaded slopes of the hillside. The advent of the white men and the meeting of the Indian hosts with their guests should have been a picture of peace and brotherly love, inviting the genius of the painter and inspiring the fancy of the poet. The meeting was neither an expression of peace nor an inspiration of art. The native lords of the Pemigewasset and Captain Baker's men met with the clash of arms and the clamor of war. The canvas is colorless and the verse is unsung.

The incidents of this expedition to the valley of the Pemigewasset and the encounter with the Indians temporarily cooled the ardor for the exploration of this section of the country. For a decade the locality has no place on the map of events. During the three years of war with the Indians, 1722-25, commonly called Lovewell's War, several scouting parties in search of the enemy followed the Merrimack River into the interior of New

Hampshire. From the available narratives and journals of the expeditions commanded by Capts. Jabez Fairbanks, John White, and Samuel Willard of Lancaster, Mass., and by Capt. John Lovewell and Col. Eleazer Tyng of Dunstable, it is known that some of the companies followed the Pemigewasset as far as the ingress of Baker's River. One of these scouting parties, traveling in an opposite direction, followed the entire line of Captain Baker's march through New Hampshire.

The following entries in the journal of Capt. John White of Lancaster, Mass., describe his march from a point in the present town of Concord to the Connecticut River: —

13 day [April 13] we traveled 7 milds and then campt at the iarish fort in penekook Entervals, that day it rained very hard all day.

14 day we travel^d 10 milds and then Crost meremack river above the mouth of Contookook river and then Campt.

15 day we travel^d 8 milds north west from Contockock to a litel stream that runs into meremack River about 3 milds westard from meremack and then campt and sent out skouts.

16 day we travel^d 12 milds and Cam to a pond which was very Long and we turned to the east sid of it and then campt, and then sent out skouts, that day we lay about 3 milds westard of the mouth of Winepisocket.

17 day it raynd vere hard the fore part of the day and a litel before night it cleared up & we sent skouts found northen

18 day we traveled 14 milds and that day we Crost 2 great streames that runs in to meremack, one of them comes out of a great pond which sum indens says it is 3 days jurney round it the Land is verey full of great hils and mountains and verey rockey abundance of sprus and hemlock and fur and sum bech and maple and we campt

19 day we travel^d 11 milds and then campt at the Louar End of pemichewashet Lour Entervals and sent out skouts.

20 day we lay stil by reson of foull wether and towards nit it Cleard up and we sent out skouts and found whear Cornol Tyng crost meremack.

21 day we travel^d 12 milds up pemichewashet River and found old sines of indens and we sent out skouts that night and found one new track and we lay that night by the river and mad new camps. The Land that lys by this river is vere rich and good the upland vere full of hils and mountains, very bad traveling

22 day we travel^d 2 milds and then sent out skouts over the river and up a stream that runs into the river but found northen

23 day we traveld up the river about 14 milds and that day we Crost 3 streames that runs into the river this river ooms sheafly from the north west & then we campt

24 day we traveld 10 milds westward and that day we found old signs of indens whear they had bin this spring and in the winter, and sent out skouts but cold find now indens This day Samil Moosman actidently kild himself with his own gun

25 day it rained very hard and we lay stil that day til almost night it cleard up and we sent out skouts but found northen

26 day we traveld 18 milds and came upon Conetecut river and one of our men was taken vere sik that night we campt by the river

27 day we traveld down the river and found a bark cannow which was of great sarvis to our sik man & to us; that day we traveld about 18 milds and then campt.

Captain White arrived in Lancaster, Mass., May 6, 1725. In his report to the governor he makes the following reference to the march in this vicinity:—

I marched up Merrimack about one hundred and thirty miles, and there discovered some signs of Indians. Some old, which we judged were made sometimes this winter; and one new track on the bank of the river, and we judged had gone but a few days before. I sent out scouts, but could discover nothing further. We then turned off to northward, toward Coos. Marched ten miles the twenty-fourth of April. At evening one of the men, viz. Sam. Mossman, of Sudbury, being about encamping, took hold of his gun that stood among some bushes, drew it towards him with the muzzle towards him. Some twigs caught hold of the cock. The gun went off and shot him through. He died immediately. We went across to Connecticut river; came down that to Northfield, and from there across the woods to Lancaster.

For many years the slumber of Plymouth in the wilderness was unbroken. The French and Indian War delayed the exploration and settlement of new territory. The troops sent to Crown Point from year to year followed the military road through Charlestown. The earliest attempts to explore the Coos country and to establish forts and settlements were made by way of the Connecticut River. It had become known that the Merrimack River and its western tributaries led the explorer, at several

points, to the watershed not many miles from the Connecticut. The people living in the valley of the Merrimack desired a northern and more direct line of travel to Coos. Partly in answer to such desire and partly as a military measure in a time of war, the government of New Hampshire appointed commissioners or a committee to survey and make a road to Coos. The word "make" when applied to roads at this date was used in the sense of locate or mark.

The committee consisted of Zaccheus Lovewell of Dunstable, John Tolford of Chester, and Caleb Page then of Derryfield and later of Dunbarton. For a guide they employed John Stark, who recently had been captured by the Indians in Rumney and had knowledge of the country. Having hired fifteen men, they set out from Concord March 10, 1753. In seven days they reached the Connecticut River at Piermont, and commenced their homeward journey the following day, arriving in Concord March 23. From the heights in Warren they pursued the shortest course to the Connecticut.

The following year the government ordered another expedition to the Coos country. It was commanded by Capt. Peter Powers of Hollis. He proceeded as far north as Lancaster or Northumberland. The journal of the expedition is found in Rev. Grant Powers' History of the Coos Country. The part of the journal describing the march from Concord to Rumney is as follows:—

Saturday, June 15th, 1754. This day left Rumford, (now Concord) and marched to Contoocook, which is about eight miles, and here tarried all night.

Sunday, June 16th. This day tarried at Contoocook, and went to meeting, and tarried here all this night.

Monday, June 17th. This morning fair weather, and we fixed our packs, and went and put them on board our canoes; about nine of the clock, and some of the men went in the canoes, and the rest on the shore. And so we marched up the River Merrimack to the crotch, or parting thereof; and then up the Pemigewasset about one mile and a half, and camped above the carrying-place, which carrying-place is

about one hundred rods long; and the whole of this day's march is thirteen miles.

Tuesday, June 18th. This day marched up the Pemigewasset River, about eight miles, to Smith's River, and then east one hundred rods, and then north two hundred and twenty rods to the long carrying-place on Pemigewasset River, and there camped.

Wednesday, June 19th. We marched on our journey, and carried across the long carrying-place on Pemigewasset River two miles north-east, which land hath a good soil, beech and maple, with a good quantity of large masts. From the place where we put in the canoes, we steered east, north-east, up the river about one mile, and then we steered north east one mile and north six miles up to Sawheganet Falls, where we carried by about four rods; and from the falls we steered about north-east, to Pemigewasset interval, two miles, and from the beginning of the interval we made good our course north four miles, and there camped on a narrow point of land. The last four miles the river was extremely crooked.

Thursday, June 20th. We steered our course, one turn with another, which were great turns, west, north-west, about two miles and a half, to the crotch, or parting of the Pemigewasset River, at Baker's River mouth; thence from the mouth of Baker's River, up said river, north-west by west, six miles. This river is extraordinary crooked, and good interval. Thence up the river about two miles north-west, and there we shot a moose, the sun about a half an hour high, and there camped.

Scarcely had Captain Powers returned from Coos before the war was renewed with increasing vigor and severity. The laudable effort of Gov. Benning Wentworth to explore and settle the northern section of New Hampshire was suddenly suspended and for a few years delayed. The war ended in victory and the conquest of Canada. A story of peace and the planting of a town in the wilderness will be the substance of another chapter.

III. THE CHARTER AND DRAFT OF LOTS.

THERE are several copies of the Charter of Plymouth available to the students of the early history of the town. With a varied use of capital letters and very slight differences in orthography the copies are identical. The original charter issued by the governor to the grantees is a printed form, then in general use, with blank spaces for the insertion of a name, the boundaries of the town, the names of grantees, and the date of the charter. The blank spaces for insertion of the dates of town fairs were not filled. Appended to the original charter of Plymouth were the names of sixty-two grantees, and on the back is engrossed the reservation of the governor's farm, considered as two rights and four public rights. The original charter is in a good state of preservation and is now in the custody of the town library. The charter is dated July 15, 1763, and the same day was recorded at Portsmouth in the official records of charters. These records are in the State archives at Concord. They were carried away by Gov. John Wentworth, but were returned a few years later. While these records were missing the State government ordered a new record made of the original charters in possession of the towns. Under this requirement the charter of Plymouth was recorded by the State, Feb. 14, 1781. Another copy of the original charter, in the handwriting of Abel Webster, is found in the Book of Records of the Proprietors in the office of the town clerk.

The grantees of Alexandria and New Chester and the other Masonian towns obtained only a grant of land. That was all the Masonian proprietors could bestow, and hence this class of towns obtained a name and the powers and privileges of a town by a

subsequent act of incorporation. The charter of Plymouth and other charters issued by the governor of the province were grants of land and town privileges combined, to which was added the gift of a name, in which the grantees had no voice.

Province of New Hampshire.

GEORGE, THE THIRD,

Plymouth



By the Grace of God, of Great-Britain France and Ireland,
King, Defender of the Faith &c.

To all persons to whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting.

Know ye, that We of Our special Grace, certain Knowledge and meer Motion, for the due Encouragement of settling a *New Plantation* within our said Province, by and with the Advice of our Trusty and Well-beloved BENNING WENTWORTH, Esq; Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province of NEW HAMPSHIRE in *New England*, and of our COUNCIL of the said Province; HAVE upon the Conditions and Reservations herein after made, given and granted, and by the Presents, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, do give and grant in equal Shares unto Our loving Subjects, Inhabitants of Our said Province of NEW HAMPSHIRE, and Our other Governments, and to their Heirs and Assigns forever, whose names are entred on this Grant, to be divided to and amongst them into Sixty Eight equal Shares, all that Tract or Parcel of Land, situate, lying and being within our said Province of NEW HAMPSHIRE, containing by admeasurement Seventeen thousand ACRES, which Tract is to contain five & An Half Miles square, and no more; out of which an Allowance is to be made for High Ways and unimprovable Lands by Rocks, Ponds, Mountains and Rivers, One Thousand and Forty Acres free, according to a Plan and Survey thereof, made by Our said Governor's Order, and returned into the Secretary's Office, and here unto annexed, butted and bounded as follows; *Viz.* Begining on y^e Westerly Side of Pemidgwaset River opposite to the North West Corner of Holderness where the Line of Campton comes to the Said River; from thence Westerly about Three Miles, by the South Line of Campton to the South West Corner thereof which is the North East Corner of Cocker-mouth from thence South, thirty Degrees west five Miles & one Half-Mile by said Cocker-mouth, to the South Easterly Corner thereof from thence South Thirty Seven degrees West by a Tract of Land calld Cardigan Six Miles to the Northerly Line of New Chester so called;

from thence North Easterly by the Line of said New Chester about Eleven miles to Pemidgwasset River; from thence up Said River, as the Same Trends, to the Place began at — And that the same be, and hereby is Incorporated into a Township by the name of Plymouth — And the Inhabitants that do, or shall hereafter Inhabit the Said Township, are hereby declared to be Enfranchized with and Intitled to all and every the Priviledges and Immunities that other Towns within Our Province by Law, Exercise and Enjoy: And further, that the said Town as soon as there shall be Fifty Families resident and settled thereon, shall have the Liberty of holding *Two Fairs*, one of which shall be held on the

And the other on the , annually, which Fairs are not to continue longer then the respective following the said ; and that as soon as the said Town shall consist of Fifty Families, a Market may be opened and kept one or more Days in each Week as may be thought most advantagious to the Inhabitants. Also that the first Meeting for the Choice of Town Officers, agreeable to the Laws of our said Province, Shall be held on the First Tuesday of August next which said meeting Shall be Notified by Joseph Blanchard, Esq: who is hereby also appointed the Moderator of the said first Meeting, which he is to Notify and govern agreeable to the Laws and Customs of Our said Province; and that the annual Meeting, forever, hereafter, for the choice of such Officers for the said Town shall be on the Second Tuesday of *March* annually. To HAVE and to HOLD the said Tract of Land, as above expressed, together with all Privileges and Appurtenances to them and their respective Heirs and Assigns forever, upon the following Conditions, viz.

I. That every Grantee, his Heirs or Assigns shall plant and cultivate five Acres of Land, within the Term of five Years, for every fifty Acres contained in his or their Share or Proportion of Land in said Township and continue to improve and settle the same by additional Cultivations on Penalty of the Forfeiture of his Grant or Share in the said Township, and of its reverting to Us our Heirs and Successors to be, by Us or them, Regranted to such of Our Subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

II. That all white and other Pine Trees within the said Township, fit for Mastng Our Royal Navy, be carefully preserved for that Use, and none to be cut or felled without Our special License for so doing first had and obtained, upon the Penalty of the Forfeiture of the Right of such Grantee, his Heirs and Assigns to Us, our Heirs and Successors, as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Act, or Acts of Parliament that now are or hereafter shall be Enacted.

III. That before any Division of the Land be made to and among the

Grantees, a Tract of Land as near the Centre of the said Township as the Land will admit of shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee, of the Contents of one Acre.

IV. Yielding and paying therefor to Us, our Heirs and Successors, for the Space of ten Years to be computed from the Date hereof, the Rent of one Ear of Indian Corn only, on the twenty fifth day of *December* annually if lawfully demanded, the first Payment to be made on the twenty fifth day of *December*, 1763.

V. Every Proprietor Settler or Inhabitant shall yield and pay unto Us, our Heirs and Successors, yearly and every Year forever, from and after the Expiration of ten Years from the abovesaid twenty fifth Day of *December*, namely on the twenty fifth Day of *December* which will be in the Year of Our Lord, 1773, *One Shilling* Proclamation Money for Every Hundred Acres he so owns settles or possesses, and so in Proportion for a greater or lesser Tract of the said Land; which Money shall be paid by the respective Persons abovesaid, their Heirs or Assigns in our *Council Chamber* in Portsmouth, or to such Officer or Officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in Lieu of all other Rents and Services whatsoever.

In Testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness

BENNING WENTWORTH *Esq.*, Our Governor and Commander in Chief of Our said Province, the fifteenth Day of July In the Year of our Lord Christ, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty three And in the third Year of Our Reign.

B. Wentworth

By His EXCELLENCY's Command

With Advice of COUNCIL

Theodore Atkinson Sec^y

The Names of the Grantees of Plymouth. [Engrossed on the Charter]

Joseph Blanchard, Esq.
William Read
Oliver Lawrence
William Nevens
Onesepherous Marsh
Samuel Goodhew
Samuel Cumings Esq.
Samuel Hale
Joseph Warner
Daniel Emerson Jun.

William Cumings
Jonathan Hobart
Benj^r Parker
Samuel Thompson
Josiah Brown
Elnathan Blood
Moses Merrell
Zachariah Parker
Amos Phillips
John Willoby

Thomas Merrell
 Stephen Powers
 Elnathan Blood Jun.
 John Willoby Jun.
 Ebenezer Cumings
 Richard Pierce
 Jonas Keyes
 John Hobart
 John Phelps
 Jotham Cumings
 Gershom Hobart
 James Underwood
 Nahum Powers
 Jonathan Johnson
 James Cowan
 Stephen Ames
 Phinehas Lund
 James Nahor
 William McClure
 Abel Webster
 Ebenezer Hartshorn

David Wright
 Thomas McClure
 David Hobart
 Samuel Cummings of Dunstable
 Abner Keyes
 John Brown
 John Harvel
 James Hobart
 Mathew Patten Esq
 Francis Powers
 Peter Hobart
 William Nutting
 Thomas Daves
 Nathiel Garfield
 Jacob Hildreth
 Oliver Parker
 Theodore Atkinson Esq
 William Temple Esq
 Theo^d Atkinson Jun. Esq
 Meshech Weare Esq
 Col. Joseph Smith

On the back of the charter is engrossed: —

One tract of land for his Excellency Benning Wentworth Esq. to contain five Hundred acres as Marked B W in the Plan which is to be Accounted two of the within shares one Whole Share for the Incorporated society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, one Share for a Glebe for the Church of England as by Law Established one Share for the first Settled Minister of the Gospel and one Share for the Benefit of a School in Said Town.

THE FIRST DRAFT OF LOTS DECEMBER 20, 1768.

NAME OF PROPRIETOR	TWO FIFTY ACRES LOTS OF UPLAND	ONE SIXTEEN ACRES LOT OF INTERVAL	ONE 5½ ACRES LOT OF INTERVAL
Joseph Blanchard.	No. Six, in Bakers river Range	No. eight, north-side of Baker's river.	No. seventeen Lower Inter- vale
William Read.	No. eight, in fourth Range No. fifty six, joining on the Pemegewa- sette River. No. one, in the third Range.	No. thirty seven, north side of Baker's river.	No. ten in the Lower Inter- vale

NAME OF PROPRIETOR	TWO FIFTY ACRES LOTS OF UPLAND	ONE SIXTEEN ACRES LOT OF INTERVAL	ONE 5½ ACRES LOT OF INTERVAL
Oliver Lawrence.	No. twelve, first Range. No. eight, second Range.	No. thirty five, north side of Baker's river.	No. forty Lower Intervale
William Nevins.	No. seven, Baker's river Range No. seven, fourth Range.	No. nine, north side of Baker's river.	No. fifty five Lower Intervale
Onesipherus Marsh.	No. sixteen first Range. No. ten third Range.	No. twenty six, south side of Bakers river.	No. twenty five Lower Intervale
Samuel Goodhue.	No. fourteen, Baker's river Range. No. three, fourth Range.	No. forty seven, north side of Baker's river	
Samuel Cummings.	No. one, in the first Range. No. ten, in the second Range.	No. thirty three, north side of Baker's river.	No. twenty seven Lower Intervale
Samuel Hale.	No. twenty four, Baker's river Range No. six second Range.	No. twenty four, south side of Baker's river.	No. three middle Intervale
Joseph Warner.	No. fifty eight joining the upper Intervale on Pemegwasette river No. two, fourth Range.	No. two, north side of Baker's river.	No. forty four Lower Intervale
Daniel Emerson.	No. four, first Range. No. thirty eight, lying to the west of and at a distance from the Lower Intervale.	No. one in the Horse Pasture, or upper Intervale on the Pemegwasette river.	No. one middle Intervale on Pemegwasette river.
Thomas Merrill.	No. seven, first Range No. thirty nine lying to the west of and at a distance from the Lower Intervale.	No. five, six, & seven five & half acre lots in the middle Intervale eaquel to a sixteen acre lot.	
Stephen Powers.	No. nineteen, first Range. No. thirty, north side of Baker's river.	No. fifty three, north side of Bakers river.	No. twenty four Lower Intervale.
Elnathan Blood, Jr.	No. sixty joining the upper Intervale on Pemegwasette River. No. forty two, east of & joining the fourth Range.	No. four north side of Bakers river.	No. thirty three Lower Intervale.
John Willoughby.	No. fourteen, first Range. No. twelve, second Range.	No. twenty eight, south side of Bakers river, two acres on the Intervale lot.	No. thirty nine, Lower Intervale

NAME OF PROPRIETOR	TWO FIFTY ACRE LOTS OF UPLAND	ONE SIXTEEN ACRE LOT OF INTERVAL	ONE 5½ ACRE LOT OF INTERVAL
Ebenezer Cummings.	No. thirteen, first Range. No. seven, second Range.	No. thirty four north side of Baker's river	No. two in the middle Intervale on Pemegewasette river
Richard Pierce.	No. eight third Range. No. thirty seven, joining on Pemegewasette river. No. fourteen, second Range. No. fifty three, lying on the west end of the fifty acre lot	No. five, horse pasture or upper Intervale on Pemegewasette river	No. sixty Lower Intervale.
Jonas Keyes.	No. thirty six that joins the middle Intervale on Pemegewasette river	No. thirty six, north side of Baker's river.	No. fifty six Lower Intervale
John Hobart.	No. twenty five, on Baker's river R. No. nine, in the second Range.	No. twenty five, south side of Bakers river.	No. thirteen Lower Intervale
John Phelps.	No. nine, third Range. No. fifty seven, joining the upper Intervale on Pemegewasette river.	No. thirty nine, north side of Bakers river.	No. thirty six Lower Intervale
Jotham Cummings.	No. seventeen and eighteen, first Range. No. thirty five, north of Baker river. No. forty three, lying on the east side of the fifty acre	No. twenty two south side of Baker's river.	No. eighteen Lower Intervale
Gershom Hobart.	No. forty-two that joins the south Range	No. forty eight, north side of Baker's river	No. eight middle Int. on Pemegewasette River
James Underwood.	No. thirteen, third Range No. fifty four, joining the middle Intervale on Pemegewasette River.	No. three, in the horse pasture or upper Int. on Pemegewasette river	No. forty seven Lower Intervale
Nahum Powers.	No. thirteen on Baker's river Range. No. six, third Range.	No. seventeen, south side Bakers river	No. twenty three Lower Intervale
Jonathan Johnson.	No. one, Baker's river Range joining Pemegewasette river No. twenty six, on Baker's River Range	No. twenty seven South side of Bakers river.	No. fifty Lower Intervale

NAME OF PROPRIETOR	TWO FIFTY ACRE LOTS OF UPLAND	ONE SIXTEEN ACRE LOT OF INTERVAL	ONE 5½ ACRE LOT OF INTERVAL
Stephen Ames.	No. twenty three, on Baker's river Range.	No. twenty three, south side of Bakers river.	No. twelve Lower Intervale
James Nahor.	No. four, in the third Range No. twenty seven, joining Governors farm north side Bakers river No. four, in fourth Range	No. one north of Baker's river.	
William McCluer.	No. fourteen, in the third Range No. fifty-five joining Pemegewasette and Middle Intervale.	No. thirty eight, north side Baker's River.	No. thirty five Lower Intervale
Abel Webster.	Large lot No. four, at the lower end of the town joining the Lower Intervale.	No. thirty, north side Baker's River.	No. thirty two. Lower Intervale
Ebenezer Hartshorn.	No. thirty two, north side of Bakers River.	No. fifty one, north side of Bakers River.	No. twenty six Lower Intervale
William Cummings.	No. ten first Range. No. six, first Range. No. eleven second Range.	No. four, horse pasture Upper Intervale.	No thirty one Lower Intervale
Jonathan Hobart.	No. one, in the fourth Range. No. fifty nine, joining the Upper Intervale Pemegewasette River	No. three, north side of Bakers River.	No. nineteen, Lower Intervale
Benjamin Parker.	No. eight, Bakers River Range. No. thirteen, fourth Range.	No. twelve, south side of Bakers River.	No. fourteen, Lower Intervale.
Samuel Thompson.	No. three, in Bakers River Range. No. eleven, in the fourth Range.	No. six, north side of Bakers River.	
Josiah Brown.	Large lot No. three, at the lower end of the town joining the Lower Intervale.	No. thirty two, north side of Bakers River.	No. thirty eight, Lower Intervale
Elnathan Blood.	No. seventeen, on Bakers River Range No. two, third Range.	No. eighteen south side of Bakers River.	No. sixteen, Lower Intervale
Moses Merrill.	No. fifty two, lying on the West end of the fifty acre lot No. thirty seven, which joins Pemg river. No. seven, third Range.	No. six in the horse pasture or Upper Intervale on the Pemegewasette River	

NAME OF PROPRIETOR	TWO FIFTY ACRES LOTS OF UPLAND	ONE SIXTEEN ACRES LOT OF INTERVAL	ONE 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES LOT OF INTERVAL
Zachariah Parker.	No. twelve, Bakers River Range No. five, second Range.	No. sixteen, south side of Bakers River.	No. forty two, Lower Inter- vale.
Amos Phillips.	No. twenty eight, north side Bakers River, joining the Goveners farm No. eight, first Range.	No. fifty five, north side Bakers River.	No. forty eight, Lower Inter- vale
John Willoughby.	No. nine, on Bakers River Range No. five, fourth Range.	No. thirteen, south Side Bakers River.	No. twenty eight Lower Inter- vale
David Wright.	No. twenty two, Bakers River Range. No. four, second Range.	No. twenty one south side Bakers River.	No. forty three Lower Inter- vale.
Thomas McCluer.	No. thirty three, north side Bakers River. No. eleven, in the first Range	No. fifty, north side of Bakers River.	No. twenty one Lower Inter- vale
David Hobart.	Large lot No. one, at the lower end of the town joining the Lower Inter- vale	No. thirty one, north side of Bakers River.	No. thirty seven Lower Inter- vale
Samuel Cummings of Dunstable.	No. Nineteen, in Bakers River Range. No. one, in the second Range	No. twenty, south side of Bakers River.	No. nine, Lower Intervale
Abner Keyes.	No. five third Range. No. eleven, in Bakers River Range	No. fifteen, south side Bakers River.	No. eleven, Lower Inter- vale
John Brown.	No. twenty nine, north side of Bakers River. No. nine, first Range.	No. fifty four, north side Bakers River.	No. fifty one, Lower Inter- vale.
John Harvell.	No. thirty one, north side of Bakers River. No. fifteen, second Range.	No. fifty two, north side Bakers River.	No. fifty two, Lower Inter- vale.
James Hobart.	No. two, in Bakers River R. No. twelve, fourth Range.	No. five, north side of Bakers River	No. fifty three Lower Inter- vale.
Matthew Patten.	No. five, in the first Range. No. eleven, third Range.	No. forty, north side Bakers River.	
Peter Hobart.	No. twenty one, Bakers River No. three, second Range.	No. forty one, north side Bakers River.	No. forty five, Lower Inter- vale

NAME OF PROPRIETOR	TWO FIFTY ACRE LOTS OF UPLAND	ONE SIXTEEN ACRE LOT OF INTERVAL	ONE 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRE LOT OF INTERVAL
Jacob Hildreth.	No. eighteen, in Bakers River Range No. forty one, joining on the east of the second Range.	No. nineteen, south side of Bakers River.	
Oliver Parker.	No. fifteen, first Range. No. thirteen, second Range.	No. twenty nine, south side Bakers River.	No. four, middle Intervale.
Joseph Smith.	No. twenty in Bakers River R. No. two, second Range.	No. forty two, north side Bakers River.	No. thirty four Lower Intervale
Francis Powers.	No. thirty four, north side Bakers River. No. forty four, on the east side of the fifty lot No. forty two, that joins fourth Range	No. forty nine, north side Bakers River.	No. forty nine Lower Intervale
William Nutting.	No. five, Bakers River Range No. nine, fourth range No. four, Bakers River Range.	No. seven, north side of Bakers River. No. ten, south side of Bakers River.	
Meseheh Weare, Esq.	No. ten, fourth Range. No. ten, Bakers River Range.	No. fourteen, South side of Bakers River	
William Temple, Esq.	No. four, fourth Range.		
Nathaniel Garfield.	No. three and twelve, in the third range fifty acre lot of Upland No. two in the horse pasture or Upper Intervale on Pemegewasette is a sixteen acre lot of Intervale.		
Theodore Atkinson.	Equal to the first division is laid out two hundred and forty acres in a large lot in the Gore south of the Pond.		
Theodore Atkinson, Jr. Esq.	Equal to the first Division is laid out two hundred and forty acres in a large lot No. two in the Gore south of the Pond.		
Incorporated Society Right.	Equal to the first Division is laid out two hundred and forty acres in a large lot No. five in the Gore south of the Pond.		
Glebe or Church Right.	Equal to the first Division is laid out two hundred acres in a large Lot No. six in the Gore south of the Pond.		
School Right.	Equal to the first Division is laid out two hundred and thirty acres in a large lot No. one in the Gore south of the Pond.		
Ministers Right.	No. six, in the fourth Range. No. two, in the first Range Upland fifty acre lots.		
James Cowen.	Proprietors Property.		
Thomas Davis.	Proprietors Property.		
Phinehas Lund.	Proprietors Property.		

NAME OF PROPRIETOR	
Governors' Two Rights.	{ Part of which is laid out in the north east corner of the Town, north of Bakers River and joining on Pemegwasette River. (The remainder was laid out when the second Division was laid out and lies in different places in town. See the record of the second division.)
Meeting house lot.	{ No. three in the first Range. Reserved by proprietors.
Mill lots.	{ No. fifteen and sixteen, in Bakers River Range. Reserved by proprietors.

To avoid the confusion of frequent changes, the proprietors of Plymouth, following a custom prevailing in other towns, continued the record of each right or share in the name of the original grantee. Several of the grantees early sold their interest or share in the propriety and others died. Thus many of the original rights in a short time were owned by successors who attended the meetings of the proprietors and had a vote in the association. Whenever money was raised for the use of the proprietors, it was assessed in the name of the original proprietor and paid by the successor in ownership. In the same manner, in subsequent divisions of land, the lots were drawn in the name of the original grantee, but became the sole property of the successor. From first to last there were sixty persons entitled to a vote in the meetings of the proprietors, and a deed of a right in the common or undivided land obtained from an original grantee or his assigns was the credential of admission and the right of voting. Whenever a proprietor sold one or more of the lots which had been drawn and assigned to him, the sale did not interrupt his membership in the association or his interest in the common land.

After the first draft of land, in 1763, the proprietors from time to time sold tracts of land to meet the current expenses of the association. On account of the disturbance of the Revolution and other causes, it was over twenty years before a second division of land was ordered. At a meeting assembled Oct. 26, 1784, the proprietors voted: —

To lay out all the common land upon the southerly side of Newfound pond and as much other common land as with said land on the southerly side of said pond, will make two fifty acre lots to a right.

That Lieut. Josiah Brown, Lieut. Elisha Bean and Mr Samuel Marsh be a committee to lay out said lots

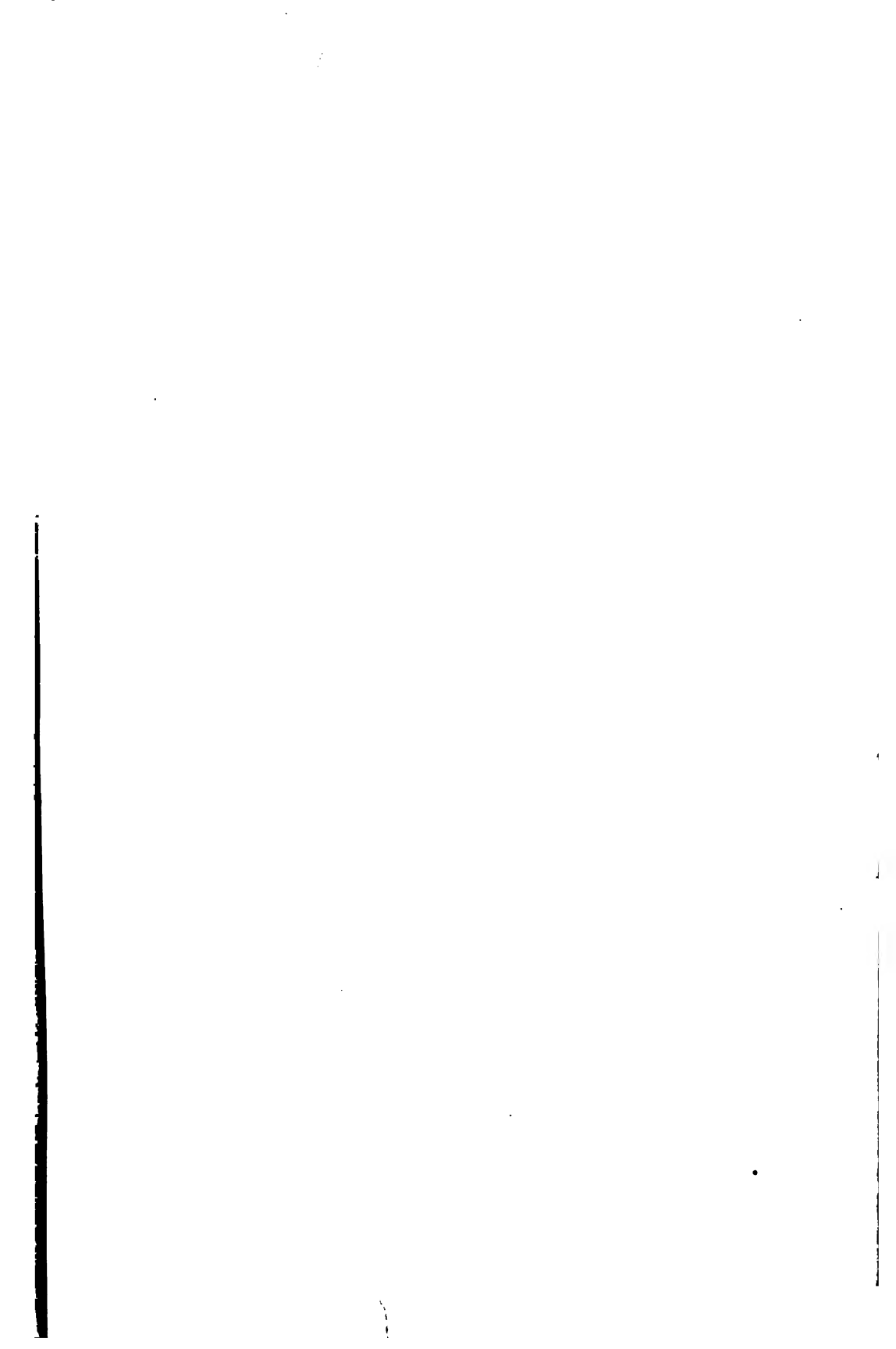
June 14, 1788:—

Voted that Mr. James Blodgett be a committee man in the room of Lieut. Josiah Brown, deceased to join with the surveying committee men, namely, Lieut Elisha Bean and Samuel Marsh to lay out the land already voted to be laid out.

At a meeting assembled at the house of Col. David Webster, Nov. 25, 1788, the committee made a report and submitted a plan of the fifty-acre lots. Capt. Jotham Cummings was the surveyor. The lots were drawn at this meeting. There were also laid out at this time lots Nos. 3 to 22 in the first, and 4 and 5 in the second range, which were not drawn.

In the following record of lots drawn, the figures represent number of the lot, the words first, second, third, etc., the number of the range, and N. and S. for north or south of Newfound Lake.

Joseph Blanchard 14 in third, 19 in second, S.
 William Read 21 in second 15 in third S.
 Oliver Lawrence 10 in second 11 in second N.
 William Nevins 10 in third, N. 10 in third S.
 Onesipherus Marsh 1 and 12 in broken range
 Samuel Goodhue 9 in first and 1 in second N.
 Samuel Cummings Esq. 5 in second 5 in third N.
 Samuel Hale 1 in fourth 13 in third S.
 Joseph Warner 8 in fourth 14 in fifth N.
 Daniel Emerson Jun. 2 in second S. 6 in second N.
 Thomas Merrill 4 in third 4 in fourth N.
 Stephen Powers 6 in first, 7 in first N.
 Elnathan Blood Jun. 8 in second N. 13 in second S.
 John Willoughby Jun. 2 in third 12 in second S.
 Ebenezer Cummings 13 in first 7 in fourth N.
 Richard Pierce 1 in first 2 in first S.
 Jonas Keyes 20 in second 15 in third S.



John Hobart 15 in first 16 in first N.
 John Phelps 8 in second 4 in third S.
 Jotham Cummings 9 in seventeenth 10 in seventeenth N.
 Gershom Hobart 8 in third 9 in third S.
 James Underwood 3 in eighth 4 in eighth N.
 Nahum Powers 9 in second 3 in first N.
 Jonathan Johnson 1 in fifth 4 in fifth N.
 Stephen Ames 7 in seventh 8 in seventh N.
 James Nahor 1 in third 11 in second S.
 William McCluer 1 in third 1 in fourth N.
 Abel Webster 5 in fourth 4 in seventh N.
 Ebenezer Hartshorn 10 in fourth 3 in seventh N.
 William Cummings 2 in second 3 in second N.

and also a tract of 70 acres below Francis Worcesters farm, on
 the New Chester line.

Jonathan Hobart 22 in second 17 in third S.
 Benjamin Parker 6 in fourth 6 in seventh N.
 Samuel Thompson 2 in fourth 3 in fourth N.
 Josiah Brown 12 in fourth N. 12 in third S.
 Elnathan Blood 5 in third 14 in second S.
 Moses Merrill 4 in second 2 in third N.
 Zachariah Parker 8 in broken range, 17 in first N.
 Amos Phillips 6 in second S. 7 in second N.
 John Willoughby 4 and 5 in broken range
 David Wright 14 in fourth N. 21 in third S.
 Thomas McCluer 2 in fourth 3 in fourth S
 David Hobart 6 and 7 in broken range
 Samuel Cummings of Dunstable 1 in eighth 2 in eighth N.
 Abner Keyes 11 in first N. 15 in second S.
 John Brown 13 in broken range 11 in third N.
 John Harvel 8 in third N. 18 in second S.
 James Hobart 7 in third N. 17 in second S.
 Matthew Patten Esq. 8 in first 12 in first N.
 Francis Powers 2 and 9 in broken range
 Peter Hobart 4 in first 5 in first N.
 William Nutting 13 in fourth N. 20 in third S.
 Nathaniel Garfield 9 in third N. 16 in second S.
 Jacob Hildreth 11 in fourth 2 in seventh N.
 Oliver Parker 10 in first 5 in seventh N.
 Hon. Theodore Atkinson Esq. 9 in fourth 1 in seventeenth N.
 William Temple Esq 2 in fifth 3 in fifth N.
 Theodore Atkinson Jun. Esq 7 in second 3 in third S.

Meshech Weare Esq 3 and 10 in broken range
Col. Joseph Smith 5 in eighth 6 in eighth N.
David Nevins 3 in third 2 in fifth N.

The privileged rights exempt from taxation drew the following lots: —

Benning Wentworth 18 in third 19 in third S.
Benning Wentworth 6 in third N. 11 in third S.
School Right 1 in second 3 in second S.
Incorporated Society 6 in third 7 in third S.
Glebe 9 in second 10 in second S
First Settled Minister 11 and 14 in broken range

To satisfy the demands of five rights, on account of an inequality of the draft in 1763, the committee laid out six large lots at the extreme southern limit of the township. These lots were numbered on the map one to six. They were donated by the proprietors as follows:—

No. one, 230 acres to the School Right
No. two, 240 acres to Theodore Atkinson Jun.
No. three, 240 acres reserved by the proprietors
No. four, 240 acres to Theodore Atkinson
No. five, 240 acres to Incorporated Society
No. Six, 200 acres to The Glebe

IV. THE PROPRIETORS.

THE Masonian Proprietors purchased the claim of John Tufton Mason July 30, 1746. The Mason patent was triangular in form and was bounded on the south by the province line, extending from the sea west sixty miles, and on the eastern line of the province north sixty miles. The third side of the triangle connected the western and the northern termini. In familiar and present terms the patent was bounded on the south by Massachusetts, on the east by Maine and by a line extending northeasterly from Rindge to Conway. The new proprietors quit-claimed all right, if any they had, to the established towns within their domain, and were liberal in the acknowledgment and adjustment of the rights of many settlers in unincorporated places. Taking advantage of the nominal suspension of hostilities which succeeded the truce of Aix la Chapelle, they granted many townships before the war was renewed in 1754. It became a work of necessity to locate and establish the northwestern line of their domain. Beginning at a point in the State line in the town of Rindge, the line was run to the Pemigewasset River in 1751. The line crossed Sunapee Lake and Newfound Lake and extended on the north line of the present town of Bridgewater to the Pemigewasset. It was the dividing line between New Chester and Plymouth as these towns were originally granted. The surveyor who established this line in 1751 was Joseph Blanchard, one of the grantees of Plymouth and a resident of Merrimack, Thornton, and Amherst. Among his assistants was Lieut. Josiah Brown, one of the pioneers of this town, and among the early settlers it is possible that it was he whose foot first pressed the soil of Plymouth.

From the close of the French and Indian War to the Revolution was an era of peace and enterprise. The conquest of Canada brought that region into friendly relations with New Hampshire and the other English Colonies of New England. The hostile incursions of the Indians and the fear of predatory raids no longer delayed the occupancy of new territory and the settlement of new towns. In those days all were tillers of the soil. The ministers, lawyers, and doctors, the merchants, carpenters, and blacksmiths were also farmers. Whenever a township became wholly occupied with farms and no wild land remained, such towns were said to be full, and the young men removed to new settlements where wild land was cheap and the cleared farm was the product of their own labor. Under such conditions farms were multiplied with the increase of the population and new territory was in constant demand. During years of war and a suspension of immigration the population of many towns had become congested. With peace came an unprecedented demand for new territory, and petitions for townships rapidly accumulated. These were palmy days for Gov. Benning Wentworth and an active season for the tripod and the chain. Townships were surveyed in New Hampshire and in Vermont, then claimed by New Hampshire, in great number. Within the present county of Grafton were granted in 1761 Lebanon, Hanover, Enfield, Cockermouth, Dorchester, Canaan, Lyme, Orford, Bath, Rumney, Campton, and Lyman. Holderness, which was granted during the suspension of hostilities in 1751, was regranted the same year.

Early in the year 1763 the original township of Plymouth was an unnamed part of the king's wood and ungranted land. However, it was surrounded by other grants and all its bounding lines were established and defined. It must be borne in mind that since this date the boundaries of Plymouth and the surrounding towns have been changed, and that Bridgewater, Hebron, and Bristol were not original grants but were severed from older towns. This tract of ungranted land was bounded on the north

by Campton and on the east by Holderness. The remaining lines are traced by beginning at the southeast corner at a point on the Pemigewasset which is still the southeast corner of this town, and following the Masonian patent line southwest eleven miles bounding on New Chester and Alexandria, as these towns existed in 1763, to a point in the original line of Alexandria at the southeast corner of Cardigan; thence northeasterly by the line of Cardigan six miles to the southeast corner of Cockermouth; thence nearly in the same direction by the line of Cockermouth five miles and one-half to the southwest corner of Campton. At this date Cardigan had been surveyed, its bounds established, and it bore the name of Cardigan, but for some reason it was not granted until 1769. At all other points this tract of ungranted land was bounded by chartered towns.

The unnamed Plymouth was waiting in the wilderness. Her only history was the story of Baker's fight, and her only respites from solitude were the hurried marches of explorers or the passing surveyors of near-by towns. But nature saw the compass and the chain and her slumber was broken. To her these were the heralds of approaching men. The passing soldier faded in the distance and was forgotten, but the surveyor left the promise of homes and habitation. With bursting throats the song-birds sang a welcome to the approaching pioneers, the untilled earth, rich with the stores of future harvests, rejoiced in the promise of sowing and reaping. The wolves planned many campaigns on future sheepfolds, while reynard, between the feasts of his dreams, made many excursions toward Hollis to discover if the chickens were on the way, and each balmy day the honeybee, emblem of thrift, was humming over fields where the sweet clover would grow, or seeking sunny places for cabins and sheltered nooks for the husk-braided hive. The solitude was broken, and meanwhile the sturdy men of Hollis, responding to the summons of the awakened wilderness, were maturing their preparations for an early removal.

The proceedings of the preliminary meetings of the men who

became grantees or proprietors of Plymouth are unknown. It is easy to assume that many conferences were held and several journeys to Portsmouth were made, but speculation and conjecture have no place in history. It is an important fact in the history of Plymouth that the grantees were in possession and laid out house lots several months before the date of the charter. The record of the first meeting follows:—

At a meeting of the Propriators of a New Town ship on Pemigewasset River met at the house of Benjamin Parker, innholder in Dunstable February 17, 1763.

Voted David Hobart, moderator.

Voted Abel Webster, clerk

Voted to Lay out the enterval on Pemigewasset River into proper Lotts, Each mans Right his Proportion for Quantity and Quality as Near as may bee

Voted Maj' Blanchard be a Surveyor to Lay out the Lotts.

Voted Ensign Josiah Brown and Ensign David Hobart be a Committee to Qualify the Lotts with the Surveyor.

Voted Elnathan Blood, John Willoughby Jun. and William McCluere be Chainmen for Laying out the Lotts.

Voted David Hobart and Josiah Brown be a Committee to agree with a Surveyor to Lay out the Lotts in case Maj' Blanchard should fail.

After votes fixing the pay of each person employed and a vote to raise money for current expenses, the meeting was adjourned to the first Tuesday in April, 1763. In the meantime the first survey of lots had been completed, and at the adjourned meeting two committees were chosen and instructed in their duties:—

Voted that Joseph Blanchard, Samuel Cummings and John Hale be a committee to prepare the Lotts in order for Drawing and that Daniel Emerson and Samuel Willoughby be the persons to Draw the Lotts.

Voted, David Hobart, Elnathan Blood and Samuel Cummings be a Committee of this Propriaty to Lay out the Remainder of the enterval that Remained, to be equeally Devided for Quantity and Quality as near as they can; and for the two Lotts to be Laid out to each Share containing one hundred acres Which is to be Don by the Last Day of June next, cupled and Redy for Drawing, that those persons who go to work there this spring be employed in said work. Except a surveyor whom they are to procure as also other help that shall be thought needful.

There is evidence that the services of Joseph Blanchard could not be secured in surveying the first division of lots in Plymouth and that Matthew Patten of Bedford, one of the proprietors, surveyed the five-and-one-half-acre lots of interval. Mr. Patten and Mr. Blanchard were employed in surveying other lots during the year, for which Mr. Blanchard charged the proprietors £1437 Old Tenor and Mr. Patten £542 Old Tenor.

In the journal of Matthew Patten are found the following entries: —

Feb. 19, 1763. In the afternoon Ensen Hubbard [Hobart] and William McClure came to have me go with them up to Bakers river to survey and I went and Changed snow Shoes with John Bell in order to fit out.

March 11, 1763. I set out with William McClure for Pemitchawasett and Lodged at Capt Fowlers.

March 12 1763 I Joyned the rest of the Company at Pennykook, being Ensign Brown and Hobart, Messrs. Elnathan Blood and John Willabie and tarried there over the Sabath at Mrs. Osgoods.

March 14, 1763 we set out and lodged about 12 miles from Pennykook, at Mr. Tho' Foses.

March 15, 1763 we arrived about 4 or 5 mile above the Crotch of the river

March 16, 1763 we campt about $\frac{1}{2}$ way over the 2 mile Carrieing place.

March 17, 1763 we arrived at the Intervale and Camp.

March 29, 1763. I finished laying out 60 lotts Containing about 347 acres in the Intervale on Pemitchewassett

March 30 1763 we set out for home and came to the Crotch of the river and lay at a loging camp.

March 31, 1763 We came to Mr. Henry Lovejoys and lay there.

April 1, 1763 Set out at half an hour past 2 in the morning and came home that Evening about sunset I was out 19 days. We got as much by hunting as we shared 4-2-6 pr man.

The first meeting, held Feb. 17, 1763, adjourned to meet the last Wednesday in June. There is no record of a meeting in June, and the next meeting was called on a new warrant and was assembled at the inn of Benjamin Parker in Dunstable, Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1763. At the date of this meeting the charter

had been received and the legal title to the township was completed.

Each of these early meetings was a mile-stone in the preparation for removal to Plymouth. At the meeting Aug. 2, 1763, Samuel Cummings was chosen proprietors' clerk, and probably he made the original minutes of the meeting. During the following year a record book was purchased, and the proceedings of all the meetings until 1781 were engrossed by Abel Webster. The meeting chose Joseph Blanchard, John Hale, and David Hobart assessors and Abel Webster collector. An assessment was made on each right. Then the proprietors voted that David Hobart, Elnathan Blood, and William Nevins be a committee to prosecute the survey of lots to be completed in September. The same committee was instructed "to send persons to view a place for a road from the mouth of Smith's river to the lower end of the intervale and when the men return home to open out the small stuff so as horses can travel." This committee was also instructed to reserve land for a mill and arrange with some person for building it.

At a meeting held at the inn of Benjamin Parker Oct. 24, and continued by adjournment Nov. 14, 1763, the proprietors elected John Hale moderator and clerk, Abel Webster collector, John Hale, Stephen Webster, and John Brown assessors of a special assessment which was voted at this meeting. Stephen Powers, William Read, and Deacon Samuel Goodhue were chosen auditors.

At the date of the charter Maj. Joseph Blanchard of Merrimack was a member of the provincial assembly representing Merrimack and Monson. He was the agent of the applicants for a township, and submitted their petition to Governor Wentworth. When the charter was received it was claimed by a majority of the grantees that Major Blanchard had added six names to a list previously agreed upon. At the meeting in November, 1763, it was voted "Whereas Maj. Joseph Blanchard has put in the charter six rights contrary to agreement, that a committee be

chosen to settle with him," and John Hale, David Hobart, and William Nevins were selected to confer with Major Blanchard. Probably in a spirit of compromise they agreed upon a surrender of four of the six disputed rights, and Major Blanchard gave the proprietors a written conveyance of the rights of James Cowan, Phineas Lund, Thomas Davis, and Nathaniel Garfield. For some reason Nathaniel Garfield refused to join in this arrangement, and hence only three rights were surrendered. The remaining rights that were challenged are not known. This business apparently was adjusted without bitterness, and Major Blanchard was soon employed to survey the greater part of the township. Then the proprietors by vote admitted to the propriety David Nevins, and the number of sixty proprietors was never changed. At an early date William McClure forfeited his right in neglect to pay the dues, but he was promptly restored. According to his custom, Gov. Benning Wentworth caused to be engrossed on the back of the original charter a reservation of five hundred acres, to be located in the northeast corner of the township, and which was to be accounted as two rights. There was also a reservation of one right or share each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for glebe for the Church of England, for the first settled minister, and for a school in said town. These six rights were declared free of taxes. In the charter there were sixty-two grantees. Three were excluded and one was admitted by vote of the proprietors. Before any division of land was made among the proprietors, each grantee owned one undivided sixty-sixth of the township and was assessable for one-sixtieth of the money expended by the associated proprietors.

The summer and autumn of 1763 was a memorable season in the history of Plymouth. The surveyors, the axemen, and the chainmen were here several months, and committees of supervision made several visits to the place. It would be unnatural to assume that many of those who were proposing to remove hither did not visit the site of their future homes, and that

other grantees did not come to estimate the value of their new possessions.

During the summer and autumn Joseph Blanchard surveyed the fifty-acre lots of upland, and in June and September Matthew Patten surveyed the sixteen-acre lots of interval. The following passages from Mr. Patten's journal are of interest:—

May 17, 1763. Ensign David Hobart came to my house and agreed for me to go to Pemitchawesett in about a fortnight.

June 7, 1763. I set out for Pemitchawesett in company with Thor Lund Jun^r to survey and I arrived at Pennykook the next day noon, and I got 20½ lb Pork and paid for it I got a half a bushell of corn from John Chandler which John Bell bot for me last faull and ground it and I arived there on Saterday afternoon.

There are no entries in his journal until June 13, when he was at his home in Bedford.

Sept. 22 1763 I set out for Plymouth to Survey and lodged at Mrs. Osgoods [Concord] and did not return home untill the 16th of next November being eight weeks in Which time I got 10lb of Beaver by catching while I was out.

The surveying for the present is completed and all the men at Plymouth return to their homes for the winter. One hundred and twenty fifty-acre lots of upland and sixty sixteen-acre lots and sixty five-and-one-half-acre lots of interval have been surveyed and numbered.

The lots were drawn Dec. 20, 1763. By this proceeeding each proprietor became the sole owner of two lots of upland and one lot of sixteen acres and one five-and-one-half-acre lot of interval, and each still owned his share of the common or undivided land remaining.

In the narratives of the settlement of Plymouth there is no suggestion that any one remained in the town during the winter following the summer of 1763, but it has been intimated that probably some of the men who came in 1764 had begun a clearing and probably had erected a cabin the previous year. If so, on whose land were such improvements made? The whole town-

ship belonged to an association, and no one in his sole right owned one inch of land until the first distribution was made in December, 1763.

The proprietors of Plymouth were assembled on a winter day at Parker's inn in Dunstable. They had been assessed to pay for the charter and the cost of surveying and were now to be compensated in a distribution of land. From a common property each was to receive a share. Before proceeding to a general distribution, the proprietors voted certain tracts of choice land to Ensign David Hobart, Ensign Josiah Brown, and Abel Webster. Having provided for these worthy men, all the others proceeded to a division by chance and the fickle wheel of fortune. Since the time of Jonah the drawing of lots has been a business of interest. In one receptacle were cards each bearing the name of a proprietor, and in another were the same number of cards each bearing the numbers of two lots of interval and two lots of upland. From one receptacle Daniel Emerson drew a card and announced the name of a proprietor; at the same time Samuel Willoughby drew a card assigning to that proprietor four lots of land. If the proceeding was exciting, it presented a serious feature. The location of a home, the choice of a farm, and the character of a neighborhood were at stake. At this meeting it was ordered that in case any proprietor drew lots inferior to the average, he should receive additional land, and at a subsequent meeting it was voted that Jotham Cummings might throw up one of his fifty-acre lots, "it not being fit to settle on," and that he should have fifty acres out of the common land.

The meeting was continued by adjournment to Jan. 3, 1764, when it was voted that there be purchased "two sets of Mill irons, one for a corn mill and one for a saw mill." Onesiphorus Marsh was delegated "to goo to peneycook and speak for the said irons within this Fortnight." The next meeting of the proprietors was held at the house of Samuel Cummings, innholder in Hollis, April 16, 1764. John Hale was the moderator and Stephen Webster and Stephen Powers were instructed to audit

the accounts of the treasurer. At once the attention of the meeting was directed to Plymouth, the future home of many of the men here assembled. First they determined to spend ten days' labor in repairing the road from Salisbury to Plymouth, and requested Ensign Josiah Brown to oversee the work. Next enterprise stole into the meeting and persuaded them to instruct "Ensign David Hobart, Ensign Josiah Brown and Mr. William Nevins to agree with some person or persons to build a saw mill and a grist mill at Plymouth the ensuing summer."

And then piety and devotion, with an unspoken prayer for the future welfare of wives, children, and themselves, found expression in a vote "to hire Mr Nathan Ward to preach four days in Plymouth this spring." This vote was the praise of a doxology. The meeting then adjourned.

It was a busy winter in Hollis and in several families in the near-by towns. The men were making implements of husbandry, and the women were spinning and weaving and fashioning garments for men, women, and children. The shoemaker came and sat by the kitchen fire, adding boots and shoes to the accumulating stores in preparation. In the spring many men were going to Plymouth, and when the planting and sowing was done and a habitation was prepared, the women and children would join them, and a new Hollis would spring up in the valley of the Pemigewasset.

The charter of Plymouth is found in another chapter. The sixty-two original grantees were:—

1. Joseph Blanchard, born in Dunstable April 28, 1729, son of Col. Joseph and Rebecca (Hubbard) Blanchard. He lived in Merrimack, Thornton, and Amherst. He represented Merrimack and Monson in the provincial assembly, 1762–1765, and was a selectman and town officer of Merrimack. He was a noted surveyor, and rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of the province map, 1771. He was employed by the proprietors, 1763, in laying out lots in this town.

2. William Read, born Chelmsford, Mass., Feb. 25, 1724, son

of William and Hannah (Bates) Read. He married Lucy Spalding and settled in Litchfield, and for him Reed's Ferry was named. He was a selectman and a colonel. He was killed at a raising in Litchfield. He sold his right to Amaziah Pollard, 1764.

3. Oliver Lawrence, born Groton, Mass., March 18, 1728/9, son of Deacon Peleg Lawrence of Groton and Pepperell, Mass. He married, Dec. 27, 1752, Mary Cummings, born April 22, 1734, daughter of Samuel and Prudence (Lawrence) Cummings of Hollis. He settled in Hollis, where he was a selectman, one of the committee of safety, and a soldier in the Revolution. He died in Hollis April 2, 1797.

4. William Nevins, born 1718, lived in Monson and Hollis. See family register in Vol. II.

5. Onesiphorus Marsh, settled in Plymouth. See family register.

6. Samuel Goodhue, born April 6, 1696, son of Deacon Joseph Goodhue of Ipswich, Mass. He married Abigail Bartlett and lived in Stratham, Nottingham, and after about 1740 in Hollis. He was a deacon. He died Nov. 7, 1785.

7. Samuel Cummings, born March 6, 1709; lived in Hollis. See family register.

8. Samuel Hale, born Bradford, Mass., 1734, son of Jonathan and Susannah (Tuttle) Hale and a brother of Colonel and Dr. John Hale of Hollis. He was a physician and settled in Orford soon after the date of the charter. He sold his right to Dr. John Hale, 1766.

9. Joseph Warner, probably lived near Portsmouth. He sold his right in 1763 to Abel Webster, who sold the same to Col. David Webster April 13, 1764.

10. Daniel Emerson, born Hollis, Dec. 15, 1746, son of Rev. Daniel Emerson. He was the son of the minister of Hollis and for that reason his youth did not exclude him from membership in the association of the proprietors. He lived in Hollis, where he died Oct. 4, 1820.

11. Thomas Merrill, born 1729, son of Deacon John Merrill

of Concord. He lived in Concord, Pembroke, and Conway. He was four times married, and through life a prominent man of his time. In 1763 he was styled of Pembroke. He sold his right to Ebenezer Little, 1765.

12. Stephen Powers, born Oct. 28, 1729, son of Capt. Peter and Anna (Keyes) Powers and brother of Rev. Peter Powers. He married, Jan. 5, 1757, Lucy Cummings, born April 18, 1737, daughter of Deacon William and Lucy (Colburn) Cummings. He lived in Hollis.

13. Elnathan Blood, born Dec. 4, 1744, son of Elnathan and Elizabeth (Boynton) Blood of Hollis. He married, June 5, 1766, Deborah Phelps and lived in Hollis. See No. 37.

14. John Willoughby, born 1735, settled in Plymouth. See family register. Son of No. 41.

15. Ebenezer Cummings, born April 17, 1735, son of Deacon William and Lucy (Colburn) Cummings. He married Elizabeth Abbot and lived in Hollis. He died in the army June 1, 1778, leaving eight children.

16. Richard Pierce, born Jan. 8, 1739, son of Ebenezer Pierce of Groton; married, May 22, 1766, Susannah Jewett. He lived in Hollis.

17. Jonas Keyes, born about 1730; settled in Plymouth. See family register.

18. John Hobart, born Groton, Mass., March 30, 1731, son of Gershom and Lydia (Nutting) Hobart. He settled in Cocker-mouth. His right was subsequently owned by Josiah Brown.

19. John Phelps was of Hollis, living in the region of One Pine Hill, where he died. He sold his right, 1764, to Ebenezer Hartshorn.

20. Jotham Cummings, born Dec. 29, 1741; settled in Plymouth. See family register.

21. Gershom Hobart, settled in Plymouth. See family register.

22. James Underwood, born Westford, Mass., 1731, son of Joseph Underwood. He lived in Litchfield and was foremost in the affairs of the town, a representative to the provincial assembly

and to the House of Representatives and a justice of the county court. He sold his right to Ebenezer Hartshorn, 1765.

23. Nahum Powers, born Hollis, April 11, 1741, son of Capt. Peter Powers. He settled in Plymouth. See family register.

24. Jonathan Johnson, lived in Hollis. He married in Westford, Mass., July 4, 1754, Sarah Bates, daughter of Edward and Mary (Snow) Bates. He sold his whole right in the township to Abel Webster Nov. 18, 1763. Abel Webster sold the same to Col. David Webster April 13, 1764.

25. James Cowan of Merrimack surrendered his interest in the charter.

26. Stephen Ames, born Boxford, Mass., Sept. 1, 1712, son of John and Priscilla (Kimball) Ames. The family removed to Groton, Mass., in 1717, where John, the father, was killed by the Indians July 24, 1726. The son Stephen married, April 14, 1731, Jane Robbins and removed, 1739, from Groton to Hollis. He was a soldier in the French and Indian War, selectman, and representative. He was a cousin of Capt. Jeremiah Eames of Northumberland. His son Stephen, born 1739, settled in Cocker-mouth. He sold his right to Dr. John Hall, 1765.

27. Phineas Lund, born April 3, 1723, son of Thomas Lund of Dunstable, surrendered his right in the township.

28. James Nahor was a prominent citizen of Litchfield, a selectman, and many years foremost in town affairs. He sold his right, 1763, to Abel Webster, who sold it to Col. David Webster.

29. William McClure lived in Dunstable, and he or a son William later lived in Merrimack.

30. Abel Webster, settled in Plymouth. See family register.

31. Ebenezer Hartshorn, settled in Plymouth. See family register.

32. William Cummings, born Oct. 2, 1741, son of Deacon William and Lucy (Colburn) Cummings of Hollis (see Nos. 12 and 15). He was a school teacher, town clerk, and selectman of Hollis. He married Mehitable Eastman, and in 1790 removed to Hebron, where he died. He sold his right to Abel Webster, 1764.

33. Jonathan Hobart, born Groton, Mass., son of Gershom and

Lydia (Nutting) Hobart. He lived in Hollis. He sold his right to Col. David Hobart, who sold the same, April 30, 1764, to Col. David Webster.

34. Benjamin Parker, born Aug. 19, 1719, son of Benjamin and Mary (Sawtell) Parker of Groton. He married Alice Woods and lived in Hollis, where he died Feb. 7, 1802. His right was owned by Benjamin Wright and later by Abel Webster.

35. Samuel Thompson lived in Londonderry. He sold his right to James Ryan, who settled in this town.

36. Josiah Brown, settled in Plymouth. See family register.

37. Elnathan Blood, married in Groton, Mass., Nov. 26, 1741, Elizabeth Boynton; lived in Dunstable and Hollis. Eight children. He sold his right, 1765, to Ebenezer Little, then of Newburyport, Mass.

38. Moses Merrill, born Salisbury, Mass., Oct. 28, 1707. See Merrill register. In 1763 he was residing in Haverhill, Mass. His son Jacob settled in Plymouth.

39. Zachariah Parker, settled in Plymouth. See family register.

40. Amos Phillips, settled in Plymouth. See family register.

41. John Willoughby, lived in Hollis, where he died Feb. 2, 1793. See family register. His right was subsequently owned by Joseph Blanchard, Abel Webster, and David Webster.

42. David Wright, born Groton, Mass., Aug. 19, 1735, son of Samuel and Hannah (Lawrence) Wright; married, Dec. 24, 1761, Prudence Cummings, daughter of Samuel Cummings (No. 7). He lived in Pepperell, Mass. See Cummings register, Vol. II. He sold his right, 1764, to Abel Webster.

43. Thomas McClure, settled in Plymouth. See family register.

44. David Hobart, settled in Plymouth. See family register.

45. Samuel Cummings, born Westford, Mass., Sept. 16, 1718, son of John and Elizabeth (Adams) Cummings. He married, Oct. 2, 1741, Sarah Spalding and removed, 1757, to Dunstable and in 1773 to Cornish, where he died June 6, 1796.

46. Abner Keyes, born Chelmsford, Mass., 1738, son of Ezekiel Keyes and brother of Jonas Keyes (No. 17). He married, Dec. 30, 1763, Mary Shedd, born Billerica, Mass., July 4, 1743, daughter of William and Mary (Farmer) Shedd. He lived a few years in Rumney and after 1792 in Hancock, where he died 1819.

47. John Brown, settled in Plymouth. See family register.

48. John Harvell, settled in Plymouth. See family register.

49. James Hobart, settled in Plymouth. See family register.

50. Matthew Patten, born in Ireland May 19, 1719, settled in Bedford 1738; representative, councillor, and Judge of Probate. He was a surveyor and was employed by the proprietors of Plymouth in the summer and autumn of 1763. Joseph Blanchard was the principal surveyor of this town. Mr. Patten surveyed Piermont and other towns in this county. He married Elizabeth McMurphy, daughter of John McMurphy of Londonderry. He died suddenly in a field in Bedford Aug. 27, 1795.

51. Francis Powers, born Hollis July 15, 1745, son of Capt. Peter Powers and brother of No. 12. He married, May 5, 1763, Elizabeth Cummings, born Jan. 1, 1743, daughter of Deacon William and Lucy (Colburn) Cummings (see No. 15). He lived in Hollis. He sold his right to Ephraim Keyes.

52. Peter Hobart, son of Col. David Hobart; settled in Plymouth. See family register.

53. William Nutting, born Groton, Mass., Nov. 20, 1712, son of Jonathan and Mary (Green) Nutting. He married, Jan. 18, 1737/8, Jane Boynton. He lived in Groton, Mass., where he died June 2, 1776.

54. Thomas Davis, lived near Litchfield.

55. Nathaniel Garfield. He was a resident of Merrimack. He sold his right to Samuel Livermore.

56. Jacob Hildreth, born Litchfield May 12, 1739, son of Jacob and Abigail Hildreth; he married Mary Shepard, born Sept. 21, 1749, daughter of Col. John Shepard. He settled in Amherst, where he died Sept. 13, 1815. He sold his right to Joseph Blanchard and Blanchard sold it to Abel Webster.

57. Oliver Parker. There were two men of this name and about the same age living in Groton. One of them removed to Stoddard and was a loyalist in the Revolution.

58. Theodore Atkinson, born New Castle Dec. 20, 1697, son of Theodore Atkinson, who was councillor, 1716. He married, Sept. 4, 1732, Hannah (Wentworth) Plaisted, daughter of Lieut.-Gov. John Wentworth and widow of Samuel Plaisted. He was secretary of the province. He died Sept. 22, 1779. His only son was Theodore Atkinson (No. 60).

59. William Temple, born Ten Hills, Mass., about 1732, son of Robert and Mehitabel (Nelson) Temple and a brother of the wife of John Fenton. He was appointed a councillor of the province of New Hampshire April 4, 1761, and was commissioned lieutenant-governor June 15, 1761. It is probable he did not assume any duties under the last appointment.

60. Theodore Atkinson, born 1736, son of Theodore Atkinson (No. 58); married Frances Deering, who married second Gov. John Wentworth. He was secretary of the province. He died Oct. 28, 1769. Two towns in this State, Francestown and Deering, were gallantly named in her honor.

61. Meshech Weare, born June 16, 1713, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Wait) Weare. He was a member of the provincial assembly twenty years and three years the Speaker of the House. From 1747 to 1776 he was a Justice of the Superior Court of the province and subsequently Chief Justice of the State. He was a colonel of a regiment of the province. He was a delegate in the five provincial congresses and eight and one-half years president of the council and chairman of the committee of safety. He was the first governor under the permanent constitution. He died Jan. 14, 1786. He sold his right to Abel Webster, 1764.

62. Joseph Smith was a prominent citizen of Newmarket, a colonel in the militia, and a representative many years to the assembly of the province. He sold his right to Abel Webster, 1763.

63. David Nevins, settled in Plymouth. He was added to the original list by vote of the proprietors. See family register.

V. TOWN BOUNDARIES.

AFTER all the towns in this vicinity had been surveyed and granted, and soon after the settlement of Plymouth, a new survey of the boundaries of the townships was ordered and consummated. The amended bounds were established in 1767 by Robert Fletcher of Dunstable, a noted surveyor of his time. It was the province of Fletcher's survey to review the existing bounds and to sever tracts from townships that contained an area in excess of the quantity stated in the charter. In this revision of town lines there was severed from the towns in this vicinity one oblong tract fourteen miles in length and one mile and forty rods in width, containing nine thousand and six hundred acres. It extended from near the north line of Rumney to the extension of the south line of Cardigan. It was bounded on the east by Campton and Plymouth and on the west by Rumney, Cockermouth, and Cardigan. At this time Cardigan included Orange and a considerable part of Alexandria.

This tract was thus restored to the king's domain, and like other public land, was subject to grant by the governor. When land was at his disposal and his personal friends were petitioners, the governor was never idle. The greater part of this land was soon granted. The northern part was granted, March 8, 1773, to Col. Samuel Holland, surveyor-general, formerly a major in the French War and subsequently a Tory. From the north end of the reservation Holland's grant extended south four miles and one hundred rods. It was one mile and forty rods in width and contained three thousand one hundred and five acres. Loon Pond, estimated at one hundred and forty acres, was in

nearly the centre of the grant, and the southern extremity was about one mile south of Baker's River. Next south was the grant of three thousand acres to Col. John Fenton, which is dated Feb. 19, 1773. It extended south from Holland's grant four miles and sixty rods to the north line of Cardigan extended. It was bounded on the west by Cockermouth, and for several years it was wholly within the town of Plymouth.

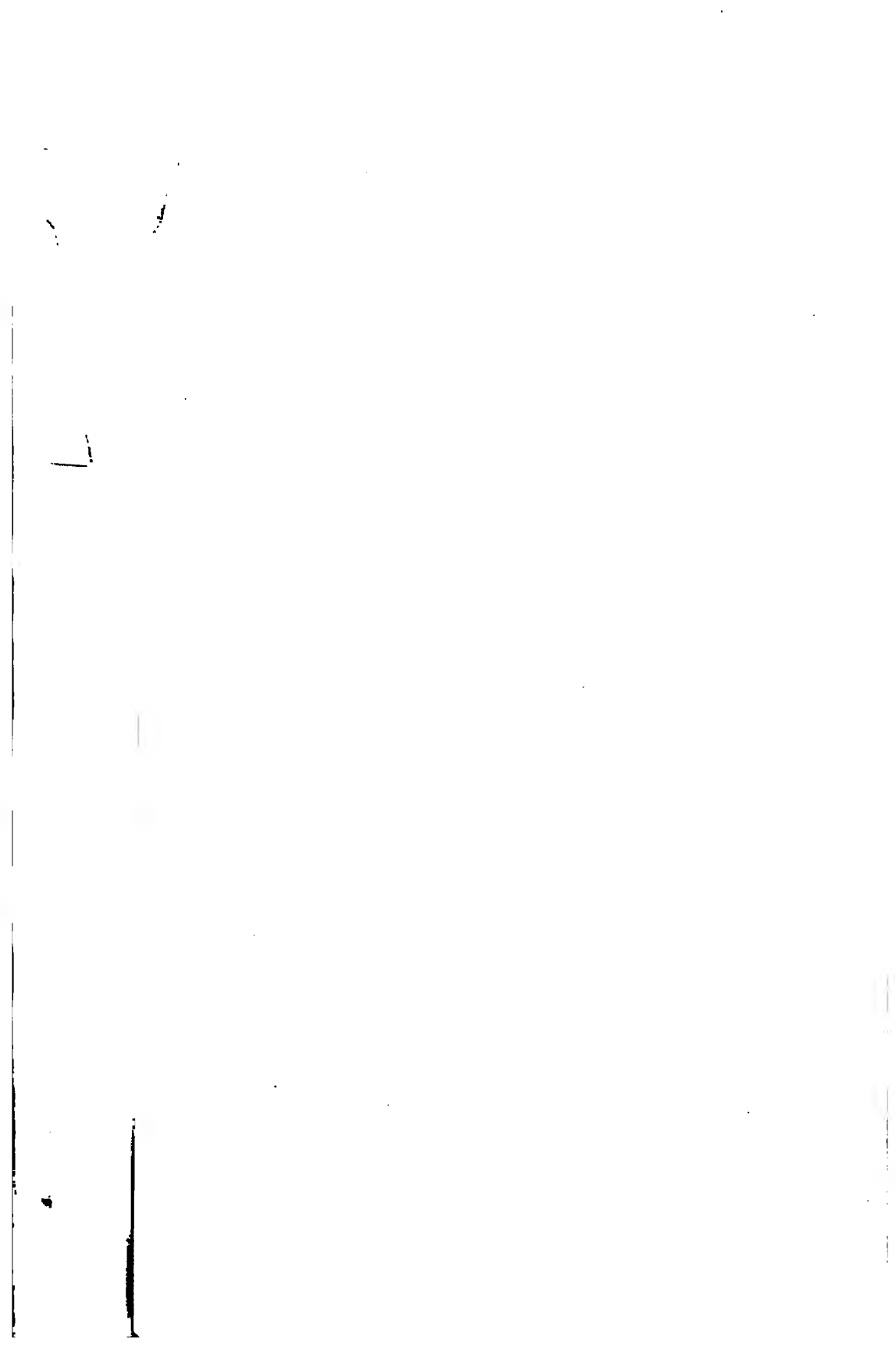
The remainder, or southern part of the Fletcher reservation, extending, same width, from the southern extremity of Fenton's grant to the south line of Cardigan extended, containing about three thousand acres, remained ungranted land and became a part of Cardigan and later of Alexandria.

The Fletcher survey did not cover the northern boundary of Plymouth, but the amended location of the northeast corner of Cockermouth was a thorn in the flesh of the proprietors. It was apparent to all concerned that an equitable and final adjustment of the line between Campton and Plymouth was a serious problem which must be solved. The end was delayed, but the trouble finally came with force and certainty.

The proprietors, at a meeting assembled at the meeting-house July 20, 1772, voted to apply for a new charter and "Chose Samuel Livermore, Esq and Capt. David Hobart a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor in order to procure a new charter of the township of Plymouth "

The committee preferred a petition alleging that

the northeast corner of Cockermouth was never determined by any authoritative survey except what was done by Robert Fletcher, Esq. . . . by which survey the said town ship of Plymouth was found to contain more land than had before been supposed . . . that some of the lots improved and settled do not fall within the quantity of 17000 acres although they are literally within the bounds of their charter. The Pet^{rs} therefore pray your Excellency and honors consideration on the premises and that a new survey may be made of said town of Plymouth to begin at Pemigewasset river opposite the northwest corner of New Holderness and run from thence on a straight line to a hemlock tree newmarked by said Robert Fletcher Esq nineteen miles on a certain



course from Connecticut river and from thence south thirty degrees west five miles and a half to the north east corner of Cardigan, and from thence south thirty seven degrees west six miles to the south east corner of Cardigan, thence turning easterly and running on the same point that the southerly sideline of Cardigan runs to the line commonly called the patent line, thence by said patent line to Pemigewasset river, thence by said river to the bounds first mentioned.

The petition was dismissed, but it is an expression of the attitude of the proprietors of Plymouth at this time. It is an interesting document and is found in Town Papers, Vol. XIII, p. 223.

The patent line named in the petition was the boundary line of the Masonian Proprietors, being the northern line of Alexandria and New Chester, as those towns were constituted at that time. The part of New Chester adjacent to the patent line is now Bridgewater, and to Alexandria has been added the eastern part of Cardigan, and from that town Danbury has been severed.

By the terms of the charter of Plymouth the southern extremity of the grant terminated in a point on the patent line. The point or extremity of the township, in terms of the present time, was very near the northern point of Danbury.

By the terms of the petition for a new charter, the oblong tract reserved by the Fletcher survey, except the northern part of Colonel Holland's grant, is included. In this petition for a new charter Col. John Fenton joins with the proprietors and alleges that his grant of three thousand acres lies within the proposed bounds. In 1767 the proprietors of Plymouth sued the proprietors of Cockermouth for trespass on the common land. The contention in this direction was practically ended by the Fletcher survey, which set apart a tract of land between the two towns over a mile in width. If this arrangement of the lines guaranteed peace on the western border of Plymouth, it threw down the gauntlet of war on the north. The Fletcher survey removed the northeast corner of Cockermouth to the south, and the proprietors of Campton claimed that a change in the location of the corner of Cockermouth in like manner changed the line between Camp-

ton and Plymouth. With an equal opportunity many towns would have maintained a stubborn contention. The proprietors of Plymouth and Campton wisely discussed the situation in a friendly manner. Moses Little, a leader in Campton, owned many acres and had many friends in Plymouth, and there were many in both towns whose friendship was never weakened by contention.

Equal uncertainty and confusion concerning the boundaries and the lands owned by the proprietors existed in other towns. The condition was intolerable. Finally, by concerted action, in 1779 committees were chosen by the proprietors of many of the towns in Grafton County to meet in a convention for a general discussion of the situation, and for the discovery of some measures of relief. The towns embraced in the call for a convention were Plymouth, Campton, Rumney, Cockermouth, Thornton, Warren, Wentworth, Dorchester, Benton, Ellsworth, Lyme, Orford, Piermont, and Haverhill. The delegates representing the proprietors of Plymouth were Samuel Livermore, Samuel Emerson, and Moses Dow. The convention of delegates assembled at the house of Col. David Webster in Plymouth, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1779. In the convention were several residents of Rockingham County, who were proprietors of one or more of the towns embraced in the call. In a discussion of measures to harmonize and adjust the conflicting interests, the convention, in different towns, was in session twenty days. Samuel Livermore was paid for attending five days, Moses Dow for eight days, and Samuel Emerson, who was clerk of the convention, for twenty days.

At a final session, held Dec. 2, 1779, at Rumney, the delegates of seven towns agreed to submit the entire controversy to Ebenezer Thompson of Durham, Joseph Badger of Gilmanton, Ebenezer Smith of Meredith, Levi Dearborn of North Hampton, and John Smith of Newmarket. It was further agreed that the committee of the seven towns entering into the compact should petition the legislature for an act confirming the decision of the referees. The seven towns joining in this proceeding were

Plymouth, Campton, Rumney, Warren, Wentworth, Piermont, and Orford.

An act providing that the decision of the referees should be "binding and conclusive in law upon all persons and parties whatsoever" was passed Oct. 27, 1780. In January following, the proprietors of Plymouth chose Abel Webster and Josiah Brown "to wait on the Court's committee in settling the bounds of the town." By the terms of the compact the expense of the referees was to be paid by the seven towns. The proprietors of Plymouth had no money in the treasury, but they were still rich in lands. They ordered a sale of land, and a vendue was held at the house of Adam Brown. Three lots, of one hundred acres each, were sold to Joseph Kimball for one hundred and seventy-nine silver dollars. The referees were paid £35 12s. 1d., or very nearly \$118. Abel Webster was paid £1 17s. 6d. for five days and Josiah Brown fifteen shillings for three days, in attendance upon the referees.

The referees, or legislative committee, surveyed the seven townships which agreed to abide by their decision, established the bounds, and made a final report Sept. 4, 1784. The bounds of Plymouth, as determined by the referees, follow:—

Beginning at a pine tree on the western bank of the Pemigewasset river opposite Holderness corner where the line of Campton crosses the river; thence on Campton line south eighty six degrees west about five miles to a hemlock tree the north east corner of Cockermouth; thence south thirty degrees west five miles one half mile and forty rods to a beech tree; thence south thirty seven degrees west five miles and two hundred and eighty five rods to a beech tree on Grafton line; thence south sixty five degrees east two hundred and sixty rods to a beech tree standing on the Curve line [patent line]; thence following the curve line about twelve miles and a half mile to a white oak tree standing on the bank of Pemigewasset river; thence by said river to the bounds began at.

The west line adjoining Cockermouth and Cardigan was almost exactly the line described in the petition for a new charter in 1772. In the location of the north line Plymouth was aggrieved

and Campton was largely benefited. The finding of the referees was final in law, but it opened the door to new contention and several petitions for review.

First, the proprietors of Cockermouth had refused to sign the agreement to refer the location of all the boundaries to the referees, and as soon as the award was made they chose a committee consisting of Richard Cutts Shannon, Samuel Hobart, Edmund Shattuck, Noah Worcester, and John Hale to petition the legislature for a review. Plymouth at the same time chose Samuel Livermore and Samuel Emerson "to make a defense against a petition laid before said court by the proprietors of Cockermouth." A day for the hearing was several times announced and as many times postponed. In the meantime Samuel Livermore, Samuel Emerson, and Jacob Merrill on the part of Plymouth, and Richard Cutts Shannon and Edmund Shattuck on the part of Cockermouth, executed an agreement by which the issue was amicably settled. It was agreed by both parties that the line established by the referees should forever remain the line between the towns. The proprietors of Plymouth quitclaimed to the proprietors of Cockermouth all the land west of the line which had been formerly claimed by them, while on the other hand the proprietors of Cockermouth agreed to withdraw all suits and petitions and pay the costs, and also quitclaimed to Plymouth all lands east of the new town line, except the lots already appropriated by proprietors of Cockermouth between the glebe lot and the southeast corner of Cockermouth.

In 1763, as stated in a former chapter, the proprietors established the northern line of their township to their unqualified satisfaction. The survey was made by Joseph Blanchard, and the line was subsequently known as Blanchard's line. It extended from the northeast corner of the town in a direct course to a point, very nearly, in the line of Rumney where the railroad enters that town. The line between Campton and Plymouth at the present time is the same, except that for other reasons a corner of Campton adjacent to Loon Pond was annexed to Plymouth

in 1793. The land adjacent to the Blanchard line was divided into lots and distributed among the proprietors in the first division. Here were fertile farms and here were the homes of some of the most prominent citizens of the town.

The line between Campton and Plymouth established by the legislative committee, as shown on the map, began at the northeast corner of Plymouth and extended westerly in a direct course to the northeast corner of Cockermouth, which is the southeast corner of Rumney. In other words, the line established by the committee, compared with the Blanchard line, severed from Plymouth a tract containing 1688 acres. It was bounded on the west by Rumney, on the north and south by the two locations of the town line. By this proceeding the owners of farms and land in this severed tract were not disturbed in their possessions. To the town it was a serious loss both in population and in taxable estates. To the proprietors it was simply a pecuniary loss. They became accountable to the proprietors of Campton for the original value of the land before improvements were made. Evidently there was an understanding that this severed tract would be restored by law to Plymouth whenever the proprietors of Plymouth satisfied the reasonable demands of the proprietors of Campton. The early proceedings of the negotiation are unknown, but the final agreement is a matter of record. The proprietors of Campton in December, 1791, chose Col. Moses Little, Moses Baker, Esq., and John Southmaid a committee with full powers to represent their interests, and in April following the proprietors of Plymouth selected Capt. Samuel Dearborn, Lieut. Elisha Bean, and Samuel Marsh with full powers to consummate a settlement. Articles of agreement were executed May 9, 1792.

By the conditions of the agreement the proprietors of Campton surrendered all claims to 1688 acres between the committee and Blanchard lines, except sixty-four acres which was common land, and on their part the proprietors of Plymouth deeded to the proprietors of Campton one tract, containing 2400 acres, lying east of the Crawford Farm and north of Newfound Lake, twenty

fifty-acre lots in the first range south of Newfound Lake and adjacent to the east line of Cardigan, as that town was then constituted; the west half of the two-hundred-acre lot No. 6, south of Newfound Lake; two fifty-acre lots, Nos. 4 and 5 in the second range, south of Newfound Lake, the last named lots containing 1100 acres, or 3564 acres in all.

The act of the legislature declaring the Blanchard line to be the north line of Plymouth and annexing to this town all the area between the committee line and Blanchard line was approved June 21, 1793. In this act there was also a clause uniting to Plymouth two other tracts of land, owned by Nathaniel Peabody and described as the Everett Farm and the Withe Lot. The history of the lots of land added to Plymouth is discovered in the registry of deeds. Capt. Edward Everett of Rumney sold one hundred and fifty acres with buildings to Nathaniel Peabody and Samuel Atkinson. On account of the uncertainty of the town lines this farm was described as in Rumney or in Campton or in both towns. Atkinson sold his interest to Peabody. In the meantime Peabody purchased a lot, containing fifty acres, of Luke Withee of Derryfield. These are the two tracts annexed to Plymouth in 1793. Peabody sold both tracts to James Harriman, and Harriman sold to Daniel Little, and in 1796 Little sold the whole to Stephen Wells of Plymouth.

In marked contrast with the prevailing literal construction of law our fathers sometimes construed the statutes from the standard of their desires. When the committee or referees declared in 1784 that a line from the northeast corner of Plymouth to the northeast corner of Cockermouth was the boundary between Campton and Plymouth, those who lived on the tract severed from Plymouth gave a liberal construction to the legal effect of the decision and regarded the boundary established by the committee like the student's view of the equator as an imaginary line. They refused to be joined to Campton and continued to pay taxes, to vote, and to hold office in Plymouth.

It has been represented in another connection that nearly or quite

all the earlier settlements were made in the northern and eastern parts of the town and near Baker's and Pemigewasset rivers. With the exception of the sale of a very few lots, the southern part of original Plymouth, now in Hebron, was common land, owned in one tract by the proprietors. This part of the town was not surveyed and divided into lots until 1788.

In 1791 a few families were living in this part of the town. Dr. Abijah Wright, who was also a farmer, was living about one mile north of Newfound Lake. Uriah Pike removed to this section in 1790, and the other names appended to the petition for incorporation were mainly new arrivals. In their mention of a settlement of a minister they must refer to the ministry of Rev. Samuel Perley, then of Cockermouth. When the subject was first suggested the town of Plymouth made no objection and appointed a committee to join with the petitioners concerning the establishment of a dividing line. Their petition to the General Court follows:—

The Petition of us the Subscribers humbly sheweth that by a late establishment of the Boundaries of the Town of Plymouth (of which we are Inhabitants) our Connection with said Town of Plymouth is rendered exceedingly difficult as the road at present is new & in a great Measure unoccupied & the Length of way from the principal part of us nearly Six miles to the now Centre of said Plymouth, & further, that the greater part of us have been at a great expence in Settling a Gospel minister & Supporting the Gospel among ourselves without any assistance of the Town of Plymouth aforesaid & having previously obtained approbation of the Inhabitants of said Plymouth by a unanimous Vote herewith inclos'd & preferrd to Your honours, Signifying that our desires may be fully gratify'd. — Wherefore we pray that Such a part of said Plymouth as is expressed by meets & Bounds (in said Vote herewith preferrd by the Bearer William Cummings) may be set off & incorporated into a Township by the name of Weston & that we the Inhabitants of the same may be invested with Town Privileges in Such way as Your Honours in Wisdom may Judge fit.

And We your Honour's Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray. —

Plymouth Dec. 7, 1791

Eben Kendall	John W Kendall	Evan Bartlett
Josiah Hobart	Jacob Lovejoy	Benjamin Hazelton
Uriah Pike	Jacob Perkins	Jonathan Morss
Simeon Lovejoy	James Colburn	David Cheney
Ebenezer Kendall Ju.	Samuel Hazaltun	Jarahmeel Bowers
	Wm Cummings Junr	Jonathan Bartlett

The boundary line between Plymouth and the new town of Hebron is described as follows:—

Beginning at a hemlock tree on the line between Plymouth and Bridgewater one mile and one hundred and thirty seven rods easterly from Newfound lake; thence north seventeen degrees west two miles and two hundred and twenty six rods to the south west corner of Benjamin Taylor's lot; thence north forty five degrees west forty eight rods to the south east corner of lot No. three in the second range; thence north sixty degrees west between lots Nos. three and four in the first and second ranges, north of Newfound lake, and so on in the same course to Cockermouth.

These courses are shown by a dotted line on the proprietors' map. The name of Hebron was substituted for Weston, and the town, including also a part of Cockermouth, was incorporated June 15, 1792.

In the division of a town the title of the original proprietors was not changed. At the time Hebron was incorporated the proprietors of Plymouth owned several lots in the new town which had been surveyed, but which had not been sold or divided among the propriety. Nearly all of this land was conveyed, as formerly stated, to the proprietors of Campton.

As early as 1795 the common land was nearly consumed and an early dissolution of the propriety was foreshadowed. The business of the later meetings was limited to a brief contention with the proprietors of Cardigan, and to a final adjustment of a few outstanding accounts.

For many years the proprietors, or at least some of them, claimed that Col. David Hobart had received more than an average value of

land in the first division in 1763. Finally, Colonel Hobart deeded to the proprietors all the land he received in the second division in 1788, being lots six and seven in the broken range, situated in the west part of the town. This land was sold to Enoch George and Ezekiel Gile for one hundred and six dollars. The deed is dated May 7, 1806. The proceeds were applied to the payment of debts.

A committee consisting of Lieut. Jonathan Robbins and Reuben Hobart, chosen for that purpose, reported in 1809 that one lot of two acres and twenty rods on Hebron River, worth thirty dollars, and the part of great lot No. 3 south of the pond, which was not in Cardigan, estimated at fifty cents per acre, were "all the common land they can find which they view to be worth anything." The small lot on Hebron River was sold to Lieutenant Robbins, and part of lot No. 3 and one hundred acres on the mountain in Hebron were conveyed to Asa Hobart and Elizabeth Hobart, widow of Reuben Hobart, in compensation for their expense in a dispute with the proprietors of Cardigan. This conveyance is dated March 15, 1814, and the same day the propriety was dissolved. For the purpose of distributing among themselves or of selling the common land, the association of proprietors was continued fifty-one years. From time to time grantees sold their right in the township and were succeeded in the propriety by the purchaser, but the membership of the association was sixty at all times. From the beginning to the end the organization was able and honorable. It cannot be denied that in laying out house lots our worthies trespassed grievously on the borders of Campton, Cockermouth, and Cardigan, but when reminded of the fact they calmly and fairly met the accusation and made ample reparation. And when Cockermouth and Cardigan appropriated land in their domain they defended with vigor and settled every dispute with liberality.

From the beginning Abel Webster was the clerk of the proprietors until 1781, when he resigned. Samuel Emerson was his successor and was continued in office until the organization was

dissolved. In this narrative of the grant and of the proceedings of the proprietors a particular mention of the Governor's Farm has been reserved for a separate paragraph.

In nearly all of the townships granted by Gov. Benning Wentworth there was a reservation of five hundred acres for himself. These reservations, generally located in a corner of the township and often adjacent to a river, were called Governor's Farms, and while he lived his title to these lands was not questioned. Governor Wentworth died Oct. 14, 1770, about three years after he was succeeded in office by his nephew John Wentworth. He had no children, and in his will he conveyed his entire estate to his second wife, Martha Hilton. This disposition of his wealth was a surprise and a disappointment to the Wentworth family. Immediately Gov. John Wentworth declared the title to all the reservations or Governor's Farms to be void. In this proceeding he was sustained by all the council except Peter Livius. By this proceeding the farms were restored to the king's domain and subject to grant by Gov. John Wentworth. In the meantime, through a failure to fulfil the conditions, the charter of several towns in Grafton County had been forfeited, and in a renewal of their charters there was no provision for a Governor's Farm.

In Plymouth Gov. Benning Wentworth, with good judgment, located his farm in the northeast corner of the township. The farm in Campton was located in the southwest corner adjoining Rumney and Plymouth. The history of the two farms is involved. Having been wrested from the estate of Gov. Benning Wentworth, both farms were speedily granted. Isaac Rindge, surveyor-general of the province, appointed Jotham Cummings a deputy surveyor. Mr. Cummings surveyed both farms and returned the minutes and plans to Portsmouth in the spring of 1771. Mr. Rindge reported the surveys to the governor July 8, 1771, and three days later the governor granted both farms to John Atkinson of Newbury, Mass., who sold both grants to Moses Little, then of Newburyport, Mass., and subsequently of Campton. According to the dates of the record, Mr. Atkinson sold the land to Mr. Little

five days before the grant by the governor. In the progress of events the proprietors of Plymouth laid out lots that extended into both farms, and when reminded of the fact by Mr. Little, the proprietors admitted it and expressed a willingness to make reparation. On this account the proprietors of Plymouth conveyed to Colonel Little four fifty-acre lots, being Nos. 6, 11, 18, and 19 in the third range south of Newfound Lake.

The Governor's Farm in Haverhill was granted to John Parker of Portsmouth, the farm in Orford to William Simpson, the farm in Rumney to Elias Warner, the farm in Lebanon to William Parker, and the farm in Piermont to Thomas Martyn.

VI. THE TOWN.

THE charter of Plymouth was a grant of land to the proprietors and a grant of town privileges to those who became inhabitants. As stated in another chapter, the proprietors built the first roads, settled a minister, and were active in forwarding the settlement. As soon as the number of inhabitants were sufficient a town was organized and the proprietors surrendered the control of public affairs. The town was organized and the first town meeting was held at the house of Stephen Webster July 17, 1766. At this meeting the following town officers were chosen, but no other business was transacted.

Moderator — Stephen Webster.

Town Clerk — Stephen Webster.

Selectmen — Stephen Webster, Lieut. Winthrop Wells, John Wilmoughby.

Constable — David Webster.

Surveyors of Highways — Ebenezer Hartshorn, Capt. Ephraim Wesson.

Fence Viewers — Gershom Hobart, Zachariah Parker.

Deer Reeves — Jotham Cummings, Silas Brown.

Tythingmen — Capt. David Hobart, James Hobart.

Hog Reeves — Abner Keyes, Stephen Webster Jun.

Sealer of Weights and Measures — Gershom Hobart.

Auditors — Ebenezer Hartshorn, Abel Webster.

The second meeting soon followed and was held at the house of James Hobart Oct. 16, 1766. Capt. David Hobart was chosen moderator, and the town voted "To raise two pounds and ten shillings in money for the towns use for the present year."

At this meeting the town agreed to assume the contract made by the proprietors for the support of Rev. Nathan Ward.

The proceedings of other meetings will be found in lists of town officers and in chapters relating to roads, schools, the Revolution, and ecclesiastical affairs.

From 1766 until the Revolution the settlement was happy and prosperous. It was a season of growth and development. The productive meadows on the Pemigewasset and Baker's rivers were under cultivation and yielded bountiful harvests. The clearings on the hillsides were annually enlarged, new houses and barns were erected, and in many instances the acres under tillage or grazing extended to the boundaries of the homestead. The products of fruitful farms supplied the substantial wants of the home and there was an annual surplus of beef, pork, peas, and oats for sale or exchange for other needed commodities.

A church was established and maintained, schools were supported, and the young settlement was beginning to assume the dignity and enjoy the conveniences of a town.

During the French and Indian War, and at the beginning of the administration of Gov. John Wentworth, there were nine regiments of militia in the province. In the organization then existing only a few towns north of the latitude of Charlestown and Concord were included in any regiment. In the meantime new towns were assuming proportions of importance, and the new governor was an enthusiast in military affairs. During his administration of eight years he added six regiments. The governor at his pleasure appointed and commissioned the officers and named the towns which should constitute a regiment. The record of appointments was held as the private property of the executive and has never been accessible to the public. The only sources of information are the commissions which have been preserved and incidental mention in contemporaneous records.

The six new regiments were numbered ten to fifteen inclusive. The tenth regiment, organized in July, 1771, comprised the towns of Gilmanton, Barnstead, New Durham, Middleton, Wakefield, Wolfeborough, Tuftonborough, Moultonborough, Tamworth, Sandwich, Meredith, Sanbornton, and the partially organized parish

now Alton. Joseph Badger of Gilmanton was commissioned colonel.

To complete the organization of Grafton County Governor Wentworth established two additional regiments, extending the militia system over the most populous sections of the county. These were called the eleventh and twelfth regiments. The eleventh included Plymouth, Holderness, Campton, Thornton, Rumney, Cockermouth, Alexandria, and New Chester. The field officers were John Fenton, colonel, David Hobart, lieutenant-colonel, and Jonathan M. Sewall, major, all of Plymouth.

The towns near Connecticut River constituted the twelfth regiment, with John Hurd of Haverhill, colonel, Asa Porter of Haverhill, lieutenant-colonel, and William Simpson of Orford, major. In January, 1774, the thirteenth regiment, including Hanover, Lebanon, and other towns in Grafton County, with Plainfield and Cornish in Cheshire County, was organized. It is probable that some of the towns in this regiment originally had been included in the twelfth regiment, and during the Revolution the twelfth was enlarged at the expense of the thirteenth. The field officers were Samuel Gilbert of Lyme, colonel, Jonathan Chase of Cornish, lieutenant-colonel, Elisha Payne and Ralph Wheelock, majors. The fourteenth regiment, made up of parts of existing regiments, was organized in January, 1774. Reuben Kidder of New Ipswich was the colonel, and his regiment included twelve towns in Cheshire and Hillsborough counties. The fifteenth regiment, the last of Governor Wentworth's military creations, was organized in January, 1774. The field officers were Andrew McMillan of Concord, colonel, Thomas Stickney of Concord, lieutenant-colonel, and Benjamin Thompson of Concord, major.

In his love of military affairs, in extending the system, and in perfecting an organization of the regiments, Governor Wentworth unconsciously was training the hardy yeomen for effective service in the Revolution. The organized militia of the province became the disciplined army of the State. In a subsequent chapter it

will appear that these regiments were accepted as a basis of organization for the Revolution.

Early in the year 1773 the several towns in the province of New Hampshire made a return to the assembly of the number of polls and the value of ratable estates, from which in the month of May a table was prepared by the assembly as a basis for the proportionment of the public taxes. The apportionment of Plymouth expressed in a decimal notation was 4.35 upon each 1000, which was the exact proportion of this town in 1891. The State and town had grown with equal pace. The returns from Grafton County in 1773 are presented as an interesting exhibit of the comparative growth of the several towns.

	POLLS.	RATABLE ESTATES.		POLLS.	RATABLE ESTATES.
		£			£
Haverhill	76	100	Canaan	19	20
Plymouth	67	90	Cockermouth	20	17
Lebanon	70	85	Lisbon	10	10
Hanover	77	76	Lancaster	12	12
Lyme	61	64	Northumberland	12	12
Orford	46	48	Thornton	18	15
Rumney	36	37	Alexandria	11	9
Piermont	80	28	New Chester	30	30
Bath	27	27	Lyman	6	6

In the autumn of 1773, in response to a requisition of Governor Wentworth, the selectmen of the several towns of the province returned a classified census of the population of the province. A summary of the population of the towns of Grafton County is as follows:—

Haverhill	387	Dorchester	121
Plymouth	345	Cockermouth	107
Hanover	342	Stewartstown	88
Lebanon	295	Thornton	74
Lyme	241	Canaan	62

Orford	228	Ellsworth	50
Rumney	192	Northumberland	46
New Chester	179	Wentworth	42
Bath	150	Lancaster	37
Holderness	147	Apthorp	14
Campton	139		

The classified return of Plymouth was made by Benjamin Goold, John Willoughby, and Samuel Dearborn, the selectmen for the year, from which it appears that the three hundred and forty-five persons living in Plymouth in the autumn of 1773 were divided as follows:—

Unmarried men 16 to 60 years of age	29
Married men 16 to 60	57
Married women	57
Boys under 16	90
Females unmarried	107
Widows	2
Slaves	3
Men over 60 — no return	
Total	<u>345</u>

After the lapse of one hundred and thirty years it is impossible to present the names of every one of the three hundred and forty-five persons living in Plymouth in the autumn of 1773. The attempt however is an interesting investigation, and it tests the accuracy of the family registers contained in Volume II.

The following tables furnish the names of the twenty-nine unmarried men from sixteen to sixty years of age, and also the names of the fifty-seven married men from sixteen to sixty years of age. And as "unto the bow the cord is" it will not be doubted that the fifty-seven married women were the wives of the fifty-seven married men whose names are given in the table. That is easy. In the column for men above sixty years of age there is no return from Plymouth. Gershom Fletcher was over seventy years of age in 1773, and he was at the time a substantial citizen of the town. The omission was either an oversight or an error in the copy. Benjamin Dearborn was sixty in August of that

year, and it is reasonable to assume that he was counted as one of the married men from sixteen to sixty.

The two widows who were not neglected by the selectmen in an enumeration of the population were Bridget Snow, who came to Plymouth in widows' weeds, and Miriam Snow, widow of Henry Snow who died in Plymouth. The three slaves were Cisco and Dinah, servants of Col. David Webster, and probably one servant of John Porter, Esq.

The number and names of the children of several of the enumerated families are not known, and in a few instances never will be ascertained. A record was not made, and knowledge has faded from the traditions of men. In addition to these there were several unmarried females living with their married sisters and other relatives whose names in every instance cannot be ascertained. For such reasons the number of boys under sixteen and the number of females unmarried of all ages will not be complete.

	MARRIED MEN 16 TO 60.	BOYS UNDER 16.	GIRLS.
1	James Barnes	1	1
2	Elisha Bean	2	3
3	Ebenezer Blodgett	0	0
4	James Blodgett	2	5
5	Solomon Blood	1	1
6	Dr. John Brown	2	5
7	John Brown Jr.	0	0
8	Lieut. Josiah Brown	1	2
9	Silas Brown		
10	Capt. Jotham Cummings	3	1
11	Benjamin Dearborn	0	1
12	Samuel Dearborn	2	1
13	Samuel Emerson	4	1
14	Edward Evans		
15	Benjamin Goold	1	1
16	William Greenough	0	0
17	Ebenezer Hartshorn		
18	James Harvell		
19	Gershom Hobart	4	3

	MARRIED MEN 16 TO 60.	Boys UNDER 16.	GIRLS.
20	Capt. James Hobart	1	1
21	Peter Hobart	1	0
22	Col. David Hobart	0	1
23	George Hull	3	1
24	Ephraim Keyes	2	3
25	Jonas Keyes	3	2
26	Phineas Lovejoy	1	1
27	Thomas Lucas		
28	Samuel Marsh	0	1
29	Onesipherous Marsh	0	1
30	Jacob Merrill	4	5
31	David Nevins	1	2
32	William Nevins	0	1
33	Zachariah Parker	0	0
34	Amos Phillips	4	1
35	Benjamin Phillips	1	0
36	Noah Phillips	1	0
37	Nahum Powers	1	1
38	Zebediah Richardson	2	1
39	James Ryan	1	
40	William Simpson		
41	Peter Stearns	1	2
42	Edward Taylor	1	1
43	John Webber	2	0
44	Rev. Nathan Ward	5	3
45	Jonas Ward	3	4
46	Abel Webster	3	4
47	David Webster	4	0
48	Stephen Webster	0	1
49	Stephen Webster Jr.	2	5
50	Benjamin Wells	0	2
51	Winthrop Wells	1	3
52	Joseph Wheeler		
53	Solomon Wheeler		
54	Timothy Wheeler	0	0
55	Dr. Abijah Wright	0	0
56	John Willoughby	4	4
57	Dea. Francis Worcester	3	1

UNMARRIED MEN 16 TO 60 YEARS OF AGE.

Edward Arms	Ephraim Keyes
Jeremiah Blodgett	Ezekiel Keyes
Ebenezer Blodgett	Jacob Marsh
James Blodgett	Thomas McClure
Joseph Brown	John Nevins
John Calef	George Patterson
Benjamin Dearborn	Benjamin Snow
Michael Dearborn	Enoch Ward
Peter Dearborn	Abraham Ward
Dr. Peter Emerson	Abel Webster
Noah Hobart	Amos Webster
Joseph Hull	Daniel Clough Webster
Nathaniel Hull	Nathaniel Webster
Samuel Hull	Paul Wells
Ebenezer Keyes	Daniel Wheeler

VII. JOHN FENTON.

COLONEL JOHN FENTON in his opinions and conduct in the early stages of the Revolution is a character for delineation in the history of New Hampshire. As a county official, as a colonel of the eleventh regiment, as a temporary resident, and as the only representative from this town to the assembly of the province, he was a prominent actor in the prelude to the history of Plymouth in the Revolution. He served several campaigns in the French and Indian War from 1756 to 1761, and was commissioned a captain in the Queen's Royal Irish Regiment Feb. 13, 1762. Having served with his regiment about one year, he was retired from active service on reduced pay and resided several years in Boston and Charlestown, Mass. He was taxed in Charlestown in 1771, 1772, and 1773. He was also taxed in 1774, but the tax was abated. In the meantime he filled several temporary appointments under the government and transacted considerable business under powers of attorney from his former comrades in war. The selectmen of Boston in those days were accustomed to invite several gentlemen of distinction from Boston and vicinity to attend them in the annual visitation of the schools. Fenton was honored with an invitation and attended the selectmen in a visitation July 7, 1773.

Previous to the Revolution the King of England owned the unappropriated lands in the American colonies, and in his name and with his consent the governors made grants of townships or defined areas to individuals. Under the authority of a royal proclamation announced in 1763 the governors were authorized to make grants of land to officers and men retired from active

service. In 1764 John Fenton applied to Gov. Benning Wentworth for a tract of land to which, under the terms of the proclamation, he was entitled. For reasons unexplained the grant was not made for several years, but was made by Gov. John Wentworth in 1772, and is the subject of a paragraph in a former chapter. In this grant he is described as a resident of Charlestown, Mass. John Fenton married, 1775, Elizabeth Temple. The intention of marriage is recorded in Boston, Sept. 29, 1755. She was a daughter of Capt. Robert and Mehitable (Nelson) Temple. Her father was the grandson of Sir Purbeck Temple of Stanton Bury, England, and her brother John became the eighth baronet and lived in England. Before he came to New Hampshire Fenton bought and sold several tracts of land in Charlestown, and subsequently he still owned a cultivated farm on which the battle of Bunker Hill was fought.

In the organization of Grafton County Gov. John Wentworth expressed his friendship and esteem for John Fenton by appointing him Judge of Probate and Clerk of the Courts. At the same time the governor commissioned him a colonel of the eleventh regiment. Succeeding these substantial preferments Fenton came to Plymouth and remained a considerable part of the time during two years. He bought several rights in the propriety and purchased an extensive farm.

The farm was well stocked and well cultivated, and the farming implements were more numerous and expensive than those owned by the other farmers of the town. While under the general supervision of William Simpson, who removed from Orford to Plymouth when appointed sheriff of the county, the land was cultivated on shares by William Tarlton and Amos Thompson. During the two years in which Fenton maintained a nominal residence in this town he divided his time between Plymouth and Portsmouth. In the discharge of official duties, and while building a dwelling-house in this town, he frequently journeyed from Portsmouth to Plymouth, but evidently he preferred the sea breezes, the society and the luxury of a wealthy

town to the pure air, the sweet fields, and the homely fare of the settlement. He was taxed upon his land, but he never paid a poll or a personal tax in Plymouth.

In September, 1774, the governor and council assembled at Portsmouth, fearing a hostile demonstration on account of the expected arrival of a cargo of tea consigned to Edward Parry, called upon the justices of the peace of Portsmouth to preserve order in the town. In this proceeding John Fenton is one of the four justices of Portsmouth who responded, and during the same month, as clerk of the court of Grafton County, he prepared a list and included himself among the justices of Grafton County, but the list was made and dated at Portsmouth.

In January, 1774, the voters of Plymouth petitioned the governor for permission to send a representative to the assembly, and a few months later they preferred a second petition to the same end. Of the later John Fenton was the first signer, and both petitions were signed by a large proportion of the voters of the town.

Ostensibly in answer to these petitions, and probably in an advancement of his plans, the governor included the towns of Plymouth, Orford, and Lyme in the writ of election of an assembly to be convened May 4, 1775. These towns had not been previously represented. Fenton lost no time. A meeting of the freeholders of Plymouth was holden Feb. 17, 1775. At this meeting John Fenton was elected a representative from Plymouth. Israel Morey was elected in Orford and Ebenezer Green in Lyme. The proceedings of the town meeting in Plymouth are found in State archives, and also in the New Hampshire Gazette, which in this instance compensates for the loss of the town records.

At a meeting of the Freeholders of the town of Plymouth, in said County, on Fryday, the 17th day of February. 1775:

Voted, Mr. John Willoughby, Moderator.

Voted, That the Honourable John Fenton, Esquire, represent this Town in General Assembly.

Voted, That the following Instructions be given to the Honourable John Fenton, Esquire, as our Representative, and that a copy of the same be forwarded by the Town Clerk to the Printer of the New Hampshire Gazette, to be published.

To the Honourable John Fenton, Esquire, Representative for the Town of Plymouth in the County of Grafton :

Sir : We the Freeholders of the Town of Plymouth, being highly impressed with the most favourable sentiments of you, from the many eminent services conferred on this County, and the town of Plymouth in particular, since your first acquaintance with us, should think it needless, at any other time than this, to give you instructions respecting your conduct as our Representative in General Assembly. But when we reflect on the momentous affairs that are now pending between Great Britain and her Colonies, and the imminent danger that threatens them (for we look upon the interest to be mutual) we trust that you will not construe our instructing you to arise from any distrust or want of confidence, but from anxious wish and hearty desire to see the strictest harmony once more established between our parent state and her Colonies, according to their Charter and other rights, as they have been practised from the first accession of the august House of Hanover, to the time of the Stamp Act. We therefore think it our duty to instruct you as our Representative.

First, That you will do everything in your power to preserve the laws of the land inviolate, and by every legal means prevent a diminution of them in every respect whatever ; for should the people either throw them aside, or in any manner disregard them, we apprehend that anarchy and confusion must quickly ensue.

Secondly, We recommend to you in the strongest terms, to discountenance every act of oppression, either as to the persons or properties of individuals, as we look upon such proceedings to be highly prejudicial to the common cause, and directly tending to fill the minds of the people with jealousies and distrusts, the bad effects of which must appear obvious to every man of common understanding.

Thirdly, We desire that you will not on any account give up, or in manner suffer a diminution of the rights and privileges we now enjoy, as we live under good and wholesome laws ; and,

Fourthly, That you will do the utmost in your power to keep harmony in the House, that the publick affairs of the Province may be discussed with coolness and impartiality ; much depending on such conduct at this

time of our difficulties; also, that you will endeavor to have the House open, that those out of doors may be acquainted with the debates of their Members, the practice of secrecy heretofore used, tending much to the disquiet of numbers of their constituents.

To these instructions, and in acknowledgment of the election, Fenton replied: —

To the Freeholders of the Town of Plymouth.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty Thanks for the Honor you have confer'd on me, by chusing me to represent you in General Assembly: I also accept your Instructions with that pleasure that every Loyal Subject and good Citizen should feel, from such evident Marks of good Sense and Prudence (which I have most throughly experienced in your general Conduct from the first Moment I knew you to this present Day) you may therefore rely on my using the most strenuous Endeavours to preserve the due Execution of the Laws, the true Rights and Priviledges of the People, and of doing every Thing consistent with the Essence of the Constitution to serve my Country, and this Town in particular.

JOHN FENTON.

The election of new members on the sole authority of the governor and without the consent and concurrent action of the assembly renewed an ancient controversy. The governor maintained that through the prerogatives of his office he alone should order the election of members of the assembly and designate the towns represented. In direct opposition the assembly with equal logic and increasing spirit contended that the crown appointed the governor and the council, but the people through their representatives were the sole guardians of the house or assembly. For other reasons, and with the approval of the sitting members, the governor prorogued the assembly from May 6 until June 12. The assembly having met after the recess promptly and incisively closed the debate by a vote that "the members returned for Plymouth, Orford, and Lyme should not be admitted to a seat in this house."

John Fenton was elected a representative to the assembly by

the voters and freeholders of Plymouth. He was instructed concerning his action in the assembly, and he politely returned thanks to the voters of Plymouth for the election. The statement inaccurately has been made that he was expelled. The fact is he was elected but never admitted to a seat in the house, and thus abruptly ends the history of the representation of Plymouth in the royal assembly. The instructions voted at the town meeting in Plymouth to their representative elect are the expressions and sentiments of a loyalist of 1775. There is no explanation of their adoption by the patriots of Plymouth. That this was not a true expression of the prevailing sentiment of the town is firmly established by the fact that in July of the previous year the town had sent Abel Webster to the first provincial congress at Exeter, and that at about the same time Fenton was elected in another town meeting the patriots of Plymouth had chosen David Webster a delegate to the third provincial congress, which convened at Exeter April 21, 1775. A few days later Abel Webster was sent to the same convention of patriots to supply the place of David Webster, who had returned to Plymouth to assist in the organization of the militia. It is safe to assume that the town meeting at which John Fenton was elected was slimly attended, and that by the few his election was rather an expression of regard than an endorsement of his known sentiments. To many of the voters of Plymouth Fenton was a comparative stranger, but they all knew and trusted Abel and David Webster. Later events afford ample proof that the election of Fenton at the time it was effected was a proceeding of which we find no reasonable explanation. The conjecture of the reader is as good as mine.

By nature an extremist, and in principle a loyalist, Fenton was a conspicuous advocate of the cause of the crown. That by boldness of speech and the repeated declarations of his loyalty to his king he had angered the people of Portsmouth is represented in a letter of Governor Wentworth in December 1774, in which he says, "The populace threaten to abuse Col. Fenton because he has to them declared the folly of their conduct and that he will

do his duty as a justice in executing the laws." In the same letter the governor, from the standpoint of a loyalist, proceeds to compliment his zealous friend. "They will never prevail on him to retract if all the men in the province attack him. If I had two hundred such men the castle and all therein would yet be safe."

During the recess of the assembly to which Fenton had been elected, or more definitely, June 7, 1775, he was appointed commandant at Fort William and Mary at Portsmouth and his pay was increased to £365 per annum. On the 12th of June he came from the fort to the assembly chamber, conscious of the dignity of his new command, and when expelled "he gave vent to his passions and expressed himself very freely as to the measures pursued by the country. This enraged the populace, who collected to assault him, and he fled to the governor's house for protection. They brought a field piece mounted and placed it before the door and threatened to discharge it if he were not delivered up." Fenton was chivalrous, and to shield the governor and his house from harm he delivered himself up. He was sent a prisoner to the committee of safety at Exeter.

After his election and before the assembly convened Colonel Fenton addressed an open letter to the people of Grafton County. The letter was written at Portsmouth. It is worthy of note that in nearly every mention of Colonel Fenton, from his advent in New Hampshire in 1773 to his arrest and imprisonment in June, 1775, he is found in Portsmouth. The letter of Colonel Fenton is preserved in the archives of the State.

PORTSMOUTH April 26, 1775

To the People of the County of Grafton, from a real friend, who sincerely wishes their well-being:

For God's sake pay the closest attention to the sowing and planting your lands, and do as much of it as possible, not only for your own and families' subsistence, but to supply the wants of your fellow-men down country; for you may be assured that every kind of distress, in the provision way, is coming upon them.

Let nothing induce you to quit your farming business; mind no reports; there are enough without you, therefore your diligence in farming will much more serve your country than coming to assist us. Much depends on the Back settlements raising plenty of grain.

I am informed, that if the People of the Back settlements take up arms, a number of Indians & Canadians will fall upon them, but that if they remain quiet they will not. This I inform of from the love I bear you and give it you as a sincere friend should do.

JOHN FENTON.

The object of the letter is not ambiguous. In other times it would be construed as good advice, but in 1775 it was the advice of a Tory. It attracted the attention of the provincial congress, and promptly, May 23, that body sent the following communication to Colonel Fenton:—

Sir.

A letter with your signature directed to the People of the County of Grafton has been laid before this Congress, the contents of which they consider as of some importance at this day; more particularly the Information you give them that “a number of Indians and Canadians will fall upon them if they should take up arms, but if they remain quiet, they will not.”

We are anxious for the security of our Friends in the Frontier settlements, as well as elsewhere, could we rely upon this it would afford us the greatest ease and pleasure. This Congress, therefore, express their desire that you appear as soon as possible and inform them respecting the grounds of the aforementioned intelligence.

To this communication Colonel Fenton made reply:—

PORTSMOUTH 23^d May, 1775

To the Provincial Congress at Exeter.

Gentlemen. I, this moment, received your letter of 23^d instant. I do assure you, Gentlemen, I mentioned the matter respecting the Indians coming down on our Frontiers in my letter to the People of the County of Grafton, as a matter of opinion only, nor have I the least clue or circumstance to guide me in that sentiment but sincere opinion.

I am Gentlemen your most obedient
& very h^{ble} servant

JOHN FENTON

P. S. I wrote that letter to the People of the County of Grafton out of absolute Friendship & Regard to the country.

The provincial congress, having made a dignified inquiry and having received a prompt and courteous reply, did not invite a controversy at that time and in that connection.

The connection of Colonel Fenton with Plymouth and with Grafton County here ends, but his conduct and his attitude on public affairs were not overlooked by the provincial congress. This body proceeded with a system and an apparent deliberation that allowed of no stay of proceedings until the offender was removed from the colony. First the provincial congress voted that "Col. Fenton is not a friend of this country." This was the opening. Then congress slept a night and the following day voted all the files and records of the Court of Common Pleas and the Probate Court of Grafton County be taken from the custody of Colonel Fenton and be delivered to John Hurd for safe-keeping. Abel Webster, the delegate from Plymouth, was one of the committee to execute this vote. Then they voted that Colonel Fenton be confined in the jail at Exeter and there be supported like a gentleman. The provincial congress slept again, and with a new day the congress had new conclusions. The following day, July 1, it was ordered by the congress that Captain Moulton be instructed to take four men and an officer and send Colonel Fenton to the headquarters of the New Hampshire forces. The committee of safety a few weeks later paid Theodore Carlton of Exeter fourteen pounds and six shillings for boarding Colonel Fenton. This probably covers the time from June 13 to July 1, 1775. From the army at Winter Hill Colonel Fenton was sent to Hartford and was there confined when the congress at Philadelphia, in September, 1775, gave him leave to repair on parole to Great Britain or Ireland. At the time of the arrest of Colonel Fenton in June, 1775, his wife, with her children, a son and two daughters, repaired to Boston, and the following year she obtained permission to sail with her children to any port of Great Britain.

Arriving in Dublin, Ireland, Colonel Fenton became known as, and he subscribed himself, Capt. John Fenton. He received

an annual stipend from the public treasury until the Marquis of Buckingham, then governor of Ireland, appointed him in the customs of Dublin, which position he held until his death.

He visited England in 1784 as a claimant for losses sustained in America on account of his loyalty to the crown, and while prosecuting his claim he was "stricken with a palsy." He returned to Dublin and there died in January or February, 1785.

In his schedule of losses he includes thirty and one-fourth acres on Bunker Hill in Charlestown, highly cultivated, with an excellent house, stable, orchard, and garden. He states that he had about thirty-five tons of hay on the ground in large cocks, ready to house on the day of the battle of Bunker Hill, together with a large gondola, carts, and horses. All were lost. The above place was burned, he says, by General Gage a few days after the battle, when he was a prisoner. Fifty-six acres in Plymouth, very rich intervale, with excellent new house and barn just finished for his residence. On the ground, almost ready for reaping, were eighteen acres of wheat, peas, oats, barley, flax, and hay; also carts, ploughs, oxen, horses, cows, and pigs. Eleven acres in Plymouth, very rich intervale, adjoining the above, under flax, peas, and grass. Eighteen hundred acres, being six rights, but of this five rights, or fifteen hundred acres, had been sold to Samuel Livermore, Esq., of Holderness. He states that all the foregoing parcels were acquired by purchase. Three thousand acres by king's grant, lying in Plymouth and in Cocker-mouth, on which are many houses and farms. The schedule is dated Feb. 19, 1784.

It is true that Colonel Fenton lost his hay at the battle of Bunker Hill. The patriot army had a use for it. It must have provoked a grim smile with funny wrinkles on the visage of the British lion when the government paid for the hay used by Colonel Stark for breastworks. A greater price could have been paid if Colonel Fenton had removed his hay the day before the battle.

His wife, Elizabeth (Temple) Fenton, the mother of his children, died in Ireland soon after her arrival there. He was again

married. Soon after his death his family received from the government on account of his losses in America £1210, and each of his two daughters was granted an annual stipend of £30. His widow Catherine, who was living in Cork, Ireland, 1787, was the recipient of £40 annually. His only son was an officer in the army, and in the words of the finding upon the losses of Colonel Fenton, "the son needed no additional support." In the papers in the case of Colonel Fenton, preserved in the London archives, it is stated that he lived genteelly, and such would be the conclusion from the view we have obtained of the man. There appear in the records many inferences which arise to the dignity of fact that in Massachusetts and in New Hampshire Colonel Fenton left many creditors, and it is pleasing to believe that if his affairs had not been disarranged by the Revolution he would have met every obligation. In New Hampshire he was proscribed by the act of Nov. 19, 1778, but his property in this State was not confiscated. At first his lands and personal property in Plymouth were taken in charge by the committee of safety, and later by the selectmen of the town. It was leased by them on shares for a few years to Gershom Hobart and Peter Stearns for the year 1776, to Gershom for the year 1777, and to Jonathan Robbins until 1781. During these years there appears to have been only one-half a crop, and that went to the lessee as his portion. Horses and oxen were found missing, and one of the good men of the town took a chimney from the dwelling-house without leave. From the nature of the report of the managers of the estate, farming did not pay in those days.

In 1781 the committee of safety of the State intervened and committed the custody of the lands of the Fenton estate in Plymouth to Hon. Charles Johnston and James Woodward of Haverhill. In the meantime the attachments of creditors accumulated and the sheriffs virtually superseded the appointed committee. The authority of the State was again invoked. An act approved Feb. 28, 1783, recited in the preamble that a former act relating to the estates of the absentees prevented the creditors of John

Fenton from recovering their demands, and the act was repealed so far as the estate of Fenton was concerned. It was further enacted that Moses Baker of Campton be appointed an attorney to defend the estate from mercenary plaintiffs and to protect alike the honest creditors and the absent defendant.

VIII. THE REVOLUTION, 1775.

A STATEMENT of the causes of the War of the Revolution and the story of the campaigns, defeats, and triumphs of the patriot army are subjects of State and national history. The patriotic record of the town of Plymouth, the many and grievous sacrifices at home, the valor of the men of Plymouth in war, and the loyal attitude of the town to the county and the State during the Revolution more immediately invite attention in the following chapters.

Plymouth was chartered by a royal governor and in the name and by the grace of George III. For a decade the town was subject to laws and political conditions over which the people had no control and in which they had no voice except obedience and submission. From the beginning the frontiers of America were the universities of freedom. The isolation and the hardship of their daily lives educated the settlers in the wilderness in freedom of thought and independence in action, and when discontent and the spirit of resistance assumed the dignity and stature of war the hardy men of Plymouth came to the front with matured opinions and a determined purpose.

It is a slender thread that connects the civil government of a dependent province with the government of the independent State of New Hampshire. In the assembly of the province convened at Portsmouth it was voted May 28, 1774, "that John Wentworth of Somersworth, the speaker of the assembly, Samuel Cutts of Portsmouth, John Giddings of Exeter, Clement March of Greenland, Josiah Bartlett of Kingston, Henry Prescott of New Castle, and John Pickering of Portsmouth be a committee of this house

to correspond with similar committees appointed by the other colonies." This measure was adopted by a majority of two, and an effort made at the suggestion of the governor to reconsider failed by one vote. The governor was irritated by this independent action, and in the hope that a new election would return members more in accord with his opinions and policy he proceeded to dissolve the assembly, and subsequently ordered the election of a new assembly to be convened at Portsmouth May 4, 1775. In the election which ensued twenty-two of the thirty-four members of the former house were re-elected. The twelve new members included John Langdon of Portsmouth, Otis Baker of Dover, John Hale of Hollis, Isaac Wyman of Keene, Samuel Hunt of Charlestown, and others equally zealous of the rights of the people. In this proceeding the governor weakened rather than strengthened his influence over the assembly.

In the election and brief proceedings of this assembly the town of Plymouth in the election of John Fenton became involved. As represented in a former chapter, Fenton was refused admission to the house, and the town of Plymouth was never represented in the assembly of the province. In the meantime the committee of correspondence, chosen May 28, 1774, became the connecting link between a colonial government under the crown and a state government founded and controlled by the people. This committee called a convention of delegates to be chosen by the people and to assemble at Exeter July 24, 1774. This convention of freemen was the first of five conventions known in the annals of New Hampshire as the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth provincial congresses. The fifth congress resolved itself into a legislature and adopted the temporary constitution which was superseded by the constitution of 1783. The pedigree of the government of New Hampshire is easily traced. The assembly of the province begot a committee of correspondence, the committee begot a provincial congress, and the congress begot a State.

The journals of the first and of the second provincial congresses were not preserved. The town records of Plymouth of

over thirty years are lost. For a century it has been supposed that Plymouth, like many other towns, was not represented in the first congress. While this opinion has prevailed, a small fragment of paper has been embalmed in the bottom of an old trunk in the office of the town clerk and has escaped observation for many years. This paper preserves the written evidence of a special town meeting in Plymouth and the election of Abel Webster to the first congress. On one side of the sheet, about four by five inches in dimension, is plainly written in the handwriting of Abel Webster:—

Having Just Rec'd Advice from the Chareman of a meeting of the members of the Late house of Representatives Desiring This Town to chuse a suteable person to Represent them at a meeting to be held at Exeter 21 Instant, 10 Clock forenoon for the choice of Delicates for the General Congress to be held the first Day of September next at Philadelphia, it is therefore Desired that the Inhabitance of the Town would meet at the meeting [house] in this town at four o'Clock this afternoon for the above purposes.

Plymouth July 19th }
10 Clock, forenoon, 1774 }

On the reverse side of this interesting paper is a record of the most historic meeting assembled in Plymouth:—

July the 19th 1774.

At a Special Town Meeting held at Plymouth by the freeholders and inhabitance thereof for the Choice of Some person to Represent Said town in a General meeting at Exeter the 21 Day of July Instant.

Voted Thomas Lucas moderator.

Voted to send one person to attend said meeting.

Voted Abel Webster goo to Represent said town in the general meeting at Exeter.

In the margin upon this side of the paper is the record of the money raised by subscription, in the same handwriting, to pay the expenses of the delegate to Exeter expressed in sterling money.

John Fenton Esq	0-6-0	William Simpson Esq	0-6-0
Doctor Right	0-6-0	James Hobart	0-3-0
Col. Hobart	0-6-0	George Hull	0-3-0
D ^r Webster	0-6-0	Maj. Webster	0-6-0
John Webber	0-1-2	Thomas Lucas	0-3-5
Thomas Lucas	0-2-5	Doc' Emerson	0-1-0
Samuel Emerson	0-6-0	Town Money	0-8-4.

In the estimation of the people of Plymouth this was a patriotic meeting and the beginning of a revolution. In the opinion of those who remained loyal to the crown the proceedings were treason flavored with the essence of rebellion. The date and the proceedings of this meeting are essential in a discovery of the prevailing sentiment of the town at the dawn of the Revolution. It was held seven months previous to the election of John Fenton to the assembly of the province. Meetings of a similar import subsequently were frequent, but the election of John Fenton was not repeated. It was one of the events on the playbill of the Revolution that was not encored. The election of a representative to the assembly at Portsmouth in 1775 was not an expression of loyalty to the crown. All the towns in New Hampshire, receiving permission in the writ of election, were represented in the same assembly.

From what motives or influenced by what considerations the people of Plymouth passed by the Websters, Colonel Hobart, Captain Cummings, Francis Worcester, Samuel Emerson, Benjamin Goold, Ebenezer Blodgett, Samuel Dearborn, John Willoughby, Jacob Merrill, and others, whom they delighted to honor, and elected John Fenton, a newcomer and a pronounced Tory, was left unsolved in a former chapter and still remains an unexplained mystery.

The first provincial congress to which Abel Webster had been elected convened at Exeter July 21, 1774. This body chose John Sullivan and Nathaniel Folsom delegates to the general congress of the colonies, and instructed the members of the congress at Exeter to recommend to their respective towns to take into con-

sideration the distressed condition of the town of Boston. The names of sixty-four of the eighty delegates collected through correspondence with town clerks are found in the *State Manual* for 1897; to which is now added the name of the delegate from Plymouth. In October, 1774, the Continental Congress at Philadelphia adopted a lengthy declaration which became known as the "Association." It was in the nature of a pledge to abstain, as individuals and communities, from imports and exports and the use or consumption of any goods imported from England. The document is found in *State Papers*, Vol. VII, p. 426. The pledge was sent for approval and adoption to the several towns in the American colonies represented at Philadelphia. At a special town meeting assembled at the meeting-house in Plymouth Jan. 16, 1775, it was voted to adjourn to the house of Moses Dow, and Francis Worcester, David Hobart, Abel Webster, David Webster, Benjamin Goold, Moses Dow, and Samuel Emerson were chosen "to see that the Association be faithfully observed as agreed upon by the Continental Congress." "That we will cheerfully and strictly adhere to and comply with every article recommended to us by the grand Continental Congress, particularly the association, as the rule of our conduct and behavior in order for the redress of our present grievances imposed upon us by the British parliament until they shall be removed."

At the same meeting Abel Webster was chosen a delegate to the second provincial congress at Exeter.

The second provincial congress, composed of one hundred and forty-four delegates, convened at Exeter Jan. 25, 1775. The session was brief, and from the files of the *New Hampshire Gazette* it is learned that John Sullivan and John Langdon were appointed delegates to the Continental Congress, that a committee was chosen to call another congress, and that an address to the people was adopted.

The proceedings of the third provincial congress indicate the increasing solidity of public sentiment and the near approach of war. This body, elected on a modified plan of representation, was

composed of over one hundred delegates, and convened at Exeter April 21, 1775. This was after the election of John Fenton and previous to the meeting of the colonial assembly. In this congress David Webster was a delegate from Plymouth. The intelligence from Lexington and Concord and the discordant notes of war called many of the delegates to their homes to hasten preparation for the grim struggle now at hand. David Webster returned to Plymouth to mature the military organization of the town. The congress was in recess three days, and when the body reassembled April 25, Abel Webster appears as a delegate from Plymouth. The session was brief, and in the proceedings the town of Plymouth, except as a part of the colony, was not involved. There is no record of adjournment, but the journal ends with the record of the proceedings of May 2.

In the warrant for a meeting to elect a delegate to the fourth provincial congress there was an article "to choose a committee of safety and correspondence in order to keep up and preserve in this day of difficulty connection and the strictest harmony between this and the other towns in this province and the other colonies as well as consult the best method for our own immediate safety." Having chosen Abel Webster a delegate, the town proceeded to the choice of a committee of safety. The men chosen were Samuel Emerson, Thomas Lucas, James Harvel, Benjamin Goold, David Hobart, Jotham Cummings, David Webster, John Willoughby, and Elisha Bean. This meeting was held May 8, 1775.

In the proceedings of the fourth provincial congress, which convened May 17, 1775, and was dissolved Nov. 15, 1775, there are several votes which directed the men, controlled the events, and are an essential feature in the history of Plymouth. Abel Webster was an active and useful delegate, representing the towns of Plymouth, Campton, and Rumney. The congress was in recess from July 7 to August 22, and when it reassembled Moses Dow, also of Plymouth, appears as a delegate from Plymouth and Rumney. Abel Webster, however, retained his seat in the congress, attending eighteen days before the recess and fifty-nine

days during the entire session. Mr. Dow was in attendance eleven days.

In May the fourth congress voted to raise three regiments containing two thousand men. These are the regiments, commanded by Colonels Stark, Reed, and Poor, which participated in the siege of Boston and in which there were five men from Plymouth. The congress also determined to raise a company not exceeding sixty men for the defence of the northwestern part of the State. In July it was ordered that two companies be raised and equipped, to be commanded by Capt. John Parker and Capt. James Osgood. Other companies were ordered and sent to the field in the year 1775, but they contained no men from this town and do not demand mention in a history of Plymouth.

The proceedings of the fourth provincial congress is the most instructive and interesting chapter in the Revolutionary history of New Hampshire. The delegates adopted very many recommendations but issued few commands. It was not a law-making body, and it hesitated in assuming legislative functions. The delegates were fully employed as ministers of war, finding little leisure for the discussion of codes and constitutions. So far as they were not in conflict with the changed conditions, the existing laws of the province were accepted, and every statute which barred their free acts in a preparation for war were silently ignored. The organization of the fifteen geographical regiments, as they were constituted during the administration of Gov. John Wentworth, was accepted without thanks or comment. Attention was then directed to the field officers who were still holding commissions issued by Governor Wentworth.

The congress appointed Col. Stephen Evans and Col. Jonathan Chase to fill vacancies in the second and thirteenth regiments. Cols. Jonathan Moulton, Joseph Badger, and Matthew Thornton, who were holding commissions issued by Governor Wentworth, were approved and continued in command. In the fifth regiment Col. Josiah Bartlett, who had recently been removed by Governor Wentworth, was restored to his former position, and

new appointments were made in the remaining regiments. In the course of these proceedings the eighth regiment, including Londonderry, and the sixth regiment, including Keene, were divided, increasing the number to seventeen. Two years later the eighteenth regiment was organized and John McClary appointed colonel.

While these proceedings were under consideration, and before the officers were appointed, Abel Webster, the delegate from Plymouth, in June, 1775, forwarded a letter from Exeter to Plymouth. The original, in the clear handwriting of the writer, is in the office of the town clerk.

To the Selectmen of the Town of Plymouth.

Gentlemen.

As your Representative in Provential Congress I am to Acquaint you that by order of Congress it is Recommended & Desired that your said Town of Plymouth Meet & choose a Sutable person or Agent to meet with the several Agents of the adjoining Towns which meeting of said Agents I appoint to be held at the Court House in said Plymouth on Friday the 23^d Instant one o'clock afternoon then and there when meet to appoint & choose sutable persons to Serve as Field officers in the Regiment of Militia Consisting of those Towns Thus Represented by an agent. Which said appointment of Officers if approved by said Congress to be by them Commissioned Accordingly

ABEL WEBSTER

Portsmouth June
17th A.D. 1775

This meeting in the newly erected courthouse, called by Abel Webster at the suggestion of the provincial congress, and attended by the sturdy pioneers of the settlements and of the Revolution, can be seen only in imagination, and the voices of the patriots on that occasion are lost in the fading echoes of the past.

Doubtless meetings were attended then as they are now. Those who come the greater distance are the first to arrive. In the absence of a record of the meeting it is pleasing to assume that Thomas Crawford of New Chester and Matthew Thornton of Thornton, coming from opposite directions, were the earliest

arrivals. They came on horseback, and after noting that the door of the courthouse remained unopened, they repaired to the inn for better acquaintance and an interchange of hospitality. Perhaps from Cockermouth came Ebenezer Melvin. He had been a valiant soldier in the French War and, before he removed to the wilderness, he had been an officer in the militia. He was a dignified man, and people listened whenever he was talking and always saluted him as Captain Melvin. If all the towns send delegates as competent and patriotic as Crawford and Melvin, the selection of officers of the eleventh regiment will be happy and fortuitous.

The next arrival is Alexander Craig, tall, athletic, and vivacious, a man of ability and peaceable with all men who entertained the same opinions. The stirrup cup he drank at the doorsill when leaving his home in Rumney gives an increasing expression of exhaustion. On military principles he procures reinforcement. On this occasion he should have come to Plymouth on a steed caparisoned with the trappings of war, for to-day he is to be nominated for a major of the regiment. Unconscious of the fortunes awaiting him, he came to the meeting mounted on a brood mare with a colt by her side. Honors sometimes approach men unawares.

Now come across the river good men from Holderness. Samuel Shepard, generally vivacious and courteous, to-day is so serious and thoughtful that we passed him without recognition. Some one has told him that possibly he may be nominated for the other major of the regiment, and he appreciates the dangers of the future. With him come William Cox and Nathaniel Thompson, his neighbors and friends, to make certain that the election does not miscarry.

No one yet from Campton — Campton the near neighbor and the constant friend of Plymouth? Where now are the fathers of the blushing boys from beyond Beech Hill who delight in their attentions to the growing and winsome damsels of Plymouth? Ah, here they come. Not one alone, but three or four or five,

riding like mad. Such a clatter of hoof and such clouds of dust, we fail to count them. As they draw near the courthouse they cheer for Hobart and for Webster, and the gratified men of Plymouth hold out the warm hands of recognition. Now all repair to the courthouse, and while the selected agents are nominating Col. David Hobart, Lieut.-Col. David Webster, Maj. Alexander Craig, and Maj. Samuel Shepard the people outside are discussing the recent battle of Bunker Hill, and laughing because Col. John Stark used Fenton's hay for breastworks.

The meeting being over and Plymouth having returned to a normal habit, it would have been a gracious act if Deacon John Willoughby had waited upon his neighbor Colonel Hobart with a tender of congratulations. Perhaps he did so, and on the occasion said, "Did you notice, colonel, that in our meeting yesterday, Alexandria, one of the towns in your regiment, was not represented?" And possibly Colonel Hobart replied, "Well, well, deacon, until you mentioned it I had not thought of it."

The field officers of nearly all the regiments were appointed by the provincial congress Aug. 24, 1775, when David Hobart was commissioned colonel and David Webster lieutenant-colonel of the eleventh regiment, comprising the towns of Plymouth, Holderness, Campton, Thornton, Rumney, Cockermouth, Alexandria, and New Chester. For some unknown reason the majors were not appointed until November 8, when Samuel Shepard of Holderness was selected first major and Alexander Craig of Rumney second major.

In a study of the war rolls and other papers of the Revolution we should discriminate between a colonel of a geographical regiment and a colonel commanding a regiment in active service. The colonels of the geographical regiments received and executed the orders for raising men and regulating the companies or militia in their respective regiments and performed many duties which in later times have devolved on provost marshals. At the same time they were colonels of organized regiments, and when several companies from the territory of a regiment were called at one

time into active service the colonel sometimes assumed command in the field. In 1778 William Whipple, under a superior commission, commanded a brigade in active service and remained a colonel of a geographical regiment, and David Hobart was the colonel of a geographical regiment until 1779, and also commanded in 1777 a regiment in active service in the field.

On the first of September, 1775, the provincial congress ordered that four regiments of minutemen be enlisted out of the existing geographical regiments of militia. It was a proposed organization within an organization, by which a part of the militia was held in readiness for any emergency. The field officers were appointed, and Benjamin Goold of Plymouth was appointed a major of the third regiment, of which Timothy Walker of Concord was the colonel.

Addressing his letter to the two delegates in the convention resident of Plymouth, Benjamin Goold wrote the following letter declining the appointment, whereupon Joseph Spencer, probably of Charlestown, was appointed. The letter is preserved in the State archives:—

Messrs. Webster & Dow.

This may certify, that whereas you have informed me that I was appointed by Congress a Major in Coll. Walker's Regiment of militia men I am much obliged to Congress for their notice of me in this Respect. But for weighty Reasons I must decline serving my Country in that office, tho' I am always ready, on all occasions, cheerfully to exert my utmost abilities in the service of my Country, & to defend our Liberties & privileges. Therefore you may proceed to a new nomination.

I am Gen^l your friend &. Servant

BENJⁿ GOOLD

To Mess^{rs} Abel Webster & Moses Dow.

Plymouth October 27, 1775.

The first residents of Plymouth to enlist in the Revolution were Nahum Powers and William Nevins. In their memory and to their honor the fact is here recorded. Both enlisted April 19, 1775, and served in the Hollis company in the Lexington alarm.

They continued with the Hollis company in Colonel Prescott's regiment in the Massachusetts forces until the close of the year, participating in the siege of Boston and sharing the dangers and the honors of Bunker Hill. Many of the articles belonging to the soldiers were laid aside during that memorable battle. William Nevins was subsequently paid one pound and seven shillings for the loss of a knapsack, a tumpline, and a jacket. Nahum Powers was paid nineteen shillings and six pence for the loss of a knapsack, a tumpline, a hat, a jacket, and a bayonet.

Worcester's History of Hollis, a work of unusual accuracy and merit, claims Powers and Nevins as Hollis men. Nahum Powers¹ was born in Hollis. He was one of the grantees of Plymouth, and he removed to this town with the first settlers. He was annually taxed here until and including 1776. Three children were born and his wife died in this town. William Nevins removed from Hollis to Plymouth before 1770, and here lived until he died in the service in 1776. His widow and children were in Plymouth while he was in the army, and after his death continued to live here.

It is probably true that both were temporarily in Hollis when the Lexington alarm was circulated and that they enlisted in that town, but they were acknowledged residents and good citizens of Plymouth. When they were discharged at the close of the year both returned to their homes in Plymouth, and their subsequent enlistments from this town will be recorded in the story of the following years.

Thomas McClure, Joseph Smith, and Joseph Davis served in Colonel Stark's regiment in 1775. McClure enlisted in April

¹ This is to certify the Treasury of the Colony of New Hampshire, That Nahum Powers of Plymouth in the County of Grafton in said Colony did Inlist himself a Soldier in the Continental Army last year [1775] and has Reenlisted again this year, his Pool Tax to the Colony being two shillings and eight pence is by a Resolve of the Congress or General Court of this Colony Released to him

Plymouth 29th May 1776

EBENEZER. BLODGET } Select Men
JAMES HARVELL }

and Davis and Smith in May. Their names are not found on the company rolls of the regiment dated Aug. 1, 1775, but they were volunteers from that regiment to serve in Captain Dearborn's company in the famous Arnold expedition to Canada. Thomas McClure came from Merrimack or vicinity to Plymouth, 1768, and died in this town, 1794. Joseph Davis was taxed in Plymouth 1773 only, and Joseph Smith 1773 and 1774, but on the roll of the company of Captain Dearborn they are credited to the town of Plymouth.

On account of the exposure of the locality, the people of Grafton County, during the Revolution, performed a double duty. They were loyal to the State, promptly responding to every call for men and means to prosecute the war. At the same time they were charged with the defence of the northern frontiers. This duty was constant and exacting. It was an added burden to the general sacrifices for American independence.

The provincial congresses were not unmindful of the peril of the frontiers. They were in continued correspondence with John Hurd of Haverhill, Jacob Bayley of Newbury, Vt., and Jeremiah Eames of Northumberland, and sitting in their midst were delegates from the frontiers whose wisdom they recognized and whose advice they respected. Long live the memory of Abel Webster and Moses Dow of Plymouth, John McMurphy of Alexandria, Samuel Hazelton of Cockermouth, Israel Morey and Nathaniel Rogers of Orford, John Wheelock of Hanover, Nehemiah Estabrook of Lebanon, Ephraim Wesson of Haverhill, Richard Young of Piermont, Nathaniel Hovey of Landaff, delegates from the frontiers! They joined with their associates in raising an army for their country first and for their homes, if men were left to defend them. Zealous for the cause of independence, loyal to New Hampshire, and anxious for the security of their homes, their attitude arose to the dignity of statesmanship crowned with sacrifice and heroism.

The invasion of Canada by the American army in 1775 held the enemy on the defensive at their several posts, and the antici-

pated incursions by detachments of the English army augmented by Indians and Tories were temporarily averted.

In May of this year the provincial congress ordered "that a company not exceeding sixty men in the northwesterly parts of the colony be forthwith enlisted to be ready to act as occasion may require." Eight days later orders were made for raising a second company for the defence of the frontiers. It is clearly expressed in the records that these companies were originally proposed for scouting and detached service on the northern frontiers. But in conformity with an enlargement of the policy of the administration, they were joined to Colonel Bedel's regiment and participated in an invasion of Canada. It was understood from the beginning that the first company raised for this service should be enlisted from towns in Grafton County. In this connection the following communication, addressed to the provincial congress, is spirited and self explanatory: —

Gentlemen —

Whereas it hath been Represented to us by M^r Abel Webster member of the Colony Congress for the Town of Plymouth in the County of Grafton, That your Honours propos'd & ordered one Company of Foot to be Raised in the County of Grafton, for the Defence of the Country one half of said Company to be raised in the Towns Scituate on Connecticut River & the other half on the Towns Scituate on Pemegiwassitte River, and that the Orders for Raising said Company was delivered to Israel Morey Esq^r of Orford to be by him communicated to said Webster & by them to be proportioned upon each River, Yet Nevertheless as we Understand the said Israel Morey Esq^r keeps the said orders to himself or from this part of the County in order to raise the whole of said Company on Connecticut River as he has had no connection or advice with said Webster or any other person in this part of the County concerning the same We therefore the agents of the several Towns hereafter Mentioned beg Leave to remonstrate to your Honours against the proceeding of said Esq^r Morey, conceiving that by his thus proceeding he has not only thwarted the order and advice of Congress or said Committee of Safety but also put this part of the County under a very Unequal footing with the other part in bearing the publick charge in not having the Priviledge in raising our proportion of Men, We therefore desire that Your Honours would Interpose in said affair by pointing out to

the said Esq^r Morey the Path of Justice & Generosity by ordering him to Give up the orders to this part of the County to raise half of said Company or otherwise as your Honors think proper

Plymouth 23 June 1775

For Plymouth Sam^l Emerson
 Rumney Jonathan hall
 For N. Holderness Sam^l Sheperd
 For N. Chest^r Carr Huse
 Thornton Ezekiel Eliot
 Cockersmouth Ebenezar Kendall
 For Alexandrae Jonathⁿ Cauleys
 Campton Gershom Burbanks

Confident of obtaining satisfaction in the premises, and that in response to the ponderous document of the committees for the towns the congress would reveal "to the said Esq. Morey the path of justice," on the same day three of the field officers of the eleventh regiment petitioned for the appointment of a recruiting officer.

To the Committee of Safety appointed by the Colony of new Hampshire or the Congress of said Colony — Gentlemen, whereas we are Informed the Honourable Congress appointed that there should be a Company of men Raised in this County for the Safety of the Frontier Towns and that part of said Company is to be Raised out of this Regiment, we would recommend Cap^t Matthew Thornton as a Man Shutable, we Think, to Inlist said Company and a man that we Can Depend upon in the graitest Troble or Destress which if your Honours Thought proper to give him orders for so Dowing we Think that he Could Raise a Company in a Short Time and it would give Sattysfaction to the new Towns heare, and obldige your Hum^{ble} Serts.

Plymouth June 23 1775

DAVID HOBART
 DAVID WEBSTER
 SAM^L SHEPERD.

From a standpoint of 1775 Capt. Matthew Thornton was entitled to the commendation expressed in this letter, and there is no sinister meaning in the spelling of "suitable." At this time he was a delegate from Thornton and well known to the gentle-

men to whom the letter was addressed. Captain Thornton was appointed to recruit the company and, as predicted in the letter, forty-three men were soon enrolled. In the meantime James Osgood, who had been selected for a captain of the company, had enlisted twenty men, and early in July the company was organized and mustered into the service. The officers were James Osgood of Conway, captain, Matthew Thornton of Thornton, first lieutenant, and Jotham Cummings of Plymouth, second lieutenant. The men from Plymouth in this company were William Greenough, drummer, Silas Brown, Samuel Drew, Hugh Ramsay, Zebadiah Richardson, Samuel Wallace, and James Whiting. In his return of the men enlisted, Matthew Thornton records Zebadiah Richardson a resident of New Chester. Beginning 1773, Zebadiah Richardson lived in Plymouth many years. In the same return Samuel Wallace and James Whiting are recorded of Plymouth. They were never taxed in this town, and their names are included solely on the authority of Thornton's return. Joining the regiment commanded by Colonel Bedel, they marched to Haverhill, across Vermont to Lake Champlain, and thence to St. Johns. The company participated in the investment and capitulation of St. Johns and, after a service of unusual severity, the men were discharged late in December. For an account of this campaign the reader is referred to an excellent article by Edgar Aldrich in Volume III, Proceedings of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Connected with the invasion of Canada in 1775, and an officer in Colonel Bedel's regiment, was Noah Phillips of Plymouth. His name is not found on any existing roll. He died near the close of the campaign. He was one of the brave men of the Revolution, drawn from mortal sight into the devouring maelstrom of war, leaving no tidings of his fate, and committing to later generations the story of his service and the record of his death.

The following testimony of his service is found in the Bedel papers in the custody of the New Hampshire Historical Society. It is dated during the siege of St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS October 12th 1775

Rec^d of Col^o Timothy Bedel Two Hundred Pounds One Shilling and Nine Pence Lawful Money for the use of the Men under my Command which I Promise to be accountable for as witness my hand £200-1-9

NOAH PHILLIPS

In December, 1775, the army at Winter Hill, near Boston, was reinforced by thirty-one companies of six weeks' men from New Hampshire. In the company of Capt. Noah Worcester of Hollis was Samuel Ambrose, who came from Hollis to Plymouth in 1773, and was continuously taxed in this town, 1774-82. Subsequently he was a Baptist preacher, residing in Sutton.

The fourth provincial congress directed that "an exact account of all the inhabitants of the colony be taken," and instructed the selectmen of towns to return the census. The enumeration for Plymouth was made in October as follows:—

Males under sixteen years of age	93
Males from sixteen years of age to fifty not in the army	83
All males above fifty years of age	15
Persons gone in the army	8
All females	178
Negroes and Slaves for Life	5
	<hr/> 382

The increase over the census of 1773 was thirty-seven. The eight men in the army without doubt were the eight men who enlisted at Plymouth and were outfitted by the town. The other residents of Plymouth in the army enlisted from other places and are not included in the return.

In a search for the fifteen venerable fathers of Plymouth over fifty years of age are found Gershom Fletcher, 73, Benjamin Dearborn, 62, Gershom Hobart, 58, Stephen Webster, 57, Amos Phillips, 56, Josiah Brown, 55, Ebenezer Blodgett, 55, Jonas Ward, 55, Onesipherus Marsh, 55, Rev. Nathan Ward, 54, Francis Worcester, 54, David Hobart, 53, Joseph Wheeler, George Hull, and Ebenezer Hartshorn. The age of the last three

is not known, but each was more than fifty. Dr. John Brown had removed from Plymouth a few months before the census was taken.

On the first day of November, 1775, it was ordered by the provincial congress that precepts be forwarded to the towns calling for the election of delegates for the term of one year, to constitute the fifth provincial congress to be convened at Exeter Dec. 21, 1775. As a part of this proceeding a new plan of representation was adopted, by which Grafton County was allowed to elect six of the eighty-nine delegates to be chosen. The towns of Plymouth, Cockermouth, New Chester, and Alexandria were classed and permitted to send one delegate. The election of a delegate representing the four towns was consummated at the courthouse in Plymouth on the twelfth day of December. In the absence of the records of Plymouth, the date of the election is found in the following remonstrance. The signers are Plymouth men.

PLYMOUTH 18th Dec^r 1775.

To the Honorable Congress of the Colony of New Hampshire —
May it please your Honors —

We your humble petitioners beg leave to lay before you our Remonstrances against the proceedings at a Meeting of Number of the Inhabitants of this Town together with a few from the Towns of New Chester Cockermouth and Alexandria, held at the Court-House in Plimouth, the 12th of this Instant in order to make choice of a delegate to represent said Towns in Provincial Congress.

We beg leave to inform your Honors, that the Inhabitants of the Town of Alexandria by reason of the distance of Way and Difficulty of Traveling at this time of the Year convened and chose Men and sent them to Plimouth to act in behalf of the Town; but they were suffered to act in no other Capacity than as Individuals, by which means they were deprived of a Share in the Choice of a Representative. Also that a party Spirit has much prevailed in this Town of late which we are very sorry for — And we think sundry People have been influenced thereby — And that the Gentleman lately elected was chosen by a party. And we think Things have not been fairly conducted.

We are dissatisfied with the above proceedings, therefore beg of your

Honors to condescend so far as to grant a Warrant for another Meeting or permit another Choice to be made in such a Manner as that the whole may have a Voice in said Election.

David Webster	Stephen Webster Jun ^r	John Webber
Silas Brown	Jacob Marsh	Jonas Ward
Sam ^l Dearborn	Samuel Marsh	Amos Fisk
Edward Evans	Benjamin Dearborn	Paul Wells
Onesipherous Marsh	Peter Emerson	Josiah Brown
Benjamin Wells	Winthrop Wells	Joseph Read

At the same time twenty-seven men of Alexandria preferred a remonstrance reciting that two selectmen attended the election for the purpose of voting for all the voters of that town, "And the Modretar Refused to Let them cerrey in Votes for the Legal Voters of s^d Toun Without evir Putting it to Vot to Se Whither the Rist of the towns Wood consent of it."

These remonstrances were considered by the congress, and the following entries were made in the journal:—

The Petition of the Inhabitants of Alexandria &C against the election of Mr. Samuel Emerson as a member of this Congress being read & considered,

Voted, That the said Samuel Emerson was duly Elected and that he Take his seat in this House accordingly.

In this election of Samuel Emerson to the fifth provincial congress the Webster party of Plymouth for the first time was defeated and Abel Webster was suddenly retired from public service. In future years the defeated party was compensated with many victories and its leaders rewarded with increasing honors. In cordially congratulating Samuel Emerson upon the earliest of his many substantial preferments, we feel an instant regret in the absence of Abel Webster from the arena of public affairs. He had been a faithful servant of the people and a consistent advocate of the cause of independence, and while the journals of the congresses are abbreviated, they afford ample evidence of the dignity and ability of the delegate from Plymouth in an eventful and exacting period of the history of New Hampshire.

IX. THE REVOLUTION, 1776.

IT was scarce twelve years since Plymouth was an unbroken forest. The growth of the colony on the Pemigewasset had been constant and substantial. In 1776 there were four hundred men, women, and children dwelling in the township. The homes of brave men were grouped in the fertile intervals and scattered among the clearings on the hillsides. In the annals of New Hampshire it will be difficult to discover a settlement so young in years and so few in numbers containing men of equal intelligence and courage. Here were the homes of Francis Worcester, Abel, Stephen, and David Webster, Moses Dow, David Hobart, Benjamin Goold, Samuel Emerson, Ebenezer and James Blodgett, Benjamin and Samuel Dearborn, Jotham Cummings, Josiah Brown, Jacob Merrill, Winthrop Wells, Zachariah Parker, Elisha Bean, William Nevins, Thomas Lucas, James Harvell, James Hobart, Samuel Marsh, John Willoughby, and other brave men who loyally supported every civil order and war measure of the new government of New Hampshire. Captains in war and counsellors in town meetings, these fearless and sagacious leaders added dignity to the zeal of the growing settlement. The fifth provincial congress, which convened in December, 1775, resolved itself into a house of representatives, and on the fifth day of January adopted a temporary constitution. By the terms of this instrument a distinct and co-ordinate branch of the legislature was created, which, following the usage of the colony, was called the council. In later times this body has been styled the senate. Grafton County was permitted to elect one of the twelve councillors. During the Revolution and the period of the temporary constitution there was no governor. The council and the house,

or the committee of safety, during recesses of the legislature exercised executive functions. For the political year 1776 the councillors were elected by the house of representatives, and in subsequent years by the people. In an election of the first council John Hurd of Haverhill was selected for Grafton County. As stated in the preceding chapter, the fourth provincial congress adopted a plan of representation for the succeeding congress which became a legislature, by which all the smaller towns of the colony and all the towns of Grafton County were classed, and each class entitled to one representative. There were six classes in Grafton County,¹ and five were represented in 1776. The towns in the Hanover and Lebanon class refused to send a representative. This refusal to send a representative from one of the classes is a first open expression of dissatisfaction with the government at Exeter, which, during the Revolution, found repeated expression in the towns near the Connecticut River. Several conventions were assembled and resolutions of severe criticism were adopted. This rebellion within a revolution, logically advanced and in a measure justifiable, is a proper subject for an important chapter in the history of Grafton County. In the assembly of the malcontents Plymouth was not represented, and in the Vermont controversy this town was not involved. In any trial for such offences the men of Plymouth, in the story of loyal service, set up an alibi. The provincial congresses attempted to reorganize the military arm of the government, but paid little attention to civil affairs. The appointments made and commissions issued by Governor Wentworth were void, civil offices were vacated, and the courts were

¹ For the purpose of representation the thirty-four towns of Grafton County were divided into six classes, as follows:—

1. Plymouth, Cockermouth, New Chester, and Alexandria.
2. Hanover, Lebanon, Belhan, Canaan, Cardigan, and Grafton.
3. Haverhill, Bath, Lyman, Gunthwait, Landaff, and Morristown.
4. Rumney, Holderness, Campton, and Thornton.
5. Orford, Lyme, Piermont, Dorchester, Wentworth, and Warren.
6. Lancaster, Apthorp, Northumberland, Stratford, Cockburn, Colburn, Conway, Shelburne, and other towns above.

closed. Only a commendable temper and behavior preserved an orderly conduct of the people.

In January, 1776, the legislature effected a reorganization of State and county administration, and in Grafton County the following appointments were made:—

Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas—John Hurd of Haverhill. Justices—Elisha Payne of Lebanon, Bezaleel Woodward of Hanover and Samuel Emerson of Plymouth.

Judge of Probate—Israel Morey of Orford

Register of Probate—Elisha Payne of Lebanon

Sheriff—Jotham Cummings of Plymouth.

County Treasurer—John Hurd of Haverhill

Recorder of Deeds—John Hurd of Haverhill

Coroner—Francis Worcester of Plymouth

John Hurd of Haverhill, Samuel Emerson of Plymouth, and Daniel Brainerd of Rumney were designated to administer the oaths to the county officers and to transfer to them the county records.

Comparing the new roster with the appointments made by Governor Wentworth in 1773, the three appointments of John Hurd and the appointment of Bezaleel Woodward were reappointments. David Hobart, being engaged in military duties, and Asa Porter, living on "Tory road," were succeeded as judges by Samuel Emerson and Elisha Payne. Jonathan M. Sewall, the Register of Probate, did not become a permanent resident of the county, and was succeeded by Elisha Payne. Col. John Fenton, for obvious reasons, had vacated the office of Judge of Probate, and Israel Morey was appointed. William Simpson, the sheriff, for reasons not now discernible, was succeeded by Jotham Cummings. To these appointments was added that of Samuel Emerson, the first Justice of the Peace under the new government.

The second year of the war was eventful. The last hope of an amicable adjustment of difficulties with the mother country had expired. The early hesitating measures of resistance and defence on the part of the colonies now assume the gravity and dignity of

war. The British government no longer oppresses a dependent, but engages in grim war with a nation.

In January the house of representatives directed the receiver-general to purchase firearms for the use of New Hampshire, and directed that each musket purchased should be tested in the presence of the receiver-general "with four Inches & a half of Powder well wadded at the owners own Risque." The legislature assumed the risk of the receiver-general. At the same time it was ordered "that there be appointed one Good man well approved in each County to receive any fire arms so made in said County." Samuel Emerson was the good man well approved to receive the firearms in Grafton County.

On account of the exposure of their situation, and in anticipation of other demands upon the frontiers, it is not probable that Grafton County furnished many, or that Plymouth furnished any, men to recruit the three continental regiments in the field.

Being advised to such proceeding by letters from General Washington, the house of representatives voted, January 20, "to raise one Regiment of Soldiers Forthwith to Consist of Eight Companies," and it was further ordered that the regiment shall be raised for the northern army commanded by General Schuyler in Canada and shall serve until the first of next January unless sooner discharged. The regiment was hastily raised and equipped, and Col. Timothy Bedel was appointed to the command. The story of the forced march of this regiment into Canada, the valor and misfortunes of the men, the surrender of a detachment at the Cedars, and a broken army retreating from Canada is a sad but interesting chapter in the annals of New Hampshire.

In the company of this regiment, commanded by Capt. Edward Everett of Rumney, were sixteen Plymouth men. They enlisted in January and February and were in the service very nearly one year. In this company Amos Webster, a younger brother of Col. David Webster, was an ensign, and Paul Wells and William Tarlton were sergeants. The other men from Plymouth were Edward Evans, Nathaniel Webster, Ebenezer Blodgett, Thomas Lucas,

Ezekiel Keyes, Stephen Keyes, David Nevins, David Nevins, Jr., Nehemiah Snow, Nahum Powers, James Barnes, Joseph Hobart, and Jeremiah Blodgett. John Calef of this town was in Captain Young's company. Samuel Wallace, whose residence at this time is uncertain, was in Captain Wilkins' company, and Starling Heath, who served in Captain Everett's company, at this time was a resident of New Chester. In this arduous campaign occurred the loss of the second and the third Plymouth men who died in the service. At the time of the retreat from Canada, at or near Ticonderoga, Ebenezer Blodgett and Jeremiah Blodgett died of camp fever. They were brothers, and sons of Jeremiah Blodgett of Hudson. They came to Plymouth several years before the war, and both were married in this town. For some reason the name of Jeremiah Blodgett is not found on the roll of the company, but there is unmistakable evidence that the two brothers enlisted and served in the army together, and that both died about the same time. The father, receiving intelligence of their sickness, hastened from Hudson to Ticonderoga, and was there apprised of their death. He bore the contagion of camp fever to his home, and another member of his family sickened and died.

The misfortune of the army in Canada, and the retreat before a pursuing and well-armed foe, cast a gloom over New Hampshire. On the frontiers there were forebodings approaching a panic. These fears were not groundless. From nearly every town on the Connecticut River and the northern frontier the government received petitions for arms and military supplies. In the archives of the State is preserved a petition preferred at this time by the selectmen of Plymouth. They had brave men to defend them, trusted captains to lead them, and a beloved and devout pastor to pray with them. The petition is instructive. They had the remaining essentials, and all they requested was a good supply of guns and powder and lead.

The petition of us the Subscribers humbly sheweth :

That the Inhabitants of the Town of Plymouth in said Colony upon receiving intelligence from Haverhill & Newbury of Coos, that our army

in Canada has been obliged to Retreat to St. Johns & that the Inhabitants on Onion River had moved off on that account, and if our Army should be obliged to make a further Retreat it must leave the settlements on Connecticut River and the Frontiers which we have reason to expect will be infested very soon with enemy — which as we are the next considerable Inhabitants, as also the adjacent towns must be in a dangerous situation, which gives great distress & uneasiness to said Inhabitants and more especially as we are deficient in firearms & almost void of ammunition, and for which deficiency it is at present out of our Power to extricate ourselves from, without the assistants and help of the Colony: we therefore pray your Honours to take our case into consideration and grant us out of the stock of said Colony for said town of Plymouth, to be accountable for, one hundred pounds of Powder, and about Forty fire-arms & about one hundred weight of lead.

SAMUEL EMERSON	} Select Men.
EBENEZER BLODGET	
JAMES HARVELL	

About the same time the selectmen of Walpole wrote the government at Exeter, "The alarming News from our Northern Army excites in us Ideas big with concern. We behold our Wives and our more helpless Offspring an easy Prey to Savages whose tender mercies are cruelty." They also apply for arms and ammunition.

The selectmen and committee of safety of Holderness repeat the rumors that were prevailing and continue "apperhending ourselves in the greatest danger from the troops and scouting parties of Indians that may be sent down to annoy and destroy us; and being in no capacity for defence do in behalf of the said town pray your honours to send us by the bearer hereof, Mr. Samuel Curry, the necessary powder musquet balls and flints for thirty three able and effective men, belonging to the said town, who are ready with their lives and fortunes to assert and maintain the American cause."

Other towns on the frontiers, by swift messengers, forwarded similar communications, and New Hampshire begged of Massachusetts the loan of thirty or forty barrels of gunpowder.

While these petitions were accumulating, and influenced by the

conditions which prompted them, the government ordered the enlistment of four companies for the protection of the menaced frontiers. In the language of the journal, "The Committee of both houses agree to report, that they advise the raising of two hundred men to guard the western frontiers and that enlisting orders be given to persons to raise four companies of fifty men each. . . . And that they would advise that the raising the men be attempted on Pemigewasset river and across the middle of the colony. . . . That Col. Ashley, Col. Connor, Samuel Emerson, Esq. and Col. Hurd be recommended to enlist the companies." The four companies were raised, and the rolls are found in the printed Revolutionary records: Capt. Thomas Simpson of Haverhill, with fifty-two men serving two months; Capt. Samuel Atkinson of Boscawen, with fifty men serving three months; Capt. Josiah Russell of Plainfield, with fifty-four men serving two months, and Capt. Jeremiah Eames, with fifty men serving from July 13 until Oct. 13, 1776.

The men enlisted "on the Pemigewasset" were in the company commanded by Capt. Jeremiah Eames of Northumberland, whom the committee of safety instructed as follows:—

To Capt. Jeremiah Eames.

You are hereby authorized to enlist fifty good able bodied and effective men to serve as soldiers under you for three months, unless sooner discharged, as scouting parties to make their head quarters at Great Cohoss, not taking more than ten of the inhabitation of Great Cohoss in the number. And you are to make return as often as you can conveniently of your routes discoveries &c.

Of this company Zachariah Parker of Plymouth was a lieutenant, and the other men from this town were Dr. Abijah Wright, Samuel Marsh, James Whiting, David Cunningham, John Wilmoughby, and Edward Taylor. They had headquarters at Northumberland, erecting Fort Weare and guarding in detachments many miles of frontier. One Jacob Draper served in Captain Eames' company, and possibly the same who removed to Plymouth, 1790.

Moor Russell, subsequently an honored citizen of Plymouth, while a resident of Haverhill served in Capt. Josiah Russell's company, and Jonathan Robbins, then a resident of New Ipswich, was a lieutenant in Capt. Samuel Atkinson's company, and when discharged from service he removed immediately to Plymouth. John Phillips of Plymouth served in Capt. Thomas Simpson's company. Thus the town was represented in each of the four companies raised to defend the frontiers.

During this season of frequent alarms, and while a general fear of invasion was prevailing, the patriots of this town performed a gallant and meritorious service. Plymouth, like the other frontier towns, was exposed to a common danger, but they heard the cry of Haverhill and of Lancaster and marched to their relief. The company or detachment was under the command of Lieut.-Col. David Webster, and was absent from home seventeen days. A roll of the company is not found in the State archives, and the number and the names of the men are probably lost forever. The evidence of this service is found in a schedule of New Hampshire companies and regiments in the Revolution, which was prepared by the commissioners in their statement of the demands of the State against the United States. The item is as follows:—

Lieut. Col. David Webster's company at Coos from June 29 to July, 15, 1776.

In the summer of this year the government raised two regiments to re-enforce the northern army. These were commanded by Colonel Wyman and Colonel Wingate. In the assignment of the number of men to be raised in each geographical regiment, for obvious reasons the frontier regiments were excused, and none of the men were enlisted in the regiments of Colonel Hobart, Colonel Chase, and Colonel Morey. The very few men from Grafton County in this service probably enlisted from some other locality. Thomas McClure of Plymouth served in Captain Barron's company of Colonel Wyman's regiment. This company was raised in Merrimack and vicinity.

In September New Hampshire raised an additional regiment to re-enforce the army in New York. The colonel was Nahum Baldwin of Amherst, and in the company of Capt. John House of Hanover were five men from Plymouth. They were Abel Webster, Amos Thompson, Nehemiah Hardy, Daniel Wheeler, and David Durkee. The regiment was in the battle of White Plains, and was dismissed in December. Samuel Wallace was in this company, but he was not then a resident of this town. In the regiment raised in this State in December, and commanded by Col. David Gilman of Pembroke, were two men from Plymouth. They were Henry Snow and Ebenezer Keyes. The regiment participated in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and was discharged in March, 1777. Solomon Blood, who served in Colonel Gilman's regiment, had resided in this town. After 1774 he lived in Groton, and is properly credited to that town.

In 1776 Benjamin Snow of Plymouth was commissioned an ensign in the continental service. He will be the subject of a paragraph in the following chapter. The record of this eventful year includes the service of thirty-one residents of Plymouth and of several who subsequently became valued citizens of the town.

In the paragraph concerning Colonel Bedel's regiment reference was made to the surrender of a detachment of the army at the Cedars. Nahum Powers, Ebenezer Blodgett, and James Barnes are named in the list of the men surrendered, May 21, 1776, published in Force's Archives.

The history and character of the Association Test are familiar to all. The returns from nearly one hundred towns are preserved. There is no return from this town, and if the paper was circulated and signed by the men of Plymouth it has been lost. There are returns from Lebanon, Enfield, Piermont, and Canaan, and from no other town of Grafton County.

There is no available explanation of the following charges against the town. The originals are found in the State archives.

1776 The Town of Plymouth

To Abel Webster Dr

February.	To myself, horse & Expense in a journey to Bath after the Indians, on account of one being sick at Boscawen	£ 1-7-0
March —	To myself, two horses a man & Expenses in a journey to Orford transporting 1 dead & 1 live Indian	1.-13-0
		<u>£ 3-0-0</u>

The Town of Plymouth

To Samuel Dearborn Dr.

Feb'y 1776.	To myself, horse & Expense in a journey to Haverhill helping to transport a live Indian and a dead Indian	£, 0.-18-0
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Which of these two was a good Indian is declared in a common saying, but how one of them became dead is not known, and it is now too late to hold an inquest.

X. THE REVOLUTION, 1777.

IN the New England towns and homes this was the saddest and most gloomy year of the war. The increasing burden of public charges was onerous, and the taxgatherer consumed the products of industry and the fruits of the farm. The discouragements of the hour were accumulative. To further test the courage and the faith of the patriot was added the depressing intelligence of the retreat of the Americans from Ticonderoga, and the unobstructed advance of the proud and well-equipped army under Burgoyne. Apparently incursions and invasions by the enemy were inevitable, and again the frontiers were menaced with instant danger. The details of 1777 are extended, but the summary is concise. Plymouth paid the taxes and raised the men.

The three continental regiments, formerly commanded by Cols. John Stark, James Reed, and Enoch Poor, were reorganized and placed under the command of Cols. Joseph Cilley, Nathan Hale, and Alexander Scammell. During the retreat from Ticonderoga Colonel Hale was made a prisoner, and Col. George Reid of Londonderry subsequently commanded the second continental regiment. To avoid the inconvenience experienced in the past, it was ordered to fill these regiments with men enlisted for three years or for the war. The quota of Col. David Hobart's regiment was 47, to be distributed among the towns of his regiment on the basis of the number of men in each town from sixteen to fifty years of age. The number of men enrolled in Plymouth was 91, Thornton 54, Rumney 52, Campton 45, New Chester 38, Holderness 36, Alexandria 34, and Cockermouth 28. The quota of Plymouth was 11, which was promptly filled. They were Paul Wells, James

Barnes, Elijah Lucas, Samuel Hull, Nathaniel Hull, Silas Brown, Joseph Hobart, John Phillips, Abel Webster, Jr., Edward Evans, and Benjamin Phillips. Ten of the eleven men on the quota of Plymouth were assigned to one company in Colonel Scammell's regiment. The officers of this company were Capt. Benjamin Stone of Atkinson, First Lieut. Benjamin Hickok of Campton, Second Lieut. Amos Webster of Plymouth, and Ensign Joshua Eaton of Goffstown. Being a commissioned officer, Lieut. Amos Webster was not allowed on the quota of the town. Benjamin Phillips, the eleventh man on the quota, was assigned to the company commanded by Capt. John House in Colonel Cilley's regiment.

Having fully answered the requisition of the State for men, the patriotism of Plymouth was not exhausted, and the ambition of the town was not satisfied. Four additional men enlisted into the continental service. They were David Nevins, Sr., Henry Snow, Josiah Willoughby, and Joseph Smith. Henry Snow was assigned to Captain Frye's company, Colonel Cilley's regiment, and the others served with other Plymouth men in Captain Stone's company.

In May and June the people of New Hampshire were disquieted by the situation of the northern army. The steady approach of the enemy caused universal apprehension. In May an alarm was sounded that Ticonderoga was in danger, and many companies from New Hampshire and Massachusetts marched to the relief of the fortress. Being assured that the Americans could "hold the fort," these companies were ordered home. It was a useless campaign, but a sublime exhibition of patriotism. In June the cry of "wolf" was again sounded. This time the wolf was near the fold. Post riders bore the foreboding intelligence with celerity from town to town. Crown Point had fallen, and if Ticonderoga was surrendered it was feared the enemy would invade Vermont and New Hampshire. The alarm was great and the call was imperative. Unmindful of the fable, the farmer again forsook the field and took up arms.

In this service Lieut.-Col. David Webster commanded a detachment of fifty-two men, including officers, raised in Colonel Hobart's regiment. During the night of the first day of their march towards Ticonderoga the fort was evacuated. But news was communicated slowly in those days, and Colonel Webster continued the march until he met the retreating army. The caption of Colonel Webster's roll is as follows:—

Pay Roll of a Company of Militia commanded by Lient. Col. David Webster which marched from Plymouth and Towns Adjacent to reenforce the Garrison at Ticonderoga on the Alarm in July 1777. And proceeded as far as Cavendish where we met our troops on their retreat. Engaged July 5, 1777 and discharg'd July 16, 1777.

The line officers were John Willoughby of Plymouth, captain, Joseph Shepard of Holderness, lieutenant, Cutting Favor of New Chester, second lieutenant, and Edmund Shattuck of Cockermouth, ensign. Dr. Abijah Wright was the surgeon of the battalion, and Lieut. Jonathan Robbins adjutant, both of Plymouth. Omitting forty-two from other towns, the men from Plymouth were Peter Stearns, sergeant, Benjamin Wells, corporal, Josiah Brown, Jr., Michael Dearborn, Solomon Hobart, Francis Worcester, Jr., Daniel Clough Webster.

In the progress of these events the dangers of the hour were cumulative, and the fears and despondency of the people were quickened and augmented. The unobstructed army of Burgoyne was beginning the fulfilment of a declared purpose of marching to New York, and detachments from his command were making predatory incursions into Vermont, then called the New Hampshire Grants. The gallant and resolute men of Vermont refused to extend to their unwelcome guests the hospitality of the State, and called upon New Hampshire for help in their expulsion. Dwelling in Vermont were many men and women from the homes and firesides of New Hampshire. To many the voice of Vermont was the entreaty of a relative, and to all joined in the sublime effort of the Revolution the appeal of a patriot was the prayer of a brother. The response of New Hampshire, supported by the

spirit of patriotism and hallowed by the ties of kindred, was a smile on the rugged features of adversity and a halo over the grim visage of war.

The council and house of representatives having adjourned from June 28 to September 17, the committee of safety called a special session, which convened July 17, 1777. The legislature immediately directed that the geographical regiments be organized in two brigades,¹ and that the regiments of Colonels Whipple, Evans, Moulton, Gilman, Bartlett, Thornton, Webster, Badger, and McClary should constitute the first brigade, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. William Whipple, and that the regiments of Colonels Nichols, Ashley, Moore, Stickney, Hale, Bellows, Hobart, Morey, and Chase should constitute the second brigade, to be commanded by Brig.-Gen. John Stark. In the call for men in this emergency it was required that the colonels of each geographical regiment should furnish a proportion of the men to be raised, but any one colonel was not expected to raise a number of companies sufficient to constitute a regiment in service. Orders were given to the colonels of the four northern regiments (Hobart, Morey, Chase, and Bellows) to organize in one regiment all the companies raised by them. The field officers of the four regiments met at Lebanon July 25, to select the required officers and arrange for the completion of the organization. Colonel Hobart was selected to command, and none of the four regiments were overlooked in the selection of the remaining officers. Charles Johnston of Haverhill was the lieutenant-colonel, William Hayward of Charlestown, major, Jonathan Robbins of Plymouth, adjutant, Davenport Phelps of Piermont, and a grandson of President Wheelock of Dartmouth College, quartermaster, and Dr. Solomon Chase of

¹ The organization of the militia of the State in two brigades appears to have been a measure of emergency. June 20 preceding this action, the legislature had ordered that the regiments be divided into three brigades. The geographical regiments in the three brigades are indicated by naming the colonels. First Brigade: Colonels Whipple, Evans, Moulton, Gilman, Bartlett, McClary. Second Brigade: Colonels Thornton, Webster (John), Nichols, Hale (Enoch), Ashley, Bellows. Third Brigade: Colonels Moore, Stickney, Badger, Hobart, Morey, Chase.

Cornish, surgeon. A few days later Colonel Hobart appointed Rev. Augustine Hibbard of Claremont chaplain of the regiment. Subsequently Mr. Hibbard was chaplain of the brigade. In the regiment were five companies, commanded by Capt. Edward Eliot of Thornton, 45 men, Capt. Abel Walker of Charlestown, 60 men, Capt. Jeremiah Post of Orford, 49 men, Capt. Joshua Hendee of Hanover 62 men, and Capt. Christopher Webber of Walpole, 52 men.

The men from Plymouth in Captain Eliot's company were Samuel Marsh, Ezekiel Keyes, Josiah Brown, Jr., George Patterson, Peter Stearns, Nehemiah Snow, James Blodgett, John Willoughby, Jr., Solomon Hobart, and Zebadiah Richardson.

Onesipherus Marsh of Plymouth enlisted, and his name appears in the roll of recruits, but is not found in the payroll of the company. The name of Richardson is Zebadiah in the roll of recruits, and by error Obadiah in the payroll.

Noah Worcester, a fifer in Captain Goss' company of Col. Moses Nichols' regiment, who served from July 20 to September 28, 1777, and was engaged in the battle of Bennington, was then a resident of Plymouth. He served in the siege of Boston from Hollis in 1775, and removed to Plymouth in 1776, teaching a term of school in the village the winter before, and continuously several winters after the battle of Bennington. He was taxed in this town, 1777-81. In this service he should be credited to Plymouth. Very probably he served in another regiment in response to a call for a fifer.

At the battle of Bennington Colonel Hobart led the attack on the Tory breastworks. The commander and his men won distinction and the commendation of General Stark for bravery and gallant conduct. Solomon Hobart, the fourth Plymouth man to die in service, was killed during the battle. The regiment joined General Gates at Saratoga, and at the expiration of their term of service the men were discharged, September 18, the day before the battle of Bemis Heights. Eight days were allowed for travel home, and the payrolls were made up to September 26.

General Gates, commanding the army at Saratoga, made a call upon New Hampshire for re-enforcement. The regiments in the western half of the State having furnished the men for the Bennington campaign, it was expected that General Whipple's brigade would meet the existing emergency. The brigade responded with enthusiasm, but it was not permitted to furnish all the men. The day the heroes of Bennington were returning to their homes a regiment of volunteers to re-enforce the army at Saratoga was raised within the geographical regiments of Colonels Hobart, Morey, and Chase.

The field officers were Col. Jonathan Chase of Cornish, Lieut.-Col. David Webster of Plymouth, and Maj. Jonathan Child of Lyme, one officer being selected from each regiment. The chaplain was Rev. Oliver Noble, then of Orford and subsequently the distinguished minister of New Castle. The adjutants were William Dana of Lebanon and Simeon Goodwin of Haverhill. Seven companies, commanded by Capts. Samuel Payne, Edmund Freeman, Moses Whipple, Abel Stevens, Joshua Wells, John Lasel, and John Wheelock — in all nearly one hundred and fifty men — were from Colonel Chase's regiment. The companies were hastily raised, and some of them were very small. Two companies, commanded by Capts. Joshua Hayward of Haverhill, 36 men, and Jonathan Chandler of Orford, 30 men, were from Colonel Morey's regiment. One company, commanded by Capt. John Willoughby of Plymouth, was from Colonel Hobart's regiment. Raised for emergency service, the regiment was quickly assembled and hurried to the army in New York. The men were enlisted from the more sparsely settled towns and from a territory comprising one-third of the area of the State.

The ten companies, from a military standpoint, were a unit of organization, and if combined would constitute a completed regiment, having the required number and rank of field and staff officers. The companies were hurriedly marched to Saratoga in two detachments, commanded respectively by Colonel Chase and Lieutenant-Colonel Webster. The men of the seven companies of

Colonel Chase's detachment were recruited within his regiment of militia. The three companies commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Webster were recruited from Colonel Morey's and Colonel Hobart's regiments. The major and the chaplain were with Lieutenant-Colonel Webster. Colonel Chase, with the companies in his command, marched from Cornish, September 26, one week after the battle of Bemis Heights, and Lieutenant-Colonel Webster probably set out the following day.

The regiment joined General Whipple's brigade and served in the army under General Gates nearly two months, and was employed with Colonel Warner and Colonel Bellows in holding the line, but was not very seriously engaged in the battle of Saratoga, October 7. Ten days later the officers and men witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne.

If at any time, while in the service at Saratoga, the two detachments were combined in one command they were again separated and were discharged as two separate organizations.

H. Q. SARATOGA Oct^r 18th 1777 —

These may Certify that Col^o Chase with a Regiment of Volunteers have faithfully serv'd until this date in the Northern Army and are now Discharged with Honor.

By order of Gen. Gates

JACOB BAYLEY Brig^r Gen^l

HEADQUARTERS, SARATOGA Oct^r 18th 1777.

These May Certify that Col^o Webster with a Regiment of N. H. Volunteers have faithfully served in the Northern Army until this date and are discharged with honor.

By Gen^l Gates' order.

JACOB BAYLEY Brig^r Gen^l

Time was allowed for travel home, and the several companies were discharged, under date, about ten days later than the date of General Gates' release. The payrolls are found in State Papers, Vol. XV, pp. 373-386. Colonel Chase consolidated the seven companies under his immediate command in one roll, while Lieutenant-Colonel Webster made a staff roll and three company rolls.

The men were paid in January, 1778. The men in this service from Plymouth were in Captain Willoughby's company, which bears the following caption:—

Pay Roll of Captain John Willoughby's Company of Volunteers in Col. Chase's Regiment, Commanded by Brig^d Gen^l Whipple which Company marched from Plymouth and the Towns Adjacent in Sep^r 1777 to the Assistance of our Northern Army under the command of Major General Gates.

John Willoughby Captain	James Hobart private
Gershom Burbank 1 st Lieut.	John Southmayd "
Cutting Favor 2 ^d Lieut	Nahum Powers "
Robert Forsaith Ensign	Samuel Morse "
Thomas Bartlett Sergeant	Josiah Brown Jr. "
Samuel Hazeltine "	David Nevins "
Carr Huse "	Isaac Ward "
Jonathan Cone "	Stephen Keyes "
Israel Brainerd Corporal	Samuel Ambrose "
Nason Cass "	John Kemp "
Joshua Fletcher "	Darius Willey "
Samuel Worthen "	Josiah Fellows "

The men from Plymouth in this service were Lieut.-Col. David Webster, Capt. John Willoughby, Joshua Fletcher, Capt. James Hobart, who served as a private, Nahum Powers, Samuel Morse, Josiah Brown, Jr., David Nevins, Jr., Isaac Ward, Stephen Keyes, Samuel Ambrose. Among the Chase papers is a memorandum, in his handwriting, referring to this service:—

A Return of Capt. John Willoughby's Company.

A list of the Officers and Gentle Volunteers and Soldiers under Col. David Webster. ——— Capt. John Willoughby

Gentlem. Volunteers

Capt. Gershom Burbank	Capt. James Hobart
Capt Cutting Favor	Lieut Thomas Bartlett
Lieut. Robert Forsaith	Ens. John Southmayd.
Lieut. Samuel Haseltine	

And under the caption of "Privates" is written the names of the remainder of the company. The paper is dated Saratoga, Oct. 10, 1777.

Shortly preceding these events Nathaniel Hull and Samuel Hull, brothers and soldiers from Plymouth, died in the service, the former September 6, and the latter September 8. In the campaign resulting in the surrender of Burgoyne the three continental regiments of New Hampshire were hotly engaged in every battle, and won the commendation of the generals in command and of subsequent historians of the campaign. Lieut. Amos Webster, a brother of Col. David Webster, who was commissioned in the continental service in November, 1776, escaped the dangers of Bemis Heights, but fell at Saratoga, October 7. He was a brave officer, and his loss was deeply regretted. He was the seventh man from Plymouth who died in the service.

In June of this year another demand was made upon New Hampshire. Rhode Island called for assistance, and orders were issued to Lieut.-Col. Joseph Senter of Moultonborough to command a battalion raised for the defence of that State. In this military organization Plymouth was not involved, but mention is made of the service of Colonel Senter from the fact that he removed to this town the following year and was an esteemed and honored citizen.

In the autumn of 1776 Benjamin Snow of Plymouth was appointed an ensign in the continental service. From the information discovered in the archives and records of the State, it is certain that he served only a few months. He resigned and came to his home in this town in January, 1777, and gave evidence of being disaffected with the government. Some of his utterances were disapproved by the patriots. Four letters written by him to Tories in the jail at Amherst were intercepted, and the sentiments uttered did not escape the vigilance of the committee of safety of this town. Removed from the excitement of the time, the letters at this date appear more foolish than treasonable. The committee of safety of Plymouth held a meeting for their discussion, and forwarded the following communication to the government at Exeter:—

In Committee of Safety of the Town of Plymouth,
February 26th, 1777.

Upon reading and considering a number of intercepted Letters signed by Benjamin Snow late an Ensign in the Continental Army, which Letters are directed to several persons in Amherst supposed to be Enimical to their country, & as reported some of them in Jale: Therefore agreed by said Committee that it appears by said Letters, that said Snow much favors the cause of the Enemies to our country, and is a dangerous person to the Community, and therefore ought to be taken care of; and as he, the said Snow is at this time in Salisbury thirty miles from hence towards Exeter, Therefore it is further agreed by said Committee, That Col. David Webster and Capt. Samuel Dearborn be desired forthwith to proceed to Salisbury or else where and use all means in their power, for the safty of this State, to apprehend and secure said Snow wherever he may be found and immediately proceed with him the said Snow to Exeter with the Letters herein referred to and deliver said Snow with said Letters to the Committee of Safty of this State for their Examination.

FRANCIS WORCESTER, Ch. Com.

N. B. Said Letters are four in number.

One, a fair sample, of the four letters is found in State Papers, Vol. VIII, p. 499, and two others, addressed to Col. John Holland, then confined in jail at Amherst, were as follows:—

PLYMOUTH, Jan^y 31 1777.

Honored and much respected sir.

According to your kind Invitation have taken this which is the first opportunity I have had to acquaint you of my safe Arrival at Plymouth. Since my Return Home Sir, I have endeavored to acquaint myself A little with the Foundation of the unhappy War between Great Brittain and the Colonies, for to my shame I confess I never considered so much of that Matter as I ought to before I engaged in the service. Should be extremely glad to ask your Advice in something that nearly concerns me but am afraid to till I have the satisfaction of seeing you lest my Letter should fall into somebody's hands who might take the Advantage of it. I hope before long sir, to hear you released from your Confinement and receive better Treatment from your Countrymen than you have in Times past, if I do not shall have the satisfaction of seeing you sometime in March, I trust, at Amherst — My compliments to Mr Tennecleif and Mr Man (if he is returned) if you please. hope when I come down to see

them and yourself as happy as you all appeared to be when I left you — But, Sir I fear I shall be troublesome wherefor beg leave to subscribe myself

Sir

Your most obedient
Most Devoted
and very humble servant
BENJ^A SNOW

PLYMOUTH Feby 4. 1777

Sir

After A Tedious Journey of five hundred Miles, have arrived at length to my Mamma's Fire Side where we live as merry to appearance as you please All my old acquaintance, seem glad to see me, and treat me with a great Deal of Kindness, but still I feel discontented and unhappy — I hope you enjoy yourself as well as you did when I left you for I always shall think the Gentlemen confined in Goal and yourself are the happiest persons living

I often think I should be very willing to suffer or rather enjoy the confinement of them Gentlemen would I be confined where there is such Friendship and Harmony —

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you the latter End of March if nothing extraordinary turns up and talk upon an affair which I durst not write of — till then I am with A Degree of Pleasure and uneasiness

Sir

Your most sincere
Friend and humble servant
BENJ^A— SNOW

Mr Holland be good enough to deliver the Letter inclosed to Miss Nancy and you will oblige

Yours &c

No subsequent reference to this case appears in the records, and it is probable that Lieut. Benjamin Snow was not apprehended. He was a teacher a few years in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, returning to Plymouth, 1787. If his opinions in the heat of the Revolution had irritated the patriots, it was now forgotten, and he was a school teacher in this town and lived in peace with his fellow-men. He died 1814. The Snow affair being ended, Stephen Webster,¹ another member of the committee of safety of

¹ At the annual town meeting in March, 1777, a new committee of safety was chosen. They were Samuel Emerson, Benjamin Goold, Ebenezer Blodgett, Francis Worcester, Stephen Webster, John Willoughby, and David Webster.

Plymouth, discovers a den of Tories near Squam Lake, and promptly reports the fact to the State committee of safety.

To the Committee of Safety of the State of New Hampshire :

Gentlemen : The Committee of Safety for the Town of Plymouth being apprehensive that a Combination of Persons disaffected with & inimical to the interest of this & the United States of America were assembled at a certain place for purposes of the most dangerous consequence, — The place and some persons being suspected, — a secret spy was sent out in order to make discovery, who upon return Report : That at & near the house of Brion Sweeney's northerly of Great Squam Pond in the town of Newholderness (a place very remote from any other humane settlement) was discovered sundry persons who by their number & dress did not appear to be the proper Inhabitants of that place, (no man in that family being grown but Sweeney himself.) As we have for a long time suspected that place to be a Den of mischief, we are now more confirmed in our minds that there is secretly mischief a planning & carrying on at & near sa'd Sweeney's, such as counterfeiting money, or some other plan to assist our Enemies and the like. Mr. Abel Webster, the bearer hereof, being one of the spies who will give further intelligence ; As we think it not safe for the publick & especially for the Inhabitants of these parts that the above affair should not be properly looked into, we thought it our duty to give you this information, hoping that you will not fail to give the same proper notice, & pass such order thereon as in the prosecution thereof will effectually secure the publick safety in general against the same, as well as ease the minds of the good people in these parts, in particular.

STEPHEN WEBSTER, Chairman.

In Committee of Safety

Plymouth, September 8th, 1777.

The second session of the legislature under the temporary constitution, elected for the term of one year, convened at Exeter on the third Wednesday of December, 1776. Grafton County was permitted to send six representatives, but only two were present. They were Daniel Brainerd, representing the Rumney class, and Joseph Whipple, representing the Lancaster class of towns. The legislature was in recess from January 18 to March 12. When the legislature reassembled in March, Francis Worcester of Plymouth appeared, and was admitted to a seat in the house of representatives. For reasons stated in the preceding chapter, the three

remaining districts were not represented in the house during the year ending in December, 1777, and Grafton County refusing to elect a councillor, that body consisted of eleven members.

Francis Worcester was an active and useful member of the house, serving on several important committees. In March he was appointed one of a joint committee of six, on the part of the house, to revise the apportionment of public taxes. The report of the committee was adopted. The proportion of Plymouth, expressed in Federal money, was \$4.79 on each \$1000. In June, when alarms were rife and other States were calling on New Hampshire for assistance, Mr. Worcester was named on a committee to suggest the number of men that could be raised, and to recommend a method of raising and equipping them. There is available evidence that his services, in a critical period of the war, were acceptable to his constituents and appreciated by his associates. He was re-elected for the year ending in December, 1778.

Elijah Lucas died Sept. 1, 1777, Josiah Willoughby died in October, 1777, and Silas Brown died Dec. 31, 1777. They were continental soldiers, serving on the quota of Plymouth in Colonel Scammell's regiment. During the year, including the reenlistments, fifty-one Plymouth men have enlisted into the service. Of these seven have died on the field or in the hospital, thirty-four have been honorably discharged at the expiration of their terms of enlistment, and ten, who enlisted for three years or for the war, were in the continental service and, during a memorable winter, endured the extreme cold and exposure of Valley Forge.

XI. THE REVOLUTION, 1778-83.

ANOTHER year held out many assurances of amended prospects. The year 1777, with a gloomy dawn, had closed in the golden light of a brilliant sunset. The disheartened regiments, retreating before an advancing foe, had fought successful battles and had annihilated the army of Burgoyne. In this campaign, in which retreat was changed to victory, the Americans had taught the disciplined army of England that they were their equals in valor and their superiors in the stratagems of war. To a sentiment of awakened confidence was added the strength of cohesion and discipline. The army became invincible, and final victory was assured. The seat of war was removed to the south, and New Hampshire was relieved from frequent calls for troops for sudden emergencies. The tantalizing alarms which had allowed the militia little freedom from active service, and none from solicitude and expectancy when at home, were less frequent and less foreboding. Attending these happy changes in existing conditions, which encouraged hope to triumph over despondency, was the added joy occasioned by an alliance with France. A firmer faith pervaded the States, until many were persuaded that the war was substantially ended and independence assured. Yet in the midst of these cheerful omens other conditions were adding burdens in the place of those scarce removed. The constant depreciation of the currency demoralized trade and exacted new sacrifices in every home. The courts were practically closed, and credit could not be given because debts could not be collected, and the accumulating burden of public taxes was a constant factor in the trials of the Revolution. The continued military history of Plymouth will

be more a narrative of service on the frontiers than a record of enlistments for the continental service.

In the autumn of 1777 the organization of a regiment, to be raised in northern New Hampshire and Vermont, was ordered by the continental congress, and Colonel Bedel was appointed to the command. His commission, dated Nov. 10, 1777, was signed by Henry Laurens, president of congress. In early references to this regiment it is stated that it was raised for the invasion of Canada, and later it is called a regiment for the defence of the frontiers. A material revision of the military plans of the government would account for a corresponding change in the orders issued to this regiment. It is not within the province of this chapter to discuss how far the relations of Colonel Bedel with the Dresden party influenced the destiny and movements of his command. The rolls for April and May, 1777, are not at hand, but it is reasonably safe to presume that the regiment was in the service until March 31, 1779. It was stationed at Haverhill and Newbury, and was actively employed in guarding the frontier, in the construction of military roads, in scouting, and in the exercise of a general police inspection from Haverhill to Canada.

There were several Plymouth men in this regiment. David Webster was the lieutenant-colonel, and was in active service from June, 1778, to March 31, 1779. William Tarlton, at this date a resident of Piermont, was one of the captains of the regiment, and in his company were William Greenough, fifer, Stephen Keyes, Josiah Brown, and Samuel Morse. These men enlisted in February and were discharged March 31, 1778.

In Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell's company, from February 9 to March 31, 1778, were Daniel Clough Webster, David Nevins, Jr., and Nehemiah Snow. In July, 1778, four men from Plymouth enlisted into Captain Tarlton's company and served eight months. They were Nehemiah Snow, David Richardson, Benjamin Wells, and Nathaniel Webster.

Nahum Powers, who had been a resident of Plymouth, serving

on the quota of the town in 1775 and 1776, removed to Haverhill in 1777. He enlisted at Haverhill and served one year in Captain Barron's company of this regiment. Moor Russell, then a resident of Haverhill, served one year in the same company.

In February, 1778, the legislature voted to enlist a number of men, not exceeding seven hundred, to serve in the three continental regiments, and a special recruiting officer was appointed in each geographical regiment. Lieut.-Col. David Webster was designated to this duty in Colonel Hobart's regiment, and among the men raised by Colonel Webster were two Plymouth men, who enlisted for the term of two years. Richard Griffin enlisted in March and Stephen Keyes in April. They were assigned to Colonel Scammell's regiment.

During the year 1778 three Plymouth soldiers died in the service. David Nevins, Sr., a prisoner of war, died in February. Abel Webster, Jr., and Richard Griffin died in July.

The home record of the town, expressed in the minutes of the town meetings which are preserved, is a full and unqualified expression of sacrifice and devotion and of loyalty to the State government.

At a meeting convened in the meeting-house Feb. 2, 1778, the town voted to consent in full to the articles of perpetual union of the United States.

Voted that the representative for the time being of this district be and hereby is impowered to use his influence for a free and full representation of this State for the sole purpose of forming a Plan of Government for this State

Voted that the selectmen supply, as soon as may be, such families of the Continental soldiers as belong to this town agreeable to the resolve of the General Court of this State

At the annual meeting, March 10, 1778, Stephen Webster, Jacob Merrill, Elisha Bean, Abel Webster, David Webster, John Willoughby, and Samuel Emerson were chosen a committee of safety. In the warrant for this meeting were two articles, as follows:—

Art. 15 To see if the town will take under consideration the expediency of being united with the Inhabitants on the Grants both sides of Connecticut river in order to act with them either in uniting with New Hampshire or forming a distinct state as hereafter may be judged most expedient and choose one or more persons as committee men to meet with the committees from the several towns on the Grants east of the river to hold a conference with those west of the river with respect to being united

Art. 16. To see if this Town will recall our present representative in General Assembly from further acting in behalf of this Town in said Assembly till he may be otherwise Instructed by this Town.

In these articles the town was invited to enlist in the Vermont controversy. The action of the town was decisive, and in harmony with the consistent adherence to the Exeter government.

Voted to dismiss the fifteenth article in the warrant.

Voted to dismiss the sixteenth article in the warrant.

At the election of a council and house of representatives for the political year ending in December, 1779, Francis Worcester was elected a third time to represent the Plymouth class of towns. The other five classes of towns in Grafton County were not represented. The Dresden party, however, failed in preventing an election of a councillor. Col. Charles Johnston of Haverhill was elected, and served in that branch of the legislature during the year.

1779. This year there was a call for men to recruit the three continental regiments in the field. The quota of the eleventh regiment was fourteen, of which Plymouth was required to furnish three. They were Nehemiah Phillips, Winthrop Fox, and Nicholas Hall. At the same time David Nevins, Jr., enlisted at Plymouth, and by an agreement served on the quota of Alexandria. Fox was assigned to Colonel Reid's regiment, Phillips, Hall, and Nevins to Colonel Scammell's regiment.

At a town meeting assembled May 17, 1779, the town voted to advance the continental and State bounty to three men who would enlist to fill the quota of the town, and chose Joseph Senter, David

Hobart, and David Webster to procure the men. At an adjourned meeting the committee reported that they had enlisted Nehemiah Phillips and Nicholas Hall. Subsequently Winthrop Fox of Campton enlisted on the quota of Plymouth and received the promised bounty.

In August the town voted to release from taxes all the soldiers serving three-year enlistments, and also the widows of soldiers deceased. At the same meeting Joseph Senter was chosen a delegate to the Concord convention, which had been called "to regulate prices."

Col. David Hobart resigned June 22, 1779. The house of representatives voted "to receive the resignation of David Hobart, Esq: Col^o of the Eleventh Regiment of Militia of this State and that he receive the thanks of the Gen^l Assembly for his good services in that Station." It is well known that his resignation was caused by his preparations for removal from the State. The letter, like the man, is without ostentation, and is printed in full in another chapter. Lieut.-Col. David Webster succeeded to the command of the regiment, and performed the duties in an able and acceptable manner. It has been repeatedly stated that at the resignation of Colonel Hobart he was commissioned a colonel of the regiment. Colonel Webster was a lieutenant-colonel, commanding in the absence of a superior officer until Dec. 25, 1784, when he was commissioned colonel of the fourteenth regiment of militia, the number having been changed in a general reorganization.

Early in July there was a draft. Only one man was wanted at this time, and the lot fell on Peter Keyes, who served from July to October, 1779, in a squad commanded by Lieut. Jonah Chapman of Campton. They were scouts on the frontiers and maintained headquarters at Stratford.

Henry Snow, a continental soldier who had been transferred to Major Gibbs' Guards, died Oct. 25, 1779.

In midsummer of this year the State raised a regiment of three hundred men, commanded by Col. Hercules Mooney, for

the defence of Rhode Island. The legislature appointed the field and line officers June 23, 1779, and among these was Lieut. Josiah Brown of Plymouth. For this service Colonel Webster enlisted five men in the towns of his regiment. The only Plymouth man was Peter Stearns, who enlisted July 15. In completing the organization, the legislature being in recess, the committee of safety, August 14, appointed Dr. Peter Emerson of Plymouth surgeon. At this time Dr. Emerson was removing from this town, and an agent was employed to find him and notify him of his preferment. The regiment marched to Rhode Island and was discharged in January, 1780.

At the election of a legislature in the autumn of 1779, for the political year ending in December, 1780, Francis Worcester was elected councillor from Grafton County and Lieut.-Col. Joseph Senter, who had recently removed to this town, a representative from the Plymouth class of towns. At this time Samuel Livermore was chosen to represent Rumney, Holderness, Campton, and Thornton.

In the removal of Hon. John Hurd from the State, the State administration lost an able and judicious supporter, and the offices of chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, county treasurer, and register of deeds became vacant, and the legislature, April 3, 1779, revised the entire list of county officials. Elisha Payne of Lebanon was promoted to chief justice, Bezaleel Woodward of Hanover and Samuel Emerson of Plymouth were reappointed associate justices. Enoch Page of Wentworth was appointed associate justice, in place of Elisha Payne, promoted. At the same time Col. David Webster was appointed sheriff, in place of Capt. Jotham Cummings, both of Plymouth. Moses Dow of Plymouth was reappointed register of probate, and immediately removed to Haverhill. The coroners were John House of Hanover and Alexander Craig of Rumney. Samuel Emerson was appointed a justice of the peace and quorum, and Francis Worcester a justice of the peace for the county, and Samuel Emerson was one of the commissioners named to qualify the officers appointed.

1780. At the beginning of the year there were twelve men from Plymouth in the continental regiments. James Barnes, Joseph Smith, John Phillips, Joseph Hobart, Benjamin Phillips, Nicholas Hall, and David Nevins, Jr., were in Captain McGregore's, formerly Captain Stone's, company of Colonel Scammell's regiment, and in other companies of the same regiment were Stephen Keyes and Nehemiah Phillips. Edward Evans was in Colonel Cilley's regiment and Winthrop Fox in Colonel Reid's. The remaining man was Paul Wells, who enlisted for three years in 1777. Upon one roll he is returned a deserter, and in 1779 he was arrested in New Hampshire, and the fact was duly reported to the State committee of safety:—

September 25 1779. Whereas it is represented to the Committee by Col. Webster of Plymouth that Lieut. Ray of Meredith has apprehended Paul Wells of Plymouth as a deserter in order to bring him to Exeter to put him to jail; the committee having examined sundry papers with respect to said Wells whereby it appears that he is unable to join the army and do duty there, the committee are of opinion that the said Paul Wells remain at home until further order of the committee or General Court and that the said Wells is discharged from his obligation to appear before this Committee next Tuesday.

From the information available it is made certain that in the movements of his regiment he was left at some point on account of sickness, and that without any attempt at concealment, and probably without leave, he came to his home in Plymouth, and under the immediate observation of Colonel Webster, who would have sent him to the army if such proceeding was proper. When he was arrested by an outsider Colonel Webster appeared at Exeter as his friend and advocate, securing a favorable decision of the committee of safety. Paul Wells was a good citizen and not a man to evade a duty in peace or desert his comrades in war. At the expiration of his term of service Stephen Keyes was discharged May 30, 1780, and Benjamin Phillips died in the army Oct. 12, 1780. In the autumn of this year Colonel Cilley retired from the service, and the continentals were reorganized in two regiments, commanded by Colonels Reid and Scammell.

June 16, 1780, the legislature ordered that six hundred men be immediately raised to recruit the three continental regiments. By the terms of the act these men were to serve until the first day of January, 1781, and were styled "Six Months Recruits." Col. David Webster was ordered to raise twelve men in the towns of his regiment. The quota of Plymouth was two, and Peter Keyes and Samuel Dustin enlisted or were drafted to satisfy the demand. A few days later there was a call for nine hundred and forty-five men to serve three months. These recruits were organized in two regiments, commanded by Cols. Thomas Bartlett of Nottingham and Moses Nichols of Amherst. They served in Washington's army at West Point and were discharged in October. The quota of Colonel Webster's regiment was one lieutenant and nineteen men.

In the military plans and orders of the year the frontiers were not neglected. Maj. Benjamin Whitcomb, who had been a lieutenant, captain, and major under Colonel Bedel, was given an independent command in 1779, and was stationed on the Connecticut River. In April the legislature ordered that sixty men be raised for the defence of the frontiers. The committee of safety directed Colonel Chase to raise one captain and twenty-four men, Colonel Webster one lieutenant and eighteen men, Colonel Morey one ensign and seventeen men. This company was to serve six months. The officers were Capt. Samuel Paine of Lebanon, Lieut. Gale Cole of Cornish, and Ensign David Bradley. Only twenty-nine men, exclusive of officers, were raised.

In June the legislature gave orders for raising two companies of sixty men each, to join the corps of rangers commanded by Major Whitcomb. At the same time it was ordered that Ephraim Stone of Westmoreland be the captain of one company, Jonathan Robbins of Plymouth lieutenant, and Ebenezer Odell of Amherst ensign. Mr. Robbins declined, and the company went into the service with a captain and ensign. Of the other company Samuel Runnals of Durham was captain, Jacob Elliot of Chester lieutenant, and Nathan Barlow of Stratford ensign. For this service

the quota of Colonel Webster's regiment was four, of whom Daniel C. Webster was of Plymouth.

The burning of Royalton, Vt., in October, 1780, was a lamentable event. It was the sad realization of a reasonable fear that pervaded the frontiers throughout the war. With added years the events of the incursion have become distorted and the facts enlarged to our vision by the uncertain lens of tradition. The marauders were Indians accompanied, not commanded, by one lieutenant, one Frenchman, and one Tory. It was not an organized military body. The object of their search was some defenceless settlement, and they fell upon Royalton, burning over twenty houses and nearly as many barns, and slaughtered cattle, sheep, and swine. They murdered two men and carried away about twenty-five captives. The attack was sudden and unexpected, and the inhabitants, unwarned of danger, failed to combine for resistance. It is stated that the object of this invasion was the burning of Newbury or Hanover, and other writers tell us the expedition was fitted out for the capture of General Bayley or Major Whitcomb. The major at this time was the commander of several companies of rangers, well armed and all masters of border warfare. If they inquired where Major Whitcomb was stationed they had another object in view. To them the conditions in Royalton were ideal, and there in flame and carnage they declared the true object and aim of the incursion.

The news of the incursion and carnage, borne on the wings of alarm, was swiftly communicated from town to town, and many companies of militia in this State were marching to the relief of their brethren in Vermont. The rolls of the companies in service at this time are not preserved, but the records of many towns testify to a remarkable and spontaneous muster of men. Never before at any one time were so many men under arms in New Hampshire. Very few of the companies reached the scene of carnage. They were turned back by messengers who gave assurance that the enemy had escaped by retreat. A company from Plymouth marched for Haverhill and Royalton. In what manner

the intelligence was brought to Plymouth, the names of the men in the Plymouth company, and the story of the march may be transcribed in some sleeping chronicle not now available.

At the election of a legislature for the political year ending in December, 1781, Francis Worcester was elected to the council from Grafton County. Four of the six districts or classes of the county elected representatives. They were Enoch Noyes of Cocker-mouth, representing the Plymouth class, Moses Baker of Campton the Campton class, Moses Dow of Haverhill the Haverhill class, Jeremiah Eames of Northumberland the Lancaster class. The Hanover class and the Orford class were not represented.

1781. Although a treaty of peace was not promulgated and the army disbanded until 1783, the war was practically ended with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. The remainder of the story of Plymouth in the Revolution relates mainly to the defence of the frontiers and bounties raised for the continental soldiers and timely provision for the support of their families.

The call, Jan. 12, 1781, for 1534 men for the continental army, including those in the service, was subsequently modified, and, omitting reference to the companies raised for the defence of the seacoast and Conway, there were two calls for men during the year. In April the regiment of Col. David Webster and the four regiments on the Connecticut River were required to raise two companies for service in Coos, and in July the remaining regiments were required to raise 650 men to re-enforce the army whenever called for by General Washington.

In January of this year Col. Jonathan Chase of Cornish preferred a petition (State Papers, Vol. XI, p. 435) describing the defenceless state of the frontiers and praying for relief and assistance. In answer to this petition the general court instructed Colonel Chase and Colonel Morey, whose regiments contained several disaffected towns, to raise a company of men for their own protection, to be paid by the State as soon as those and other disaffected towns pay their State tax, "After which," continues

the vote, "the State will do every thing in its power for their protection." In a continued prosecution of this policy, in the vote to raise two companies for the frontiers, it was provided that the men should be paid by the towns, and the sums so paid should be deducted from the State tax.

Plymouth remained loyal to the State government, and the censure expressed in this vote was an incident of location within a county to a considerable extent enlisted in the Dresden conventions and the many phases of the Vermont controversy. The first of the two companies was raised in July, and remained in service on the frontiers four months. It was commanded by Lieut. Peter Stearns of Plymouth. The roll of the company is not preserved, but from the return of Colonel Webster the men from Plymouth were Jonathan Robbins, Jr., and John Brown. It was in reference to this company that Meshech Ware, the unwearied chairman of the committee of safety, wrote to Col. Charles Johnston of Haverhill: —

State of } In Com^{tee} of Safety.
New Hampshire } Exeter Aug^r 10 1781

Sir The com^{tee} have received information that Colo David Webster has sent on to your care the men he was directed to raise in his Regiment for the defence of the frontiers — if this be the case, you are hereby requested to send them forward immediately to the Upper Coos there to be placed under the direction of Joseph Whipple Esq. who will on their arrival see that provision is made for their support — which measure appears to be necessary as some depredations have lately been committed by the Enemy in that quarter.

M. WEARE, Presd^t

Col^o Charles Johnston.

This may Certify that agreeable to orders Rec'd. from the Authority of the State to Raise one Lieutenant & twelve Privates for the defence of the Frontiers the present year, I have Raised one Lieutenant, namely Peter Stearns of Plymouth & nine Privates namely Jonathan Robbins Jr and John Brown for Plymouth; John Clifford Jr. & Jason Cross for Rumney; John Fellows and Daniel Heath for New Chester; William Petty for Alexandria; Winthrop Bagley for Campton; and Jared Willey for Thornton. — there remains three privates deficient, viz: New Hol-

derness Capt. Shepard's Quota, two and Cockermouth, Capt. Kendall's Quota one, who did not comply with my orders.

The officer and men were raised & ready to march the fifteenth day of June last.

Plymouth 14th Nov. 1781

DAVID WEBSTER, Col^o

The company was dismissed in November.

HAVERHILL Nov. 8, 1781

To Lieut. Stearns commanding a party of the New Hampshire Militia.

Sir—you will on the 12 day of this Instant dismiss your men, make up your Roll and Apply to the State of New Hampshire for your pay. — I give you my thanks for your Services.

CHARLES JOHNSTON Lt. Col^o

The other company, raised for the same service and commanded by Capt. Jacob Smith of Sandwich, did not contain any men from this town.

Many of the veterans in the continental service who had enlisted for three years re-enlisted at the expiration of the term of service, and some of them were assigned to the quota of another town. The committee of safety adjusted over one hundred contested cases arising from these and other dual claims of the towns. It was decided that Winthrop Fox, claimed by Campton, and Nicholas Hall, claimed by Plaistow, should remain on the quota of Plymouth. Joseph Smith, who had been serving on the quota of this town, was claimed by Boscawen, Plaistow, and Wentworth. The town could not withstand the combination, and this soldier was awarded to Plaistow. David Nevins, Jr., a resident of Plymouth, was hired by Alexandria. Both towns claimed him, but he was counted on the quota of Alexandria. Starling Heath, subsequently a resident of this town, was claimed by Atkinson and New Chester. He was awarded to New Chester. After these adjustments of the quota there were seven Plymouth men in the continental service. They were James Barnes, Joseph Hobart, John Phillips, Nehemiah Phillips, Edward Evans, Winthrop Fox, and Nicholas Hall.

The veterans of the New Hampshire regiments, worn by service and decimated by death, were consolidated into one battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Henry Dearborn. It is stated in Kidder's History of the First Regiment that Edward Evans was discharged in December, 1781. He was maimed by a gunshot wound in the ankle, and came to his home in Plymouth a short time before the final discharge of his comrades in June, 1783. He was pensioned by the State, and subsequently by the United States. James Barnes died in the service, probably in 1783, and only a few weeks before the dismissal of the army. The town records make known, "James Barnes died in the army," but no date is annexed. He was living in 1782. David Nevins, Jr., then a sergeant, was discharged in June, 1783, and died near Albany while returning to his home in Plymouth.

The call issued in June, 1782, for two companies to serve at Coos, was the last demand for men in which Plymouth was involved. The quota of Colonel Webster's regiment was four. One of these companies was commanded by Capt. Ebenezer Webster of Salisbury, to which was joined several men serving under Sergt. James Ladd, who was promoted to lieutenant. The other company, commanded by Capt. Jonathan Smith of Surry, was not filled, but served with fifteen men until dismissed Nov. 5, 1782. On the rolls of these companies the residence is stated. The only man from Plymouth was David Johnson, and the only remaining man from Colonel Webster's regiment was Zebulon Gilman of Cocker-mouth. Amos Blood on the roll is credited to Haverhill, but probably was a resident of this town.

At the annual meeting in March, 1781, a committee of safety was not chosen. Several good reasons for a failure to elect could be suggested, but none of them are supported by the records of the town. In June following an expressive petition was filed with the selectmen: —

To the Selectmen of the town of Plymouth, Gentlemen :

We, the Subscribers Inhabitants of the Town of Plymouth, Do conceive it highly Necessary under the present Circumstances of the Town

and the critical Situation of public affairs in these parts, that there be a Committee of Safety chosen to take a particular care and inspect all matters wherein there may be danger of an injury to this Town or to the public Cause of the United States in General. We therefore desire you to call a Town Meeting as soon as may be to see if the Town chuse a Committee as aforesaid, and you will oblige your Humble Petitioners.

Plymouth June, 12, 1781

Onesiperous Marsh	Samuel Stearns	Joseph Senter
Abel Webster	James Brown	Abijah Wright
Winthrop Wells	Josiah Brown	Daniel C. Webster
William George	Jona. Robbins	Ebenezer Blodgett.
Jacob Smith	Jotham Cummings	

A town meeting was called immediately and held July 4, 1781. Colonel Senter was chosen moderator and a committee was elected. They were Col. Joseph Senter, Capt. Samuel Dearborn, Lieut. Jonathan Robbins, Lieut. James Brown, and Abel Webster.

During the Revolution the scarcity of gold and silver and the uncertain and fading value of paper money invited the introduction of many innovations in methods of business and in the conduct of public affairs. In the progress of this embarrassment the business of the country in a great measure was limited to barter trade and an exchange of commodities. The products of the farm and the loom were a circulating medium, and a quantity of corn in the liquidation of debt would pass through many hands. The State, as conscious as individuals of the scarcity of money, made demands upon the towns for beef and rum for the use of the army. Following a demand for 10,000 gallons of rum and 120,000 pounds of beef, the act of Jan. 27, 1781, called for the collection of 1,400,000 pounds of beef, which was apportioned among the several towns. The apportionment of Plymouth was 7053 pounds. Many of the towns raised the tax in money and authorized the selectmen to purchase and deliver to the collector the required amount. In this town the tax was paid in beef. The selectmen assessed the tax, expressed in pounds of beef, upon the polls and estates. The taxpayers formed classes. Suppose the tax of A

was 100 pounds and he had a beeve to deliver weighing 500 pounds, A would admit to his class C and D, whose aggregate tax was 400 pounds, who paid to A their just proportion according to the assessment. In this manner the number of classes equalled the number of beeves turned over to the State in payment of the tax.

The depreciation of the paper money in circulation, and the uncertain value of a promise to pay in current funds, was a factor in town as well as State affairs. The town of Plymouth, March 13, 1781, voted "to give the towns quota of Continental soldiers, now in the field and engaged during the war, each of them, one yoke of good six feet oxen about six years old, or the value thereof, in three years from this time or sooner if discharged."

March 12, 1782, voted, "To give the town's quota of Continental soldiers now engaged during the war fifty Spanish milled dollars, to each of them, or the value thereof in addition to what has been heretofore voted."

April 4, 1782, "Voted to raise forty two pounds towards paying the towns quota of Continental soldiers that are engaged during the war entitled to the benefit of the town's vote of March 13, 1781, to give each of them one yoke of good six feet oxen; that the same be assessed upon the polls and estates in this town in silver money to be paid in silver money or specific articles of produce, such as corn grain or peas at the market price; and that the same be taken out of the said oxen to such of said soldiers that receive the said pay and receipts for the same."

It is a feature of the history of Grafton County that the courts were closed from 1776 to 1782. The causes for the suspension are attributable to the disturbances incident to the Revolution and to a division of sentiment during the Vermont controversy. The Exeter government was conservative and tolerant, and the good conduct of the people in both sections of the county was a remarkable exhibition of self-government. The collapse of the union of the western towns with Vermont presented an opportunity for a peaceful reorganization of a county administration, which the

Exeter government accepted. First, in the nature of a proclamation, it was voted, March 19, 1782, that the courts of Grafton County should be immediately opened and that a term of the Superior Court of Judicature should be held at Haverhill in October of that year. Eight days later the legislature appointed Samuel Emerson of Plymouth chief justice and Enoch Page of Wentworth, James Woodward and Ezekiel Ladd of Haverhill associate justices of the Court of Common Pleas. David Webster, sheriff, and Samuel Emerson, register of deeds, were continued in office, and soon after Samuel Emerson appears as the county treasurer. A short time previous to this, after the legislature had declared a vacancy in the command of the twelfth regiment and in the office of Judge of Probate, Charles Johnston was appointed to succeed Israel Morey in both positions. This organization, by successive appointments and elections, has been continued to the present time.

To complete the record of the representation of Plymouth in the house of representatives during the term of the temporary constitution, three legislatures are remaining. New London was joined to the Plymouth class of towns from 1780 to 1782. In the legislature ending in December, 1782, Francis Worcester was the councillor from Grafton County, and Joseph Senter of Plymouth represented the towns of Plymouth, New Chester, Cockermouth, Alexandria, and New London. The next election was held at Plymouth Dec. 3, 1782. Under a new arrangement of class, Plymouth and Rumney were classed. In the legislature ending in December, 1783, Francis Worcester was the councillor and Edward Everett of Rumney the representative. At the short session convened in December, 1783, and dissolved by the promulgation of the constitution in June, 1784, Moses Dow of Haverhill was the councillor and Francis Worcester was the representative.

A record of the election Dec. 3, 1782, attended by the voters of Plymouth and Rumney, is preserved. Daniel Brainerd of Rumney was the moderator of the meeting. Francis Worcester was elected a representative, and the meeting was adjourned until

the twelfth instant. At the adjourned meeting it was known that Francis Worcester had been elected councillor. The meeting then chose Benjamin Goold of Plymouth, who declined, and on a second ballot Edward Everett of Rumney was elected.

In another connection mention has been made of the service in the Revolution of Moor Russell, Capt. Adna Penniman, Joshua Thornton, Solomon Bayley, Starling Heath, Col. Joseph Senter, and Thomas Nutting, who removed to this town after their discharge from the army.

George Shepard of Canterbury, born 1741, was taxed in Plymouth 1776, and was hired "to do scouting," but in this service probably he was not an enlisted soldier. He removed from this town, and subsequently served in Colonel Scammell's regiment. He was claimed on the quotas of Canterbury and Boscawen, and was finally credited to Boscawen.

William Nealey of Exeter, a continental soldier in Colonel Cilley's regiment, was severely wounded in the face in December, 1777. He was pensioned by the State and subsequently lived a few years in Plymouth. He was not taxed.

Currier Barnard came to Plymouth, 1784. While a resident of Amesbury, Mass., he enlisted, April 3, 1778, in Capt. Samuel Huse's company of Col. Jacob Gerrish's regiment, and was discharged July 4, 1778. He also served two other enlistments.

Ephraim Chamberlain, who removed to Plymouth, 1824, was a soldier in Capt. Edward Everett's company, Colonel Bedel's regiment, 1776, and in Capt. Chase Taylor's company, Colonel Stickney's regiment, at Bennington, 1777.

Jonathan Jewett lived in this town a few years, beginning 1781. He served in the Hollis company, commanded by Capt. Daniel Emerson, at the Ticonderoga alarm in 1777, and in Captain Worthen's company in the Rhode Island campaign of 1778.

Stephen Wells lived in Northumberland four years, removing to Plymouth in 1777. In addition to the service named in Volume II, it is probable that he served upon the frontiers in one or more of the companies stationed in the vicinity of Northumberland.

Winthrop Wells came to Plymouth in 1765. At that date he was thirty-nine years of age and was styled a lieutenant. He was one of the first board of selectmen and was a prominent and useful citizen. There appears an article in a warrant for a town meeting held in Plymouth May 12, 1778, to choose a surveyor of highways in room of "Lieut. Winthrop Wells who has enlisted in public service." The town chose Zachariah Parker "in the Rome of Leuit. Winthrop Wells who has gon into Public Service."

The Apportionment of 1784.—At the close of the Revolution, and in connection with the adoption of a permanent State constitution, the legislature, in February, 1783, instructed the selectmen of the several towns of the State to make a return of property subject to taxation and of the number of polls eighteen to seventy-five years of age. Upon the basis of these returns an apportionment of the State tax was made in June, 1784. The proportion of Plymouth was £4 19s. 4d. on every £1000. Males over seventy years of age were not exempt from a poll tax until the act of Feb. 7, 1789. The selectmen of Plymouth, as represented in the return, reported the number of polls assessed in April, 1783.

PLYMOUTH, 12th December 1783.

This may Certify that there is Ninety two Male polls upwards of Twenty one years of Age, paying for themselves a poll Tax in the Town of Plymouth. There is also over and above said Ninety two, five Soldiers returned home from the Continental service since the first day of April last, belonging to said Plymouth and upwards of Twenty one years of Age on said first day of April last.

SAMUEL EMERSON	} Selectmen
WASHINGTON GEORGE	

The names of the five soldiers who returned to Plymouth were Edward Evans, John Phillips, Nehemiah Phillips, Joseph Hobart, and Nicholas Hall.

The ninety-two males enumerated were:—

Richard Bayley	Ebenezer Blodgett	Thomas Boynton
Stephen Bartlett	James Blodgett	Josiah Brown
Elisha Bean	James Blodgett Jr.	Josiah Brown Jr.

Daniel Chamberlain	Jonas Keyes	Joel Taylor
Jotham Cummings	Abiel Lovejoy	Joshua Thornton
Samuel Drew	Onesiphorus Marsh	Moses Thurlow
Michael Dearborn	Samuel Marsh	Nathan Ward
Peter Dearborn	Jacob Marsh	Enoch Ward
Samuel Dearborn	Jacob Merrill	Isaac Ward
David Durkee	Thomas McCluer	Benjamin Ward
Samuel Emerson	Samuel Morse	Stephen Webster
Henry Erving	John Nevins	Stephen Webster Jr.
Joshua Fletcher	Jonathan Penniman	David Webster
Moses French	John Porter	Daniel C. Webster
Benjamin Goold	Zachariah Parker	Abel Webster
William George	Amos Phillips	Nathaniel Webster
William Gibson	Joseph Reed	Moses Webster
William Greenough	Zebadiah Richardson	Winthrop Wells
James Harvill	Jonathan Robbins	Benjamin Wells
Thomas Harriman	John Rogers	Paul Wells
James Hobart	James Ryan	Stephen Wells
Samuel Heath	Joseph Senter	John Willoughby
Joshua Heath	David Senter	John Willoughby Jr.
Daniel Heath	Edward Senter	Francis Worcester
George Hull	Samuel Stearns	Francis Worcester Jr.
Moses Hull	Samuel Stearns Jr	Abijah Wright
Timothy Ingalls	Peter Stearns	Daniel Wheeler
Jonathan Jewett	Edward Smith	John Webber
Ephraim Keyes	Jacob Smith	Levi Wyman
Ephraim Keyes Jr.	Nehemiah Snow	Nathaniel Wyman
Peter Keyes	John Siphros	

XII. THE VETERANS' STORY.

TO the courtesy of Frank D. Currier, the representative in congress of the second New Hampshire district, this chapter is accredited. These copies of the original pension papers, in the language of the applicant, are drawn from the files at Washington. The copies, under the direction of Charles C. Wright, were made by Mrs. Glennie Anne Bartlett Adams. To each of the persons named the readers of this chapter are indebted. The statements of the veterans of the Revolution, filed with their applications for pension, are printed without comment, and they will present the better and the more eloquent chapter in the story of Plymouth in the memorable struggle for independence.

Declaration.

State of New Hampshire }
 County of Grafton } ss. On this fourth day of September A. D. 1832, personally appeared before the Judge of the Probate Court for said county now sitting, William Greenough, a resident of Rumney in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, aged eighty one years, who being first duly sworn, according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed June 7th, 1832. That he enlisted in the army of the United States in the year A. D. 1775 with Lieut. Jotham Cummings and served under the following named officers. He enlisted the latter part of June or the first of July 1775 in the town of Plymouth in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, in the company of militia, commanded by Capt. James Osgood in which Jotham Cummings was 2nd Lieut. and Mathew Thornton was 1st. Lieut., for six months; in Col. Bedel's regiment and under the command of Gen. Montgomery and served as a drummer. He marched from Plymouth aforesaid to Haverhill, N. H., thence to St. Johns, Canada, and was in the siege and battle of St. Johns and at the taking of the same — from thence to

Longgale & from thence to the St. Lawrence River to a place called Leveltree, on an expedition to stop some British vessels which had started from Montreal for Quebec and succeeded in the expedition, the vessels capitulated and from the last mentioned place he was discharged, to the best of his knowledge the last of December same year, having served on the last expedition after the expiration of his term of enlistment which he did at the special request of his officers, for which service he was promised a share in the booty should the expedition be successful but never did receive any of the booty. On his enlistment he received one dollar bounty. Early in the spring of 1776, he again made his arrangements for entering the service of his country by letting out his farm &c., and enlisted the second time for one year under Capt. William Tarlton under the command of Gen. Bayley, to guard the frontier. He marched from Plymouth aforesaid, to the best of his recollection, in May 1776, was stationed at Haverhill, N. H. Newbury, Vt. and the vicinity around. In this campaign nothing worthy of very special notice occurred. He has no documentary evidence; he never received a written discharge but was discharged before officers in person and he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his services except Thomas Ramsey of Rumney in the county & State aforesaid, who can testify to his six months' services. He further states that he served his country faithfully, is now an old, infirm and decrepit man, in very low circumstances and has been obliged to appeal for, and is now receiving his support from the town of Rumney aforesaid. He further states that in February 1777, he enlisted into the company commanded by Capt. William Tarlton, in which Luther Richardson and Jesse Young served as Lieutenants in Col. Bedel's regiment New Hampshire militia and served in the vicinity of Haverhill and Newbury aforesaid until he was discharged the last of March or first of April following, being about one and one half month. He now lives in Rumney aforesaid and has most of the time since the Revolutionary war. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity, except the present, and he declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of any agency in any State.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

Witness Edward Webber. .

WILLIAM GREENOUGH.

And the said Court do hereby declare their opinion, that the above named applicant was a revolutionary soldier, and served as he states.

EDWARD WEBBER, Judge of Probate.

I, Moses Dow Clerk of the Court of Probate aforesaid do hereby certify, that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the said

Court, in the matter of the application of William Greenough for a pension. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this fourth day of September A. D. 1832.

MOSES DOW.

An amendment to the within declaration.

State of New Hampshire } ss. On this 2nd day of April A. D. 1833.

County of Grafton } personally appeared before the judge of the Court of Probate for said county now sitting, William Greenough a resident of Rumney in the county of Grafton & State of New Hampshire, aged 81 years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration as an amendment to the within declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832. That under his first enlistment he served a period not less than six months; that under his second enlistment he served out his full term of twelve months commencing sometime in May 1776 and was discharged in May 1777; that under his third enlistment he served a period not less than one month. He was born in Newburyport, Mass. in the year A. D. 1751. His birth, as he has been told by his mother, is recorded on the town records in said Newburyport. He refers to the Rev. Noah Nichols, Rev. Edward Webber, Hon. Samuel Burns, Samuel Burnham, Esq., and Capt. Elisha Smart, all of said Rumney, to all of whom he is well known in his present neighborhood and who can testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the Revolution.¹

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

WILLIAM GREENOUGH.

State of Vermont }
Rutland County, ss. } On this 25th day of July A. D. 1832, personally appeared in open Court before the Judge of the Probate Court of Rutland Dis't, now sitting, Peter Keyes a resident of the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, aged 70 years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named

¹ Affidavits of Rev. Noah Nichols and Samuel Burnham, both of Rumney, N. H., are attached to the above amendment. They state their belief in his veracity and that he was a soldier in the Revolution. The testimony of Thomas Ramsey, who served in the same company and at the same time as William Greenough in his first enlistment, affirms what is given in the first declaration but adds nothing to it. Certificate of Pension, issued the 25th of April, 1833, and sent to Edward Webber, Rumney, N. H. Inscribed on the roll of New Hampshire at the rate of sixty-five dollars and thirty-three cents per annum.

officers, and served as herein stated. In 1779 he lived in Plymouth, New Hampshire and in the summer of that year, he was drafted for three months and marched to the Upper Cohoes, to protect the inhabitants against the Indians and served under Lieut. Chapman who was the officer in command — served most of the time in scouting — the place of rendezvous was Stratford. At the end of three months returned home but received no written discharge. In 1780, in June, he enlisted for six months in Col. Courtland's Regt. of Light Infantry, New York, Capt. Monroe, Lieut. Carter, Ensign Stark he thinks — was passed, mustered at Amherst — marched to West Point and was there when Arnold sold the place — when he went to Kingsferry and crossed again to New Jersey, marched he should think about 40 miles in that State, returned to a place called Soldier's Fortune opposite West Point where he was discharged but has lost his discharge. He was about 3 miles off when Maj. André was hung. He cannot distinguish other regiments with which he served. He knew Generals Washington, Lafayette, Poor (who died while he was in service) and many others whose names he has forgotten. He has no documentary evidence but has the affidavit of Robert Forres to prove part of his services. He was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, the 26 Dec. 1761, but has no record of his age — it was recorded in his father's bible. Since the Revolution, he lived in Plymouth aforesaid until about 35 years ago when he moved to Strafford, Vermont, where he lived until 14 years ago he moved to Pittsfield where he has since lived. He is known to the Rev. John Suddard and Deacon Fairbanks, who are present, and to most of the people of Pittsfield. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of the Agency of any State.¹

PETER KEYES.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

R. C. ROYCE, Reg^r.

PITTSFIELD, VT. RUTLAND COUNTY, Feb. 5, 1835.

To the Hon. J. L. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions.

Sir — I understand that in consequence of the frauds committed upon the Government by a certain agent in this county, the further payment of pensions in this county are suspended and that it is necessary to forward to your office a statement of services &c. I therefore state that I belonged to the State of New Hampshire when in service and that I was drafted three months and marched up Connecticut River to the uppermost

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued 31st of August, 1833, and sent to R. Temple, Rutland. Inscribed on the roll of Vermont at the rate of thirty dollars per annum.

settlement on the river as an Indian spy and served there three months — this I think was in 1779. I then enlisted for six months to fill up the three years' men's places, under Capt. Munroe in Col. Courtland's regiment. I then marched to West Point and stayed there about a fortnight and then went down the river to Kingsferry and served out my time in that vicinity and was discharged at a place called Soldiers' Fortune. I served in the whole nine months but was in no battle. My six months service was in the Light Infantry under M. D. Lafayette — while at (I think Elizabethtown) Gen. Poor died and as I was on sentry I saw his corpse carried by to be buried and his horse followed the corpse to the grave without a rider or leader. I resided in this town when I first made application for a pension, and the testimony was taken before R. Pierpont, Clerk of the County Court, my pension was thirty dollars per annum and I drew up to the 4th of Sept. 1834.

Your obt. Servant.

PETER KEYES.

Application for a transfer.

County of Alleghany ss.

On this 14th day of March 1836, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace for the said County of Alleghany, personally appeared Peter Keyes, who, on his oath, declares that he is the same person who formerly belonged to the company commanded by Captain Monroe in the Regiment commanded by Colonel Courtland in the service of the United States; that his name was placed on the pension roll of the State of Vermont from whence he has lately removed; that he now resides in the State of New York where he intends to remain, and wishes his pension to be there payable, in future. The following are his reasons for removing from Vermont to New York, viz: — that he has a son living in the town of Eagle in the State of New York and that he removed for the purpose of residing with him.¹

Sworn and subscribed to before me }
the day and year aforesaid. }

PETER KEYES.

LUTHER C. PECK, Justice &c.

State of New Hampshire.

Grafton ss.

On this twentieth day of November 1819, before me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for said County personally appears Ezekiel Keyes aged sixty years, resident in Plymouth in the said State, who being by me first duly sworn, according to law, doth, on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the pro-

¹ His name was transferred to the Albany roll.

vision made by the late act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war": That he the said Ezekiel Keyes enlisted on 4th day of March 1776 in the State of New Hampshire in the company commanded by Captain Edward Everett of the regiment commanded by Col. Timothy Bedel; that he continued to serve in the said corps, or in the service of the United States until the month of December 1776, when he was discharged from service in Mount Independence, State of Vermont, that he is in reduced circumstances, and stands in need of the assistance of his country for support; and that he has no other evidence now in his power of his said services.

Sworn to and declared before me, the day and year aforesaid.¹

EZRA BARTLETT.

Declaration.

State of New Hampshire } 77. Joseph Hobart of Middlesex in the
County of Washington } 88. county of Washington and State of
Vermont, being duly sworn, doth declare, depose and say that, on or about the first day of January A. D. 1776, he was duly enlisted into the service of the United States, for the term of one year and that he belonged to Capt. Everett's company and Col. Bedel's regiment, of the New Hampshire line and that he served therein, against the common enemy for the term one year, as a private and until honorably discharged at Saratoga in January 1777. In January 1777, he again enlisted in service for the term of during the war and belonged to Capt. Stone's company and Col. Alexander Scammel's regiment of the New Hampshire line, and served therein against the common enemy, until about the 6th day of June 1788 when he was honorably discharged by Gen. Washington at Newburgh, New York. His discharge has been lost many years. He further deposes and says, that he is now, and ever since has been a citizen of the United States; that he, by reason of his reduced circumstances, in life, is in need of assistance from his country for support.

JOSEPH HOBART.

Declared, sworn, and subscribed, by the above named Joseph Hobart before me at Montpelier in the county aforesaid, this second day of April A. D. 1818.²

STEPHEN PITKINS, Judge of County Court.

Affdavits by James Hobart and James Hobart, Jr., both of Berlin, Vt.

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 19th of May, 1820, and sent to Ezra Bartlett, Esq., Haverhill, N. H.

² Certificate of Pension, issued the 24th of October, 1818, and sent to George Rich, Esq., Montpelier, Vt. Inscribed on the roll of Vermont at the rate of

Declaration.

I, John Phillips, now of Danville, State of Vermont, County of Caledonia, late of New York, aged 58 years, testify, declare and say that some time in the month of march in the year 1777 I enlisted into the service of the United States in the Revolutionary War for three years but was returned during the war. I enlisted under Capt. Benjamin Stone and joined the third New Hampshire regiment commanded by Col. Scammel and if I mistake not in the year 1778 Col. Scammel was taken for Aide to General Washington and the regiment was commanded by Col. Dearborn. I joined the army at Ticonderoga and was in the retreat before Burgoyne until General Gates met us and in the battle of 19th of September I was wounded in the body with a musket ball and was in the hospital Albany and (Schenectady?) until I recovered and joined the army at Valley Forge and in the year of 1778 at the White Plains in a skirmish I received a wound in my right knee with a bayonet and in the year 1782 I was wounded in my head and shoulder by a blow with the breech of a gun and the butt of a bayonet near Pines Bridge in the State of New York, when and where I was taken prisoner and confined about four months in the City of New York and then exchanged and joined the army and continued until the end of the war. And further state I am in reduced circumstances and need the assistance of my Country for support and that I am a citizen of the United States. I further state that I am an invalid pensioner of the United States at \$4. per month which certificate I now send on to be given up if I am placed on the list under the late Act of Congress of the 18th March 1818 at the rate of \$8. per month. I also state that I made a declaration sometime last June in the city of New York before Judge [word illegible — looks like "Rikin"] but have received no return. Fearing that has miscarried or was not done right I make this second declaration.

JOHN PHILLIPS.

State of Vermont }
 Caledonia County } ss. I, Isaiah Fisk, Chief Judge of Caledonia County
 Court do hereby certify that it appears to my satisfaction that the within named John Phillips did serve in the Revolution-

eight dollars per month. In a second declaration, dated June 29, 1820, he states that he is sixty-three years of age, resides in Middlesex, Vt.; that he is a farmer by occupation, has no wife living, and no other means of support but what labor he is able to perform; has one boy named Charles, seven years old, and one girl named Eliza, aged nine years, dependent on him for support. Joseph Hobart removed to Salina, N. Y., a short time before June, 1842, in order to live with his children, who had moved there. His name was transferred to the roll of New York.

ary war as stated in the foregoing declaration, against the common enemy and I now transmit the proceedings and testimony taken and had before me to the Secretary of the Department of War pursuant to the directions of a late act of Congress entitled "An act of provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War," which said declaration is made in order to obtain the provisions of said act. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court this 27th day of April A. D. 1819.¹

ISAIAH FISK.

Declaration.

State of New Hampshire }
 County of Grafton } ss. On the fourth day of December A. D. 1889, personally appeared before the subscriber, Edward Webber, Judge of the Court of Probate for said County of Grafton being a Court of Record, Anna Phillips of Plymouth in said County of Grafton and who is a resident of said town, aged seventy five years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed July 7, 1838 entitled "An act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows": That she is the widow of John Phillips late of Westhaven in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, deceased, who was a private in the war of the revolution and who was a pensioner of the United States in the Vermont Agency; his pension certificate she believes was dated July 16, 1819, and is signed by J. C. Calhoun, Sec. of War. He was a pensioner to the period of his death at the rate of ninety six dollars per annum. She believes he served in Col. Scammel's regiment in Capt. Benjamin Stones company as she has often heard her late husband state. She refers for further proof of her late husband's services in the war of the revolution to the evidence which she believes to be on file in the War Department at Washington, D. C. on which her late husband was pensioned in the Vermont Agency in July 1819 as before stated. She further declares that she was married to the said John Phillips on the eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three as will appear by the affidavit of Jonathan Cummings, Esq. hereunto annexed. That her husband the aforesaid John Phillips died on or about the fifteenth day of August A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty five at Westhaven aforesaid as will more fully appear by the affidavit of John Barns and Isaac Jakway hereunto annexed; that she was not

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 16th of July, 1819, and sent to Isaiah Fisk, Esq., Lyndon, Vt.

married to him prior to his leaving the service but the marriage took place previous to the first of January, seventeen hundred and ninety four, viz: — at the time above stated and that she has not been married since the aforesaid period of her husbands decease but is now his widow.¹

ANNA PHILLIPS.

Witnesses } Edward Webber
to signature } Jon^s Cummings.
 } Mary L. Spaulding.

Sworn to and subscribed on the day and year first above or before written. Before me, Edward Webber, Judge of Probate.

And I hereby certify that the above named declarant cannot from bodily infirmity attend the Court and that she is a creditable witness.

EDWARD WEBBER, Judge of Probate.

Declaration.

I, Nehemiah Phillips of Wheelock, county of Caledonia and State of Vermont, aged fifty seven years, testify and say that in the spring of the year A. D. 1779, I enlisted into the service of the United States, during the war, in the New Hampshire line. I went to Exeter to draw clothing; from thence to New Windsor and North River and the New Hampshire troops having gone into the Indian Country with Gen. Sullivan before I got there, consequently I was stationed there through the summer under Continental officers, until the Hampshire troops returned late in the fall, to Danbury in Connecticut, when I joined Gen. Poor's brigade and the third New Hampshire regiment, commanded by Col. Scammel and Capt. Ellis' company and we tarried there — through the winter, I remained in this regiment about 18 months, then I was draughted into the light infantry of Gen. Marquise De La Fayette and Col. Barbour's Regiment, Capt. Monroe's Company and marched to Virginia and was gone about one year and was at the taking of Cornwallis and then returned to Saratoga & North River, joined the New Hampshire regiment again then commanded by Col. Henry Dearborn. I continued in the New Hampshire line until the war was ended and I was honorably discharged and my discharge is herewith transmitted. I further say I am in reduced circumstances and need assistance from my country and am and ever have been a citizen of the United States.

NEHEMIAH PHILLIPS.

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 20th day of April, 1840, and sent to Hon. H. Hubbard, Senate U. S.

State of Vermont }
 Caledonia } Personally appeared Nehemiah Phillips, signer of
 the foregoing deposition and made solemn affirmation to the truth of the
 same before me.¹

LYNDON April 18th A. D. 1818.

ISAIAH FISK, Judge Cal. County Court.

[Copy of discharge.]

By His Excellency
 George Washington, Esq.,
 General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the
 United States of America.

These are to Certify that the Bearer hereof Nehemiah Phillips, Private
 in the New Hampshire Regiment, having faithfully served in the United
 States Four years & Two months and being enlisted for the War only,
 is hereby Discharged from the American Army.

Given at Head-Quarters the 7th June 1783.

G^{EO}. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's
 Command,
 J. TRUMBULL, Jr. Sec'y
 Registered in the Books
 of the Regiment, J. BOYNTON, Adjutant.

[On the back.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, June 7th 1783.

The within Certificate shall not avail the Bearer as a Discharge, until
 the Ratification of the definitive Treaty of Peace; previous to which
 Time, and until Proclamation thereof shall be made, He is to be consid-
 ered as being on Furlough.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Declaration.

State of Vermont }
 Caledonia County } ss. I, Paul Wells, aged sixty eight years, of Barnet
 being duly sworn, declare, depose and say that I enlisted into the United
 States' service on or about the first day of February A. D. 1776, passed
 muster the 27th of said February, I joined the service of the United
 States for the term of one year, that I belonged to Capt. Edward Everett's
 company and Col. Bedel's regiment of the New Hampshire line; that

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 16th day of September, 1818, and sent to
 Isaiah Fisk, Esq., Lyndon, Vt. Inscribed on the roll of Vermont at the rate
 of eight dollars per month.

about the first of March, same year, I marched from Plymouth in N. H. the place where I enlisted in company with some others under command of Ensign Amos Webster for Quebec. I retreated with that part of the regiment sent to Quebec to St. Johns where I joined part of the regiment, that went to a place called the Cedars, commanded by Col. Bedel in person. At St. Johns Col. Wait took the command of the regiment, Col. Bedel having been taken prisoner at the Cedars. The regiment aforesaid continued their retreat to Ticonderoga. After we arrived at Ticonderoga, I with others of my regiment were directed to join the fleet on Lake Champlain under Gen. Arnold. I went on board the vessel, commanded by Capt. Simmons, as a carpenter; soon after the Lieut. of Marines was taken sick and I was ordered to take his place though I never received a commission. I remained on board said fleet until taken by the British when I again joined my regiment at Saratoga and received a Lieutenant's pay from the time I entered on board the fleet until the regiment to which I belonged was discharged on the 29th day of December 1776; at the time of the discharge of said regiment I had the command of said regiment and discharged the same by order of Gen. Gates and received the order to discharge said regiment which I now have in possession and is herewith transmitted. Col. Wait at this time was dead and the other field officers had gone home. I further depose and say that I now am and ever since have been a citizen of the United States and from my reduced circumstances and infirmities of [illegible] need the assistance of my country for support.

PAUL WELLS.

Declared, sworn and subscribed by the above named Paul Wells before me at Danville in the county aforesaid this 7th day of April A. D. 1818.

JOHN RANKIN, Assistant Judge Cal. County Court.

I, Starling Heath, of Danville in the county of Caledonia and State of Vermont depose and say that I was personally knowing to Paul Wells, now of Barnet in said county, enlisting into the service of the United States at Plymouth in the State of New Hampshire, into the company commanded by Capt. Edward Everett, Col. Bedel's regiment in February 1776 for one year. I also enlisted into the said company and we passed muster at said Plymouth on the 27th day of said February and marched soon after to Burlington in Vermont; from thence said Wells went down the Lake to Quebec and after a short stay at Quebec in company with said Wells, we retreated to Ticonderoga in the State of New York and after a service of ten months we were both discharged together at

Charlestown, Mass. on the 29th day of December 1776, and further deponent saith not.¹

STARLING HEATH

Sworn and subscribed before me at Danville in the county of Caledonia the 14th day of July A. D. 1819.

JOHN RANKIN, Judge of Cal. County Court.

Declaration.

In order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832.

State of New Hampshire }
Grafton County } ss. On this seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & thirty two, personally appeared in open Court before the Judge of Probate now sitting at Plymouth in and for said county, the Hon. Moor Russell, a resident of Plymouth in said county, aged seventy four years, who being first duly sworn, according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress, passed June 7, 1832. That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated — viz: — That he on the 13th day of April in the year of our Lord 1778 at Haverhill in said county of Grafton where he then resided; enlisted into Capt. Timothy Barron's company of New Hampshire State troops in the regiment commanded by Col. Timothy Bedel, Lieut. Col. John Wheelock and Josiah Stow, Major, in the service of the United States (as continentals as he supposes) for the term of one year and immediately thereafter entered said company and served therein as a soldier said term of one year in defence of the frontiers on and adjacent to Connecticut River in the Northern part of New Hampshire & what is now Vermont; and at the expiration of his said term of service or within a few days thereafter received payment therefor in Pierce's final settlement notes. That they marched in detachments in various directions on said frontiers and were employed in the occupation and defence of certain forts which were in said Haverhill; and

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 2d of August, 1819, and sent to Hon. Wm. A. Palmer, Danville, Vt. Inscribed on the roll of Vermont at the rate of eight dollars per month. In a second declaration at Danville, Vt., the 23d of June, 1820, Paul Wells states that he is by occupation a carpenter, crippled in his left arm, but otherwise in usual health for his years. His family consists of his wife Rachel Wells, aged 62 — her health being tolerably good for her age. A very old and much torn paper, which appears to be an appointment of Paul Wells as Second Sergeant in the company commanded by Capt. Edward Everett, and signed by James Osgood, is filed with his claim.

were not engaged with other regiments or troops or officers than those above named ; that he does not recollect that he had an written discharge but was regularly dismissed at the expiration of his said term of one year and received payment as aforesaid. That he was born at Litchfield in said State of New Hampshire on the 30th day of October A. D. 1757 and has no record of his age and does not know of any ; that after the Revolutionary War he resided at said Haverhill until the year 1801 when he removed to said Plymouth where he has resided ever since and now does. That he has not in his possession any documentary evidence of his said services but learns from Gen. Moody Bedel of Bath in said county of Grafton, who was commissary in said regiment, & is son of said Timothy Bedel, Colonel of said regiment, that he the said Moody has the muster roll of said company and regiment on which is his enlistment or memorandums & evidence thereof and his service. And the said Moor Russell names the said Moody Bedel & Jonathan Barron of said Bath and Noah Moulton of Lyman in said county, persons who were in said service with him & can testify to his said service ; and he names Col. William Webster and Capt. David Webster, both of said Plymouth, being in his neighborhood and long acquainted with him, who can testify to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the Revolution ; and that the clergyman in said Plymouth has lived there but two or three years and consequently has had limited acquaintance with him as to his said service which is the reason of his not referring to him. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity, except the present, and declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of the agency of any State.

Sworn to & subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

Before me Edward Webber, Judge of Probate.

MOOR RUSSELL.

We, William Webster & David Webster, residing in the said town of Plymouth and in the neighborhood of the said Moor Russell, hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the Hon. Moor Russell who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration ; that we believe him to be seventy four years of age ; that he has been a Senator in the Senate & a representative in the Legislature of the said State of New Hampshire ; that he is a person of undoubted veracity and is respected and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary war and that we concur in that opinion.

Sworn to and subscribed
the day & year aforesaid

WILLIAM WEBSTER
DAVID WEBSTER

Before me Edward Webber, Judge of Probate.

And the said Court does hereby declare his opinion, after the investigation of the matter and after putting the interrogations prescribed by the War Department, that the above named applicant was a Revolutionary soldier and served as he states and the Court from this certifies that it appears to him that William Webster, who has signed the above certificate, is resident in said Plymouth & is President of the Bank there and the said David Webster, who has signed the same certificate, is a resident in said Plymouth, and are both credible persons and that their statement is entitled to full credit.

EDWARD WEBBER, Judge of Probate.

I, Moses Dow, Register of said Court of Probate, do hereby certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the said Court in the matter of the application of Moor Russell for a Pension. In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office this 17th day of October Anno Domini 1832.¹

MOSES DOW.

Declaration.

State of New Hampshire }
County of Grafton } ss. On this fourteenth day of August A. D. 1832, personally appeared before the Hon. Edward Webber, Judge of the Court of Probate in and for said county, in open court now sitting, Joshua Thornton, Esq., a resident of Lyman in said county of Grafton and said State of New Hampshire, aged sixty eight years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832. That he enlisted in the army of the United States in the year 1777 in March with Lieutenant Pennyman and served in Capt. Gray's company in Col. Alexander Scammel's regiment, the third I believe in the New Hampshire line under the following named officers, in the several services he performed all as follows in his narrative here following, viz: — In 1775 I lived in Uxbridge in Worcester County in Massachusetts. I there enlisted into a company of Minute men immediately after Lexington battle in April 1775. I marched with same company to Charlestown, Mass. and there I enlisted for eight months service into Capt. Wyman's company in Col. Patterson's regiment and served it out; we were stationed near Lechmere Point. I was in no battles. We guarded a redoubt between Bunker Hill & Mystic River at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill. I was then very young but belonged to the music. I was a fifer to the company at home and

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 1st day of June, 1833, and sent to Jona. Bliss, Haverhill, N. H. Inscribed on the roll of New Hampshire at the rate of forty dollars per annum.

to Capt. Wyman's also. The fore part of winter I was discharged my time being out and I returned to Uxbridge to my home. That year in December or January 1776 we moved to Moultonborough in New Hampshire and in March 1777, the 19th, I think, I enlisted with Lieut. Pennyman, with whom I lived, into Capt. James Gray's company in Col. Alexander Scammel's regiment, Jonathan Cass father of the Secretary of war was our Ensign; Lieut. Col. Coburn and Major H. Dearborn were our field officers. I enlisted as a fifer for three years. I joined the army at Ticonderoga having gone with Lieut. Pennyman there. Our company were sent to Skeensborough, New York to guard stores and forward communications and we were there when our troops evacuated Ticonderoga. The main army retreated by land through Hubbardton; we went to Fort Anne and then to Fort Edward & then to Fort Miller, then we united with the main army. Then General Schnyler ordered us to Halfmoon near the mouth of the Mohawk & soon after Gen. Gates, who took the command, marched us back to Bemis Heights or Stillwater & there and at Saratoga we had two battles with Burgoyne's army and our Lieut. Col. was killed & Col. Scammel was wounded. After the capture of Burgoyne, our regiment and others marched down to the Mohawk and were stationed near the — falls a few weeks and then we marched to Peekskill in New York State on North River and were stationed there a few weeks. While we lay there, a meeting in our regiment took place and Capt. Beal was killed by a soldier of our company, one Sanderson, who went from Moultonborough, N. H. and Beal killed him too. Then we went to the woods in Valley Forge and made our huts and wintered there in the front line. Then I had the small pox and many others, and early in June we marched without tents or baggage to Monmouth and there fought a battle on a very hot day: We were detached to the left to get round the British to their rear; we had marched that day over a [three words illegible] plain & in the night some of our recruits fired on each other by mistake and produced much confusion for a few moments. On the 4th day of July we were at Brunswick and celebrated the day for the first time. Then we went across North River to White Plains and then to Reading to winter, where we built huts and wintered. In the spring of 1779, we recrossed the North River, went into Pennsylvania to Easton on the Delaware, then to Wyoming & then up the Susquehanna about one hundred and ten miles & then crossed over to Tioga Point between Chemung River and East Branch, we marched all night up the river to surprise a party of Indians lying at a place called Chemung, we got there just daylight; the Indian dogs began to bark; the Indians fled & we took their tracks and about four miles above, the Pennsylvania Brigade under

Gen. Hand fell into an ambush & had several killed and wounded. We returned to Tioga Point, there we built a redoubt and left our invalids and heavy baggage and went into the Indian country northwest, up Chemung River to a place called Watertown & there had a general battle with the Indians. The Indians lay in ambush & our Indians discovered it and gave us notice in an open field, the woods before and behind us. We retreated back to the woods we had left and then our brigade was ordered to go to the left of the Indians to get into their rear and as the river was on their right, to hem them in. The battle began before we had reached their outer rear and some escaped between us & the river and ran between our regiments and some were killed and Lieut. M^cAuley of our brigade was killed and some others. And then we traversed the shore of Seneca Lake and some others and crossed the Genesee River & destroyed all the Indian towns to Genesee Castle so called. We were put on half allowance for all the [three words illegible] & were to be paid for it but never were. We returned to Tioga Point, then in boats down the Susquehannah to Wyoming, then back to our winter quarters at Reading or Newtown in Connecticut & there wintered, and in the spring we marched to West Point by Hartford, and soldier fortune and then on the dark day I was discharged in May 1780 the 19th I think. Col. Dearborn signed it I think. I kept it several years. It was an honorable discharge. I was made fife Major and had a warrant from the Col. for near two years of the seven. I have lost that too. I never saw Capt. Gray after we lay at Skeensborough or at Fort Anne where we had a battle. Lieut. Pennyman was our commander after that and Ensign Cass Lieutenant to our company. Gen. Poor was our Brigadier General. Lieut. Cass in the Indian country after a battle found a large Indian wounded with a tomahawk in his hand. I was near them. The Indian said ——— Cass wrested the tomahawk from him & killed him. I served in all this time three years & two months, the last two months for Sargent Currier whose place I took by the officers permission. I cannot say just how long I was fife Major but think it about two years. There are very few of my company alive & none that I know of now but there are several of the same regiment, Major Preston then Sergeant Preston of Rumney, N. H., was out all the three years, also Smart of Rumney and Keyes of Plymouth & Thomas Currier of Bath, all of the same regiment, I believe are living & if so & my name is not found for all the years, I can prove it by them I think. I was appointed fife Major when we lay at Valley Forge in the beginning of 1778. I have found an old paper that the Lieut. of our company gave me to show what pay he had drawn for me and I subjoin it, also the testimony of Thomas Currier, he being present in Court. He hereby relinquishes

every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity, except the present, and he declares that his name is not on the pension roll of any agency of any State.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

JOSHUA THORNTON.

And the said Court do hereby declare their opinion that the above named applicant was a revolutionary soldier and served as he states.¹

EDWARD WEBBER, Judge of Probate.

Declaration.

In order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed Feb. 3, 1858.

State of New Hampshire, County of Grafton ss.

On this 25 day of April A. D. 1858, personally appeared before me Andrew S. Woods, Judge of the Superior Court of Judicature in and for said State, Sarah C. Thornton, a resident of Orford in said county, aged fifty nine years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath make the following declaration, to obtain the benefit of an act of Congress entitled "An act to continue half pay to certain widows and orphans" passed February 3^d 1858. That she is the widow of Joshua Thornton and has been his widow ever since he died; that he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and served as a fifer in the army; that up to the time of his death he was in the receipt of a pension from the United States at the rate of eighty eight dollars per annum & that his name was on the roll of the Concord, N. H. agency for paying pensions in New Hampshire. She further declares that she was married to the said Joshua Thornton by Ambrose Porter of Lyman on the 1st day of February A. D. 1830, that her said husband died on the 27th day of July A. D. 1843, that she was married to him at the time above stated. She further swears that she was a widow at the time of the passage of the said act and is still a widow and that her name before her marriage aforesaid was Sarah Converse and that she has not applied for a pension before.²

SARAH C. THORNTON.

Sworn to & subscribed before Andrew S. Woods, Judge of the Superior Court of Judicature for the State

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 24th day of October, 1832, and sent to Ira Goodale, Bath, N. H. Inscribed on the rolls of New Hampshire at the rate of eighty-eight dollars per annum.

² Certificate of Pension, issued the 24th day of September, 1853, and sent to L. D. Stevens, Concord, N. H. Inscribed on the roll at the rate of eighty-eight dollars per annum.

Declaration.

State of Vermont }
 Caledonia County } ss. On this fourteenth day of July 1819, before me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the County Court within and for the county aforesaid, personally appeared Starling Heath of Danville in said county, aged sixty one, who being by me first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions made by the late act of Congress entitled " An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war " ; That he the said Starling Heath enlisted for the term of during the war on the 27th day of February A. D. 1777 in Plaistow in New Hampshire in the company commanded by Capt. Benjamin Stone of the regiment commanded by Col. Alexander Scammel in the line of the State of New Hampshire on the Continental Establishment and he continued to serve in said corps, or in the service of the United States until the month of June 1783 when he was honorably discharged from service in Newburgh in the State of New York ; that he was in the battles of Mombmouth and Kingsbridge and that he is in reduced circumstances and stands in need of the assistance of his country for support and that he has no other evidence now in his power of said services.

Sworn to and declared before me the day and year aforesaid.

JOHN RANKIN, Judge of Caledonia County Court.

I, Benjamin Stone, of Landaff in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, depose and say that in the month of February A. D. 1777, I enlisted Starling Heath into my company of infantry in Col. Alexander Scammel's regiment of the New Hampshire line of which company I then was Captain ; that he continued to do duty in my company for during the war for which he enlisted & was in June 1783 honorably discharged from the service at Newburgh in the State of New York ; that he was a good, faithful soldier.¹

BENJAMIN STONE.

Sworn to and subscribed before John French, Justice of the Peace

Affidavit of Joshua Thornton of Lyman who served in same company, for Starling Heath, is also attached to his declaration

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 2d of August, 1819, and sent to Hon. Wm. A. Palmer, Danville, Vt. Inscribed on the roll of Vermont at the rate of eight dollars per month.

Declaration.

In order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress of the 7th July 1838 entitled "An act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows." State of New Hampshire, County of Grafton ss.

On this fourteenth day of August A. D. 1838, personally appeared before Edward Webber, Judge of the Court of Probate for said County of Grafton, Elizabeth Heath, a resident of Plymouth, in the County and State aforesaid, aged seventy two years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed July 7, 1838 entitled "An act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows"; That she is the widow of Starling Heath, late of Cabot in the County of Caledonia, and State of Vermont, deceased, who was a soldier and private in the war of the Revolution and was a pensioner of the United States, as she believes, under the act of Congress passed in A. D. 1818 and so continued to the period of his death. She refers to the evidence on file in the War Department for evidence of his services and officers under whom he served. When placed upon the pension list he was a resident of Danville in said County of Caledonia and State of Vermont. She further states that she was married to the said Starling Heath at New Chester (now Hill) in said County of Grafton the thirteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three by Carr Huse, Justice of the Peace; that her husband, the aforesaid Starling Heath died on the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight at Cabot aforesaid; that she was not married to him previous to his leaving the service but the marriage took place previous to the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety four viz. at the time above stated; and that she is still the widow of the said Starling Heath having never married since said Starling Heath died as above stated. She further states that to the best of her recollection, said Starling Heath enlisted at said New Chester in March 1776 in Capt. Everett's company, and was stationed to guard the frontiers — said enlistment she thinks was for one year which he served out and returned home. Soon after his return he again enlisted and served during the war but his officers' names she does not recollect. For further particulars of his services she must refer to evidence now on file in the War Department. Has no documentary evidence.

Witnesses to signature
Edward Webber
Dearborn Perkins

her
ELIZABETH X HEATH.
mark.

Sworn to and subscribed on the day and year first above written.

Before me — EDWARD WEBBER, { Judge of the Court of Probate
for said County of Grafton.

And I hereby certify that the said applicant cannot from bodily infirmity attend Court.

EDWARD WEBBER, Judge of Probate.

I, Samuel C. Heath, of Plymouth in the County of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, of lawful age, depose and say that Starling Heath, late of Cabot in the County of Caledonia and State of Vermont, deceased, died at said Cabot on the twenty eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty eight. I was present at his death and attended his funeral. I further state that Elizabeth Heath of said Plymouth, was the wife and is now the widow of the said Starling Heath and that she has not married since the said Starling Heath's decease and that the said Elizabeth Heath is an applicant for a pension.

Aug. 14. 1838.

SAMUEL C. HEATH.

State of New Hampshire }
Grafton County } ss. Aug. 14, 1838, personally appeared Samuel C. Heath, who is a credible witness and who subscribed the above affidavit and made solemn oath to the truth of the above affidavit.

Before me, EDWARD WEBBER, Justice of the Peace.

Starling Heath was married to Elizabeth Ladd by Carr Huse, Just. Peace; a true copy of the record with the exception of the date which is expressed on the record in fair, legible figures as follows — December the thirtieth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, December 30th 1783.¹

WM. W. PROCTOR, Clerk of the town Hill.

Declaration.

State of New Hampshire
Grafton ss.

On this sixteenth day of May 1818, before me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for said county, personally appears Joseph Homan aged fifty three years, resident in Campton in said State, who being by me first duly sworn according to law, doth, on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the provision made by the late Act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for cer-

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 7th day of September, 1838, and sent to Hon. Robert Burns, Plymouth, N. H. Inscribed on the roll of Concord, N. H., at the rate of eighty dollars per annum.

tain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war." That he, the said Joseph Homan enlisted in April 1781 in the State of New Hampshire in the company commanded by Capt. Ellis of the first New Hampshire regiment commanded by Col. Scammel, Col. Henry Dearborn and Major Scott; that he continued to serve in the said corps, or in the service of the United States, until the 20th Dec. 1783. when he was discharged from service in West Point State of New York; that he was in several battles and that he is in reduced circumstances, and stands in need of the assistance of his country for support; that he has no other evidence now in his power of his said services.

Sworn to and declared before me, the day and year aforesaid.

EZRA BARTLETT.

[Copy of Joseph Homan's discharge.]

By the Honourable Michael Jackson, Esq., Bri. General Commanding the Garrison of West Point and its Dependencieis.

These are to certify that the bearer, Joseph Homan, Soldier in the N. Hampshire Line is honourably Discharged from the American Army.

Given under my hand, Garrison West Point, Dec. 20th, 1783.¹

M. JACKSON, B. General.

Registered in the books
of the Regiment.

J. ADAMS, Adj.

Ezra Bartlett, Esq Haverhill

Declaration.

State of New Hampshire }
Grafton County ss. }

On this seventh day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight, personally appeared before the Court of Probate of Wills &c. within and for said county, holden at Plymouth in said county, the same being a Court of Record, Sarah Homan a resident of Plymouth in said county, aged seventy three years, who being first duly sworn according to law doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed July 7, 1838, entitled "an act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows." That she is the widow of Joseph Homan, who was a private in the Revolutionary army in the New Hampshire line as this applicant understood and to the best of her knowledge and belief served in Capt. Ellis' company in the 1st New Hampshire Regi-

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 18th of March, 1819, and sent to Ezra Bartlett.

ment commanded by Colonel Dearborn and others and left the service December 20th 1783 being discharged then by Brigadier General Michael Jackson commanding the garrison at West Point and its dependencies, that this applicant has no means of stating time when said Joseph entered said service or how long he remained in it, that he entered it as she believes at Kingston in New Hampshire, that she does not know whether he was drafted or was a volunteer or substitute, the battles, if any, he was engaged in or the country through which he marched. That he was a revolutionary pensioner at the time of his decease and resided at the time of his certificate in Campton in said county of Grafton. She further declares that she was married to the said Joseph Homan at said Kingston on the fourteenth day of May in the year of our Lord 1789, that her husband the aforesaid Joseph Homan died at Warren in said county of Grafton on the second day of February Anno Domini 1830 — that she was not married to him prior to his leaving the service but the marriage took place previous to the first of January seventeen hundred and ninety four, viz. — at the time above stated.

SARAH HOMAN

Sworn to and subscribed on the day and year as above written. before
EDWARD WEBBER, Judge of Probate.¹

Declaration.

State of New Hampshire }
County of Grafton } ss.

On this fourth day of September personally appeared before the Judge of the Court of Probate for said county now sitting, Samuel Morse, a resident of Plymouth in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, aged eighty two years, who being first duly sworn, according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress, passed June 7th, 1832, That he enlisted in the service of the United States under following named officers and served as he states (to wit) That in April 1775 at Chester in the county of Rockingham and State aforesaid, he volunteered in the company commanded by Capt. Moses Baker of Candia, N. H. on hearing of the battle of Lexington and immediately marched toward said Lexington — When he arrived at Medford, Mass. they found the enemy had returned to Boston and he was there stationed (Medford) and in the vicinity for one month when he was discharged and returned home to said Chester. Soon after arriving here and among the first of the troops enlisted, he again entered the service of the United States by

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued April 6, 1839, and sent to N. P. Rogers, Esq., Plymouth.

voluntary enlistment at said Chester for eight or nine months, he is not positive which, in the company commanded by Capt. Hutchins of Hampstead, N. H. in Col. Reed's regiment, N. H. militia and served faithfully the full term of his enlistment in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., during which time the ever memorable Battle of Bunker Hill was fought in which he was engaged and took an active part. At the expiration of his term of enlistment he was honorably discharged and returned to said Chester. In the year 1776, the last of August or first of September, he again enlisted for three months in the company commanded by Capt. Runnels of Derry, N. H. and was attached to the regiment commanded by Col. Tash, marched to Fishkill, N. Y. where he was stationed about one week, thence went to Peekskill, N. Y. where he served out his full term of enlistment and was discharged and returned home to said Chester. The battle of White Plains happened soon after he went to (word torn from paper) Gen. Washington commanded. In the year 1777, about the last of August or first of September, at Plymouth aforesaid he volunteered on an expedition to stop Gen. Burgoyne, with others and started with a determination to take him at any rate. On this expedition he was in the company commanded by Capt. Willoughby. He marched from said Plymouth to Saratoga, N. Y. and served in said expedition until after the surrender of Burgoyne (Oct. 17th. 1777) when he was discharged and returned to said Plymouth, having served in this last expedition a little short of two months. In the whole of his service, he has served, he thinks, about fourteen or fifteen months, not positive which as he cannot say positively whether his enlistment in the vicinity of Boston was eight or nine months. He has no documentary evidence, never received any but a verbal discharge. Since the Revolutionary war he has lived in said Plymouth where he now lives. He was born 1750 at said Chester, does not know of any record of his age. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or an annuity, except the present, and he declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of any agency in any State.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

SAMUEL MORSE.

And the said Court do hereby declare their opinion, that the above named applicant was a revolutionary soldier, and served as he states.

EDWARD WEBBER, Judge of Probate.

Amendment to the within Declaration.

State of New Hampshire }
County of Grafton } ss.

On this 2nd day of April 1833, personally appeared before the Judge of the Court of Probate for said county now sitting, Samuel Morse, a resi-

dent of Plymouth in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, aged 82 years, who being first duly sworn, according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration as an amendment to the within, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed June 7th, 1832, (to wit) That under his second enlistment he served a period not less than eight months which term he served out under the within named officers. He refers to the Rev. Ebenezer Blodgett, Solomon Bayley, Col. William Webster and D. M. Russell all of Plymouth aforesaid, to all of whom he is known in his present neighborhood and who can testify to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of revolution.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.¹

SAMUEL MORSE.

[The testimony of Ebenezer Blodgett and Solomon Bayley is attached to this amendment and is simply a repetition of the above statement.]

State of New Hampshire }

Strafford ss. }

On this 24th day of April A. D. 1818, before me the subscriber one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for said County, personally appears Adna Penniman aged sixty two years, resident of the town of Moultonborough, County and State aforesaid, who being by me first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the provision of the late act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War": That he the said Adna Penniman in the month of April 1775 enlisted as a private soldier in said service in the town of Uxbridge, State of Massachusetts, for eight months in the company commanded by Capt. William Wyman and regiment commanded by Col. John Patterson and Massachusetts line; that he continued to serve in said corps as aforesaid until December 1775 when he was dismissed at Cambridge, State of Massachusetts. And on the eighth day of November 1776 he was commissioned and entered the aforesaid service of the United States as a second Lieutenant in the company commanded by Capt. James Gray and regiment commanded by Col. Alexander Scammel, New Hampshire line; that he continued to do duty as said second Lieutenant until the first day of May 1778 when he took rank and did the duty as a first Lieutenant in said regiment and on the 16th day of June 1779 he was commissioned and that he continued to serve as a commissioned officer as aforesaid in the continental service of the United States in the war aforesaid from November 1776 until sometime in the year 1781 when he was deranged as a supernumerary officer

¹ Certificate of Pension was issued the 25th day of September, 1833, and sent to Edward Webber, Rumney, N. H.

and dismissed at a place called Soldiers Fortune in the State of New York until called for and that he was never called for afterward ; that he was in both battles at Fort Anne and both at Stillwater in 1777, in Mombouth in 1778 and at Newton in 1779 ; and that he is in reduced circumstances and stands in need of the assistance of his country for support. Sworn to and declared before me the day and year aforesaid.¹

WILLIAM BADGER.

[Affidavits by Nathaniel Shannon and Jonathan Richardson of Moultonborough for Adna Penniman.]

Filed with Adna Penniman's papers is a badly torn document which appears to be his commission, by Congress, as Second Lieutenant in Captain Gray's company in the Third Battalion of New Hampshire troops commanded by Col. Alexander Scammell. It is dated Nov. 8, 1776, and signed by John Hancock. The following are copies of two other papers filed with his claim: —

" I Adna Peniman 2^d Lieut. in the 3^d N. Ham. Regt. do acknowledge the United States of America to be Free, Independent and Sovereign States, and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the Third, King of Great-Britain ; and I renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him ; and I do swear that I will, to the uttermost of my power, support, maintain and defend the said United States against the said King George the Third, his heirs and successors, and his or their abettors, assistants and adherents, and will serve the said United States in the office of Second Lieut. which I now hold, with fidelity, according to the best of my skill and understanding.

ADNA PENNIMAN.

Sworn before me Camp
Valley forge May 15, 1778.
ENOCH POOR, B. General.

The United States of America in Congress Assembled.

To Adna Penniman Gent^{le} Greeting, We, Reposing especial trust and confidence in your Patriotism, Valour, Conduct and Fidelity, Do by these presents constitute and appoint you, to be a Lieutenant in the third New Hampshire Regiment in the Army of the United States, to take rank as such from the 1st day of May A. D. 1778 ; You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Lieutenant by doing and performing

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 5th of March, 1819, and sent to William Badger, Esq., New Hampshire. Inscribed on the roll of New Hampshire at the rate of twenty dollars per month.

all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers, under your command, to be obedient to your orders, as Lieutenant. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United States or Committee of Congress for that purpose appointed, a Committee of the States, or Commander in chief for the time being of the Army of the United States, or any other your superior Officers; according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in force until revoked by this, or a future Congress, the Committee of Congress before mentioned, or a Committee of States.

Witness his Excellency John Jay, Esq. President of the Congress of the United States of America, at Philadelphia the 26th day of June 1779, and in the third year of our Independence.

JOHN JAY —

Entered in the War Office
and examined by the Board.

Attest

P. SCULLS, Secretary of the Board of War.

The declaration of Bruce Walker, who married Mehitable Currier (see Vol. II), states that he enlisted at Concord, serving in Colonel Baldwin's regiment, 1776; also in Captain Bowman's company at Portsmouth, one month, early in 1777; also served in Colonel Senter's regiment at Rhode Island from May 1, 1777, to Jan. 1, 1778. Following his death his widow was a pensioner. It will be noted that her papers were drawn by Governor Berry.

State of New Hampshire.

Grafton County ss.

On this twenty eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty three, personally appeared before me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Grafton aforesaid, Mehetible Walker, a resident of the town of Hebron in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, aged eighty one years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provisions made by the Act of Congress passed July 7th, 1838 entitled "An act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows" and joint resolution passed Aug. 16th 1842 extending the provisions of said act. That she is the widow of Bruce Walker who was a private soldier in the war of the revolution and was at the time of his death a revolutionary

pensioner of the United States under the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832. She has no documentary evidence to prove his services but respectfully refers to the declaration and testimony furnished to the War Department by her said husband in support of his claim to a pension, to support her own claim. She further declares that she was married to the said Bruce Walker sixty two years ago last September by the Rev. Mr. Walker of Concord in the County of Merrimack and State aforesaid. That her husband the aforesaid Bruce Walker died on the twenty seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty and that she has remained a widow ever since that period as will more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.

MEHETABLE WALKER.¹

Sworn to and subscribed on the day and year above mentioned.

Before me

N. S. BERRY, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

I hereby certify that the said applicant by reason of bodily infirmity cannot attend Court.

N. S. BERRY, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Declaration.

In order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress of the 7th of June, 1832.

State of New Hampshire }
County of Grafton } ss.

On this fourth day of September, personally appeared before the Judge of the Court of Probate for said county now sitting, Solomon Bayley a resident of Plymouth in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, aged seventy seven years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress, passed June 7th, 1832. That he enlisted in the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated (to wit): that in April 1775 at New Salem (now Salem) He volunteered under Capt. Woodbury, on receiving the express of the battle of Lexington, & marched to that place (Lexington) and served in said Woodbury's company of militia about two weeks during which time he was not attached to any regiment; was then discharged and returned home to said Salem in the county of Rockingham and State aforesaid. He again volunteered the

¹ She was a pensioner under the acts of July 7, 1838, March 3, 1843, and Feb. 2, 1848.

last of June or first of July 1775 at said Salem on an alarm and marched to old Salem, Mass. and served about one week when he was discharged and returned home to said New Salem. In the year 1775 in the first part of October at said New Salem he enlisted for three months in the company commanded by Capt. Webster of Plaistow, N. H. Messrs Gile & Wheeler were Lieutenants in said company, and marched first to Winter Hill near Boston where he was stationed under the command of Col. Stark about two weeks; thence he marched to Cambridge, Mass. and there joined the Connecticut troops under the command of Col. Brewer where he served out his full term of enlistment and was discharged. He again immediately enlisted under the aforesaid officers for six weeks as more troops were expected on in that time but in consequence of the troops not arriving so soon as they expected, he served under the last enlistment two months when he was discharged and returned to said New Salem, having served in the two last terms five months. In the year 1777, the last of June or first of July, he enlisted again at Hopkinton, Merrimack County, State of N. H. in a company of militia commanded by Lieutenant Dow of said Hopkinton and marched to Ticonderoga through Charleston then called No. 4 and served in said expedition two weeks when he was discharged and returned to said Hopkinton. About the middle of July 1777, at said Hopkinton, he again enlisted in the company commanded by Capt. Joshua Bayley of said Hopkinton, for three months and marched with his company immediately for Manchester, Vt. where he was stationed about two weeks; thence he marched to Bennington, Vt. and was in the memorable battle of Bennington (Aug. 1777); thence he marched to Stillwater where and in the vicinity, he served out his full term of three months, was discharged and returned to Hopkinton aforesaid. In the last expedition he was attached to the regiment commanded by Col. Stickney of Concord, N. H. and under the command of Gen. Stark. Messrs. Bowman and Farnum were Lieutenants in his company. In the whole he has served his country faithfully a little over nine months to the best of his recollection. He never received any but verbal discharges, has no documentary evidence and knows of no person whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his services. Since the war of the revolution, he has lived in said Hopkinton and in Plymouth aforesaid and for more than forty years, last part in said Plymouth where he now lives. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension, or an annuity, except the present, and he declares that his name is not on the Pension Roll of any agency in any State.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

SOLOMON BAYLEY.

And the said Court do hereby declare their opinion, that the above named applicant was a revolutionary soldier and served as he states.

EDWARD WEBBER, Judge of Probate.

I, Moses Dow, Clerk of the Court of Probate aforesaid do hereby certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the said Court, in the matter of the application of Solomon Bayley for a pension. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this fourth day of September A. D. 1832.

MOSES DOW.

Amendment to the within Declaration.

State of New Hampshire }
County of Grafton } ss. On this second day of April A. D. 1833,
personally appeared before the Judge of the Court of Probate now sitting, Solomon Bayley, a resident of Plymouth in the county of Grafton and State of N. H., aged 78 years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration as an amendment to the within declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832 (to wit). Under the first enlistment or volunteering, he served under the within named Woodbury a period not less than two weeks. Capt. Eaton from Haverhill, Mass. commanded a company of militia at the same place and time; there were other companies but he does not recollect other officers so as to give their names. The 2nd time he volunteered was on an alarm occasioned by several British vessels lying near old Salem but by reason of old age and the consequent loss of memory he cannot recollect to give the names of his officers but recollects that Thomas Harriman, Thomas Bayley and others from said New Salem volunteered and went with him and in this last expedition he served a period not less than one week. Under the two next enlistments he served a period not less than five months and under the officers within named. Under the next enlistment in which he served under Lieut. Dow on arriving or about the time his company arrived at Fort Ticonderoga, the Fort was given up and abandoned and he with his company immediately joined the retreat and after serving a period not less than two weeks, he was discharged. Generals Schuyler & Sinclair commanded at Ticonderoga. Under his last enlistment he served a period not less than three months and under the officers within stated. By reason of old age and the consequent loss of memory he cannot state very particular but he served at least a period not less than nine months and one week. He was born in Haverhill, Mass. 1755, Feb. 11th; the record of his age is on the town record in said Haverhill as he believes and also heard from his brother who saw it on said records as his brother told

him. He refers to the Rev. Ebenezer Blodget, Samuel Morse, Samuel Webster, Esq. Hon. Moor Russell and Samuel Morse, Jr., all of said Plymouth, to all of whom he is known in his present neighborhood and who can testify as to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the Revolution.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.¹

SOLOMON BAYLEY.

[Affidavits by Ebenezer Blodget and Samuel Morse, stating their belief that he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, are attached to his declaration.]

Declaration.

New Hampshire State. } On this fourteenth day of November Anno
County of Grafton } Domini eighteen hundred and thirty five personally appeared in open court before the Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for said State now sitting, Samuel Kimball, a resident of Plymouth in the county of Grafton aforesaid, aged eighty years, who being first duly sworn, according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832. That he enlisted into the service of the United States under Capt. John Calfe of Hampstead in the County of Rockingham in said State of New Hampshire in the month of August or September in the year 1775 at Portsmouth in said county of Rockingham — An alarm was made that the enemy were about landing at Portsmouth, news of it reached Newtown in said county of Rockingham where this applicant then lived, that he volunteered, went to Portsmouth and there enlisted for a short period under said Calfe or Calef, assisted in erecting a breast work on Great Island and remained in said service about three weeks. That in the last of June or early part of July in the year 1776 the said acclaintant again enlisted into said service at Newtown aforesaid and immediately repaired to Chester in said county of Rockingham where a company was organized under Capt. David Quimby of Haniker, Lieut. Webster of Kingston and Ensign Gile of Chester, from Chester said company and this acclaintant marched to Charlestown, N^o 4, in the county of Cheshire in said State, thence to Fort Independence on Lake Champlain where he served until the last of November of that year, was dismissed at said Fort and returned home to Newtown having served five months. That in August or September in the year 1778 he again

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 25th day of April, 1833, and sent to Edward Webber, Rumney, N. H. Inscribed on the roll of New Hampshire at the rate of twenty-six dollars and thirty-three cents per annum.

enlisted at Amesbury, a town adjoining said Newtown, into a company commanded by Capt. Clark of Newbury Port, Lieut. French of Salisbury and Ensign John Patten of Amesbury for three months or ninety days, said company and this acclaint proceeded to Rhode Island and joined the army under General Sullivan and served there till near the last of said last mentioned term of enlistment when he was dismissed and returned home to Newtown. That in all these several services he was a volunteer, was not in any engagement, was not in the retreat from Rhode Island having been drafted with some others a few days previous to man the boats at Bristol Ferry he thinks in the transport of baggage. Thinks the regiment to which he belonged was commanded by Col. Titcomb, that in his services at Fort Independence he was under General Gates, Col. Wingate and Lieut. Col. Connor and Major Baker. That he knows no person living by whom he can prove his service or any part of it and that he has no documentary evidence thereof. That he was born at said Newtown on the ninth day of April in the year 1755, has no record of his age, had once a book of accounts belonging to his father in which his birth was recorded which has long been lost or destroyed. That he lived when called into the service at the places aforementioned, that after his last service aforesaid he resided in Newtown about seven years, thence to Amesbury where he resided one year, thence to Salisbury in Massachusetts where he resided three years, thence to Southampton where he resided seven years, thence to Andover in New Hampshire where he resided twenty nine years and removed thence to Plymouth in said county of Grafton where he has ever since resided and now lives. That he never to his recollection received any written discharge from the service. States the names of Elijah Blaisdell, Esquire & Humphrey Webster, the latter of Plymouth, the former of Lebanon in said county of Grafton now attending said court as solicitor or said county to whom he is known, who can testify to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a soldier of the Revolution. That he resides about four miles distant from the clergyman of Plymouth in a [word illegible] part of the town and having remained a good deal at home is not well acquainted with him. He hereby relinquishes any claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the Pension roll of the agency of any State.

SAMUEL KIMBALL.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.¹

NATHAN B. FELTON, Clerk of said Court.

¹ Certificate of Pension, issued the 9th day of May, 1836, and sent to Hon. Robert Burns.

[The affidavits of Elijah Blaisdell and Humphrey Webster in support of Samuel Kimball are attached to his original declaration. They state their belief that Samuel Kimball was a soldier of the Revolution, but give no information.]

Edward Evans was a pensioner. The evidence in his case was destroyed in the fire of 1814.

David Nevins, Jr., died immediately after his discharge. In an application for bounty land, his heirs prove his service and death, but present no fact not stated elsewhere.

Nicholas Hall was a pensioner, and his declaration confirms the statements made in the former chapters. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., and in 1820 was fifty-eight years of age. His family in 1820 consisted of a wife, Mary, aged fifty-four, and a daughter, Emily, aged twelve years. After the war he lived a few years in New Chester and subsequently in Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y., where he died Sept. 6, 1831. The papers represent that he was married by Ebenezer Webster, Esq., in Salisbury, to Mary Sanborn March 29, 1784. She was a pensioner and was living 1839.

Nahum Powers removed from Plymouth to Haverhill, and soon after to Newbury, Vt. In the Vermont Revolutionary Rolls he is credited with service in Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell's company, of Colonel Wait's battalion, from July 1 to August 10, 1781, when he was taken a prisoner. The company remained in the service until late in November, 1781.

In an application for a pension Nahum Powers recites his earlier service, and continues: "That in the year 1781, he again enlisted under Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell for the term of eight months and was attached to Col. Benjamin Wait's regiment, that on the tenth day of August, 1781, he was taken prisoner by the Indians on Hazen's road near Lake Champlain and was taken to Quebec and exchanged on the seventeenth day of May following."

The State of Vermont paid him, Oct. 24, 1782, £23 0s. 4d. for a gun and clothing lost and for service from date of enlistment to June 22, 1782. In 1818, when he made application for a pension, he was living at Schlasser, N. Y.

XIII. REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENTS.

ORIGINAL documents are the fundamental material of history. The voluminous files of original papers preserved in the office of the Secretary of State contain a considerable number of letters and miscellaneous papers of the Revolutionary period relating to men and affairs of Plymouth. Some of these documents have been presented at length in former chapters, and others, possibly of equal interest, are reserved for this chapter.

The original of the following letter is in the files of the town clerk of Plymouth.

To the Selectmen of the Town of Plymouth

Gentlemen.

As your Representative in Provential Congress, I am to acquaint you that by orders of Congress it is Recommended & Desired that your said Town of Plymouth meet & choose a sutable person or Agent to meet with the several Agents of the adjoining Towns (which meeting of said Agents I appoint to be held at the Court House in said Plymouth on Friday the 23^d Instant at one oclock, afternoon, then & there when meet to appoint & choose sutable persons to serve as Field Officers in the Regiment of Militia Consisting of those Towns Represented by an agent which said appointment of officers, if approved by said Congress, to be by them Commissioned Accordingly.

ABEL WEBSTER

Plymouth June 17 A. D. 1775.

PLYMOUTH October 27, 1775.

This may certify, that whereas you have informed me that I was appointed by Congress, a Major in Coll. Walker's Regiment of Militia men, I am much obliged to Congress for their notice of me in this Respect, But for weighty Reasons I must decline serving my Country in that office, th^e I am always ready on all occasions, cheerfully to exert

my utmost abilities in the service of my Country & to defend our Liberties & privileges. Therefore you may proceed to a new nomination.¹

I am Gen^m your friend & servant

BENJⁿ GOOLD

To Abel Webster & Moses Dow.

PLYMOUTH September ye 6, 1775.

Recd of Colleney's store fifty tew Pounds of Powder by the hand of David Webster for Cap^t John Parkers Company I say Recd per me

JOHN PARKER

PLYMOUTH March ye 24, 1776.

Recd of the Colleney's store twenty three Pounds of Powder by the hand of David Webster for Capt Edward Everett's Company

I say Recd by me

EDWARD EVERETT

Col. David Webster. Sir. — Deliver out of ye Colony Powder one pound to each man, viz: part of Capt. Osgood's company and part of Capt. John Parker's company now keeping by order of Congress. Take a receipt for the same.

Sept. 5, 1775.

ISRAEL MOREY by order of
the Committee of Safety.

PLYMOUTH 5th Sept^r 1775.

Sir, pay to M^r Samuel Emerson ten Pounds Lawful Money on acct. of Blankets he has D'd to part of Cap^t Osgood's Comp'y. of Rangers and Place to the acct. of the Colony of New Hampshire

ISRAEL MOREY

To the Committee of Supplys for said Colony Dⁿ Samuel Brooks Treasurer of said Committee £10-0-0

Pay the Contents of the within order to M^r Noyes Hopkinson

SAMUEL EMERSON

1775 Septem 23 Received of Samuel Brooks the within order in full

NOYES HOPKINSON

The Town of Plymouth to.

1776

Abel Webster Dr.

February. To myself, horse & Expense in a journey to Bath
after the Indians. On acct. of one being sick
at Boscawen

£1-7.

¹ Abel Webster and Moses Dow, to whom the letter of Benjamin Goold was addressed, were delegates in the provincial congress at Exeter. See Chapter VIII.

March. To Myself, two horses, a man & Expenses in a journey to Orford transporting 1 Dead & 1 live Indian £1. 18.
£3.

The Town of Plymouth to

Samuel Dearborn Dr.

Feby. 1776. To myself, horse & Expense in a journey to Haverhill helping to transport a live Indian and a dead Indian £0-18-0

SAMUEL DEARBORN.

This is to certify the Treasury of the Colony of New Hampshire, That Nahum Powers of Plymouth in the County of Grafton in said Colony, did Inlist himself a Soldier in the Continental Army last year and has Reinlisted again this year, his Pool Tax to the Colony being two shillings and eight pence is by a Resolve of the Congress or General Court of this Colony Released to him

Plymouth 29th May, 1776.

EBENEZER BLODGET } Select Men
JAMES HARVELL }

TIANTORROGE July 29, 1776

I embrace this oportunity to rite to you. I intended to have Rite to you in full of all our afares but I have not time. So I shall rite in part in our defeat we burnt Shamble and St. Johns and the White House and came to Elenook, there the Indians kild and scalped four men and took five prisoners and when we came from the Elenoak there was twelve hundred of us went by land and found two men dead and scalpt lay on the ground. We buried the dead and burnt the house and barn and store house & took six cows and kiled some cows and calves and hogs and destroyed all that we cod; this house belongings to a Scotchman, who was a rite to me every oportunity¹

I remain your loving Brother

AMOS WEBSTER

To Col. David Webster

State of New Hampshire.

to the Selectmen of Plymouth Dr.

1779 To paid the following Men enlisted in the Continental
May 19 Service during the present war with Great Britain

¹ The original letter of Lieut. Amos Webster is in the possession of Miss Lucia Webster.

Nehemiah Phillips Continental Bounty £60.	
State Bounty £90.	£150. 0. 0
Nicholas Hall Continental Bounty £60.	
State do. £90 Per Rect.	150. 0. 0
June 14 Winthrop Fox Continental Bounty £60.	
State do 90	150. 0. 0
	<hr/>
Per Rect. to Colo. David Hobart	450. 0. 0
Errors Excepted in behalf of the Selectmen of Plymouth	Per SAML EMERSON, Selectman.

In Committee on Claims, Exeter Dec. 16, 1779 — The above acco. is well vouched & right cast amount four hundred & fifty pounds —

Exd. Per JOSIAH GILMAN Jr.

Recd an order on the Treasurer for Four hundred & fifty pounds in behalf of the Selectmen of Plymouth

JOS. SENTER

State of New Hampshire. — to the Select-men of Plymouth Dr.

1779 To paid Peter Stearns a Soldier inlisted in Colo-
July 15 nel Mooney's Regimt. raised by the State of
New Hampshire for the defence of Rhode Island
— Bounty £30. — Travel to Providence £17. £47. 0. 0

Errors Excepted in behalf of the Selectmen of
Plymouth Per SAML. EMERSON, Select Man

In Committee on Claims, Exeter Dec. 16th, 1779 —

The above is right cast & well vouched — amount Forty seven pounds —

Examd. Per JOSIAH GILMAN Jun.

In the proceedings of the committee of safety, July 5, 1782, it was "Ordered the Treasurer to pay by Discount out of the tax for the year 1781 to Samuel Stearns, Constable at Plymouth, five Dollars, New Emission, being for milage to Soldiers to Coos. 5 Doll."

An account of the Moneys supplied the Families of the Soldiers in the Town of Plymouth ingaged in the Continental Service. The supplies from the Tenth day of March 1778 to the Tenth of March 1779 according to the Selectmens accounts & Records for the last year are as follows

	Paid by the Soldier	Extra expense paid by the Town	Total
James Barns	£10- 4 9	£68-13-10	£78-18- 7
Benjamin Phillips	8-12-11	50- 3-10	58-16- 9
Edward Evins	6- 4- 9	39- 5- 8	45-10- 6
	<hr/> £25- 2- 5	<hr/> £158- 3- 5	<hr/> £183- 5-10

And the Supplies from the Tenth day of March 1779 to the first day of January 1780 are as follows

	Paid by the Soldier	Extra Expense paid by the Town	Total
James Barnes	£9-13- 9	£126-14- 3	£136- 8- 0
Benjamin Phillips	12- 8- 0	164-16- 6	177- 4- 6
Edward Evins	8-17- 9	164- 7- 0	173- 4- 9
	<hr/> £30-19- 6	<hr/> £455-17- 9	<hr/> £486-17- 3

Plymouth January 29th. 1780

SAM^L. EMERSON
JOHN WILLOUGHBY } Selectmen
BENJ^N GOOLD

An account of the Supplies of the Families of the Soldiers belonging to Plymouth engaged in the Continental Service from first Day Janry 1780 to the first Day of Janry 1781

The Supply of Edward Evens Family (Items omitted)	326. 3. 0
The Supply of Benjamin Phillips Family do.	365. 4. 0
The Supply of James Barns Family do.	499. 3. 0

The foregoing is a true act. of the Soldiers Families in Plymouth engd in the Continental Service that has been supplied by the Town

Plymouth 12 March 1781 —

SAML EMERSON
JOTHAM CUMMINGS } Selectmen
JAMES HOBART

To the Committee on Claims for the State of New Hampr

This may Certify that the following persons are Soldiers engaged in the Continental Service for the Town of Plymouth during the war — (viz)

Benjamin Phillips, Dead, Edward Evins } who Inlisted into said Army
James Barns Joseph Hobart } before the Commencement
John Phillips } of the year 1778

Nehemiah Phillips } who Inlisted into said Army or have
Winthrop Fox } been procured since the end of the
Nicholas Hall } year 1777

All said Men engaged in said service for said Town and have been considered as part of its Quoto according to the Acts and Resolves of the General Court. The said Benjamin Phillips we have heard has Joined the Corps of Invileads at or near Philadelphia may be Deceased or otherwise Discharged from said service, which if it is the Case it leaves seven Men being the Towns Quota good in the field —

Joseph Smith belonging to the Town of Plymouth who served the Town of Plaistow three years & has since Inlisted during the War — Also David Nevins Inlisted during the war

Plymouth May 22, 1781 —

JOHN WILLOUGHBY Capt
SAML EMERSON } Selectmen of
RICHD BAYLEY } Plymouth

Boscawin claim some

Immediately preceding the Revolution, Joseph Smith was a resident of Wentworth. His service in the war is mentioned in the former chapters. His family lived in Plymouth a considerable part of the time during the war. The original of the letter of the committee of safety is preserved in the office of the town clerk of Plymouth. The other documents upon this subject are copies from the State archives, and are self-explanatory.

State of New Hampshire,

In Committee of Safety, Exeter Sept. 21, 1781.

To the Selectmen of Plymouth, Gentlemen,

Joseph Smith, a soldier claimed by your town is also claimed by Wentworth Plaistow and Boscawen. You are therefore desired to attend before the Committee of Safety on Tuesday the 5th of October next, that the same may be determined.

By order of the Committee

JOSEPH PEARSON, Depty Sec'y.

To the Committee of Safety for the State of New Hampshire —

May it please your Honors — Joseph Smith, whom we claim in behalf & for the Town of Plymouth, the support of our Claim is by the Depositions herewith presented and the following Reasons, viz: — That the said Smith, in the first Establishment of the Continental Army, engaged for Plaistow for three years, at the expiration of which we conceive he had fulfilled his engagement to Plaistow, his Reinlisting we conceive gives Plaistow no further Title to him as he was free from any town when he Reinlisted and his family in Plymouth and belonging there himself &

this Town is liable to be called upon by his family at any time when they stand in need for support, we conceive no Town has a right to him other than Plymouth. Our having our quota without him does not debar us of him as our Right, we know not how soon we may want a man. — It has been reported that Plaistow has got a Rec^d from him that he is engaged for them during the war, but we believe your Honors will see that, that must be some mistake as his engaging for Plaistow during the war and Inlisting but for three years would be Inconsistent with Reason, — We leave it with your Honors, not doubting that you will do what appears to be just in the affair. — Said Smith was at home in Plymouth on furlow in April, May & C. in 1780. — We have engaged Capt. Benjamin Rogers to wait on you with this as the shortness of the notice & distance of the way makes it inconvenient for us to attend.

From, Gentlemen, Your Humble Servants

SAMUEL EMERSON }
RICHARD BAYLEY } Selectmen.

Plymouth 3^d Oct. 1781

Selectmen of the Town of Plaistow.

Gentlemen — Please to pay Stephen Wells or order Four pounds ten shillings Lawful Money and place the same to the acc't of my Husband Joseph Smith, who is one of your Towns Quota of Continental Soldiers as so much of his wages received by me, it being for money supplied me by said Wells to the amount of that sum as witness my hand at Plymouth this 30th day of August 1782 —

HANNAH SMITH

Test — Petr Dear Bon — Zebadiah Richardson

PLYMOUTH June 18th 1782 —

To the Selectmen of Plaistow,

Gentlemen please to pay Mr. Stephen Wells seven pounds ten shillings lawful money it being for a Cow & other supplies Receiv^d of him to that amount, which shall answer to you as so much supplied the Family of my Husband, Joseph Smith who is one of your Towns Quota of Continental Soldiers —

HANNAH SMITH

test Stephen Webster Jun. Jacob Draper

June ye 20th 1782 then Recd of the Selectmen of Plaistow in full for the within

Per STEPHEN WELLS

PLYMOUTH March the 8th 1782 —

This may Certify that the Subscriber being the wife of James Barns one of the Continental Soldiers of the Quota of the Town of Plymouth

have Recd of the Selectmen of and in behalf of said Plymouth the sum of twelve pounds lawful money silver in supplies from the last day of December 1780 to the first day of January 1782 being one year —

Test John Rogers

SUBMIT ^{her} X BARNES
mark

PLYMOUTH 25th Decr 1782.

This may Certify that the Subscriber being the wife of James Barnes one of the Continental Soldiers of the Quota of the Town of Plymouth have Receivd of the Selectmen of said Plymouth in behalf of said Town Twelve pounds lawful money silver in supplies from the last day of December 1781 to the first day of January 1783 being one year

Witness Samuel Marsh

SUBMIT ^{her} X BARNES
mark

John Taylor Gilman, Esq. Treas^r of the State of New Hampshire. Sir. please pay to Joseph Senter Esq^r the wages due to me on account of my late husband James Barnes Deceased being late a Continental Soldier of one of the Quota of the Town of Plymouth and you will oblige, yours &c

SUBMIT ^{her} X BARNES
mark

Plymouth 22^d October 1784

Test Sam^l Emerson.

This may Certify that the Subscriber being the wife of Edward Evins one of the Continental Soldiers of the Quota of the Town of Plymouth did receive of the Selectmen of said Plymouth in behalf of said Town the sum of eight pounds three shillings and one penny lawful money silver in supplies from the first day of January 1780 to the first day of January 1781 being one year deducting out of the same the like sum in Continental Currency (which I lodged) in value according to the scale of depreciation as the first day of August 1780

Plymouth 25th Decr 1782

ELIZABETH EVENS

Edward Evans [Evins]

Dr

1784 July 3.	To a certificate dld. Mr Joseph Pearson ꝑ order	£18 - -
1885 Aug 10.	To a certificate dld. Moses Dow Esq. ꝑ order	£12. 18. 8

Contra

Wounded —

Vote March 1. 1783

By half pay from Jan'y 3. 1783 to July 3. 1784.	£18 - -
By half pay from July 3. 1784 to July 31. 1785. inclusively	£12. 18. 8

There is due to Edward Evans Eighteen Pounds for half Pay in full
to July 3d 1784 EPM ROBINSON Paymast

Exeter July 5th 1784

£ 18 —

July 6 — 1784 Received an order on the Treasr in behalf of Edwd
Evans for the above Sum — JOSEPH PEARSON

State of New Hampshire. This certifies that Edward Evans served
as a private in the First New Hampshire Regiment — that he has pro-
duced sufficient Evidence that while in the Service of the United States
he received a wound in his ankle, which being still unhealed renders him
an Invalid — and that we judge him to be thereby entitled to a pension
of twenty shillings per month from 31st July 1786 —

Exeter 2nd Decr 1786 JOSIAH GILMAN Junr }
SAML TENNEY } Committee

PLYMOUTH December 2rd 1786 —

Grafton ss.

Then Edward Evins came before me one of the Justices of the Peace
for the County of Grafton in the State of New Hampshire and made
Oath that he is an Inhabitant of the Town of Plymouth in the County
aforesaid SAML EMERSON Just Peace

November 3rd 1788 —

State of New Hampshire Grafton ss.

Edward Evins came before me one of the Justices of the peace for the
County of Grafton in this State, and made Oath that he was examined
by Doctr Samuel Tenny appointed by said State for that purpose,
obtained a Certificate and that he now lives in the Town of Plymouth
in the County of Grafton aforesaid

SAML EMERSON Just Peace

State of } To the Honb^{le} the Senate & House of Representatives
New Hampshire } of said State in general Court convened —

Humbly shows David Webster of Plymouth in the County of Grafton
Esq & Sheriff of said County. That he has been at great expense in
going to the several Towns in the County of Grafton, with the Extents
that have issued against the same, for the poor payment of Taxes, vz the
Extents issued in June A D 1782. Feby 1782 March 1783 & August
1783. And that your Petitioner was unable to serve the same by reason
of there being no Selectmen within the Towns, against which said Extents
issued. Wherefore he humbly prays your Honours would take his case
into your wise consideration : & grant him such recompense for his time

& services afores^d as your Honours shall think sufficient — And you Petitioner will ever pray &c^a —

DAVID WEBSTER —

Concord October 26th 1785 —

State of }
Newhamps; } In the House of Representatives Nov: 3d 1785

The Committee on the petition & account of Col: David Webster, Reported, that Twenty pound be allowed the s^d Col: Webster in full of his account, & that the Treasurer be directed to add to the Taxes of the next year on those towns (mentioned in Col: Websters petition who were incorporated at the time the Extents issued,) their proportion of the abovesaid sum of Twenty pounds —

Sign'd M. Thornton for the Committee which report being read & considered, Voted, that it be receiv'd & accepted — & that the President give order accordingly —

Sent up for Concurrence

JNO SULLIVAN Speaker

In Senate the same day read & concurred

J PEARSON dep Secy

Warn^t granted

To his Excellency the President and the Honble the Council of the State of New Hampshire

The Petition of the subscribers in the County of Grafton — humbly Sheweth

That whereas Coll David Webster of Plymouth was appointed Sheriff for said County in a critical Period of political affairs, & has executed said office, with Fidelity to his Country, & to this State in particular, — as well as to very general approbation of the Inhabitants of said County of Grafton: — that by the disposition of his affairs to serve the public in this capacity it would be detrimental to his interest, & unless the public good plainly pointed the preference of some other to succeed him it would appear implicit inattention to the merit of said Webster's good behavior, to be neglected now: — that it would tend to embarrass the settlement of affairs committed to him, & in part executed, & make such additional Cost, under which the County already groans, to have said affairs committed to another for further execution: — that it is very improbable if any other, not so firmly attached to the American Cause should be appointed to succeed him, that it would give so general satisfaction as said Webster has done —

We therefore pray your Excellency & Honors that said David Webster may be appointed Sheriff for said County of Grafton, & we shall as in duty bound ever pray &c

January 28th 1785 —

Moses Baker
Jabez Church
Gershom Burbank
Abel Willey
John Southmayd
Nathaniel Tupper
Samuel Holmes
Edmund Marsh
William Page Junr
John Holmes
Uriah Foss

Abel Willey
Jared Church
John Clark
Elias Cheney
Oliver Tayler
Moody Cook
Jonah Chapman
Jonathan Cone
Cutting Cook
Hobart Spencer

William Baker
Timothy Ingalls
John Foss
William Elliot
Francis Worcester
Josiah Brown
Samuel Stearns Junr
Josiah Brown Jr
J. Robbins
Carr Huse

XIV. COUNTY RELATIONS.

IN accordance with the act of 1769 the province of New Hampshire was divided into five counties — Rockingham, Hillsborough, Cheshire, Strafford, and Grafton. The three counties first named were organized in 1771, and county officers were then appointed. The counties of Strafford and Grafton were more sparsely settled, and by the terms of the act the two counties were to constitute a part of Rockingham County until the governor, with the advice of the council, should declare them competent to assume county organization. Already the premonitory voices of the Revolution had reached the attentive ear of the governor. The organization of the two counties gave him an enlarged prerogative in official patronage. Ever pleased in rewarding his friends, he also seized an opportunity of making official overtures to a few dissatisfied men. The organization of Strafford and Grafton counties was not long delayed. May 28, 1772, the governor issued the following message to the council and the assembly: "I recommend to your consideration the previous measures necessary to be enacted toward Enabling the Counties of Strafford & Grafton in this Province to Exercise & enjoy County Privileges."

A joint committee of the council and assembly was appointed the same day, and eight months later the act was passed and approved.

Anno Regni Regis Georgii Tertii Magnæ Britaniæ Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Decimo Tertio.

An Act for fixing the Times & Places for holding the Courts in the Countys of Strafford & Grafton.

Whereas by the Act for Dividing this Province into Counties the Countys of Strafford & Grafton were to be counted & taken as Parts & members of the County of Rockingham until the Governour & Council should declare them respectively sufficient for the Exercise of their Respective Jurisdiction — And Whereas the Governour by & with the advice & Consent of his Majestys Council of this Province has declared the Said Countys Sufficient for the exercise of Said Jurisdiction — Therefore

Be it enacted by the Governour Council and Assembly That the Several Courts in the County of Straford shall be held as follows Viz. A Court of General Sessions of the Peace on the Second Tuesdays of January July & October at Dover annually & an Inferiour Court of Comon Pleas on the first Thursdays next following the Second Tuesdays of January July & October at the Same Place Annually & one Court of General Sessions of the Peace on the Second Tuesday of April Shall be held at Durham in s^d County Annually And one Inferiour Court of Comon Pleas on the first Thursday next following the Second Tuesday of April At Durham Annually and A Superiour Court of Judicature be held at Dover aforeSaid on the last Tuesdays of May annually this Regulation shall Continue for the Term of Seven Years and after that Time the s^d Superiour Court to be held at Dover & Wolfborough alternately and the Said Courts of General Sessions of the Peace & the Said Inferiour Courts of July & October to be held at Wolfborough.

And be it further Enacted that the Several Courts in the County of Grafton shall be held as follows (Viz.) four Courts of General Sessions of the Peace on the third Tuesdays of January April July & October Annually & four Inferiour Courts of Comon Pleas on the first Thursdays next following the third Tuesday of January April July & October annually at that the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace & Courts of Comon Pleas of October & April shall be held at Haverhill & those of January & July Shall be held at Plymouth in Said County and that there be held in Said County annually one Superior Court of Judicature on the Second Tuesday in June at Haverhil & Plymoth Alternatly And whereas it will Require Some Time after the Passing this Act to appoint & comission the Proper Officers to build Prisons Court Houses & other Necessary Edifices within Said Countys for the Due & Proper Exercise of the Jurisdictions aforeSaid therefor this Act shall be Susspended for the Term of four Months and all Writts & Processes to be Issued shall be Conformed to the Directions of this Act and not withstanding the suspension of the Operation of this Act the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in s^d Countys may Set and Act for the Purposes Only of

Raising Money to build Court Houses Prisons & other necessary Publick Buildings Imediatly

Province of } In the House of Representatives Feb^y 3^d 1773 this Bill
New Hamp^e } having been Read three Times Voted that it Pass to
be Enacted

J WENTWORTH Speaker

In Council Feb^y 5 1773 This Bill was Read a Third
Time & Passed to be Enacted

THEODORE ATKINSON Sec^y

Consented

J WENTWORTH

Recorded According to the Original Act under the Province Seal

Attest

THEODORE ATKINSON Sec^y

The division of the county into two judicial districts and the shire towns were determined by the provincial government and expressed in the act. In the discussion upon this subject, which preceded the act, it was generally conceded one-half of the courts should be held at Plymouth, and the town of Plymouth, Sept. 22, 1772, paid David Hobart and David Webster "for time and expense going to Portsmouth on county affairs." At the same time the western towns of the county were not listless or indifferent. The petition of Alexander Phelps and Israel Morey, representing Lyme and Orford, prayed "that one half of the Courts may be held in one or the other of said towns." John Hurd, representing the desires of Haverhill, Bath, and Lisbon, was instructed to petition for one-half of the courts at Haverhill. His petition is on file in the State archives:—

Province of } To His Excellency John Wentworth Esq: Governor &
New Hampsh. } Commander in Chief of s^d Province—The Honble
His Majesty's Council and the Honble House of Rep-
resentatives in General Court assembled—

The Memorial of John Hurd Agent for & in behalf of the Proprietys of the Townships Haverhill Bath & Gunthwaite within the Bound of the County of Grafton—humbly sheweth—

That whereas tis expected the said County of Grafton is now at this sessions of the General Court to be established & to assume the Exercise of its County Priviledges—And as the places for holding the Courts is of very important Consequence to the present Settlement of that part

of the Country & its future Weal — Your Memorialist humbly prays Your Excellency & Honors, with the Honble House of Representatives, to take it into Your Consideration, whither the Town of Haverhill may not be the most suitable place for the present purpose, it being not only pleasantly & conveniently situated on Connecticut River & nearly Central to all the Settlements in the County, but most forward in their Agriculture & Improvements — And by the large Quantities of Grain & provisions yearly produced there, and at Newbury, on the Opposite side of the River, most capable of supplying not only the Demand for all the new settling Towns, as has been the Case for several Years past, but any Courts that may be held there, with their necessary Attendants far beyond what can be done in any other of those Infant Settlements — And if any preference is to be given to Industry & Resolution, the Town of Haverhill really merits it — the Inhabitants of w^{ch} have undergone, in first exploring y^e Country, cutting out New Roads, & prosecuting their settlements, the greatest Difficultys & Hardships — Moreover the holding the said Courts so far up the River may & indeed must be an Inducement to the Settlers to open & keep good all their Roads leading thereto — the River Road & late enacted Province Road so calld especially — of Course will it benefit the Whole Country & this Capital Portsmouth in particular by enabling the back Settlers at an easy Expense to transport all their spare produce to this Market —

On these Considerations Your Memorialist humbly prays that the said Town of Haverhill may be appointed the first Shire Town in the County of Grafton for at least Three Years — that both Inferior & Superior Courts may be there held for that Term of time — And hereafter with such Alteration as to Your Excellency, Y^r Honors & the Honble House of Representatives in their great Wisdom may seem meet — And Y^r Memorialist as in Duty bound will ever pray, &c &c —

J HURD

Portsmouth 26th May 1772 —

In 1773, when the county was organized, the only towns in the new county containing over three hundred inhabitants were Haverhill, 387; Plymouth, 345; and Hanover, 342. From a later standpoint these were small towns, but at that date they were the principal towns in northern New Hampshire. To complete the organization of the county, Governor Wentworth promptly appointed the county officers. May 18, 1773, he appointed John Hurd of Haverhill chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Moses Little, Asa Porter of Haverhill, and Bezaleel Wood-

ward of Hanover associate justices. Moses Little, "by reason of his other business out of this province," declined, and July 7, 1773, David Hobart of Plymouth was appointed an associate justice. William Simpson of Orford was appointed sheriff and immediately removed to this town, where he resided six years. John Fenton was the Judge of Probate and Clerk of the Courts. The Register of Probate was Jonathan Mitchell Sewall of Portsmouth. He soon resigned, and Moses Dow of Plymouth was appointed early in 1774. The county treasurer was John Hurd. At this date registers of deeds were appointed for one year, ending in May, and a committee was appointed in each county to have the custody of the records in the event of the death or disability of the register or recorder. Feb. 6, 1773, John Hurd was appointed to serve until May, and the committee were Alexander Phelps, David Hobart, and Charles Johnston. In May Mr. Hurd was appointed for the ensuing year, and the committee were Bezaleel Woodward, David Hobart, and Charles Johnston.

In the original division of the province into counties, Campton and Holderness were in Strafford County until 1782, and Conway was in Grafton County until 1778.

The Court of Sessions, for many years an extinct court, was a complex and consequential wheel to the judicial chariot of former times. It was composed of the justices of the peace of the county, and its powers were judicial and prudential. It devolved upon this court to exercise full power in the construction of courthouses and jails. At a session, of which the record is lost, this court appointed Samuel Livermore, and probably two others, a commission to build a courthouse in Plymouth. At a session of the court convened at Haverhill, April 23, 1774, the commission for building the courthouse and jail at Plymouth "were empowered to agree with David Webster for the hire of his dwelling house and the temporary goal adjoining upon the best terms they can until the next General Sessions."

"The Sheriff came into Court and protested against the sufficiency of the temporary goal at Plymouth."



Old Courthouse, 1860

At the session convened July 20, 1774, it was "Voted that the sheriff be ordered to notify the selectmen of Plymouth and Haverhill that it is expected they erect stocks and whipping posts in their respective towns forthwith near their respective court houses and goals."

David Webster lived on the site of the Pemigewasset house, and the site first selected for the courthouse was east of Main Street and very near his dwelling-house. The structure was raised before July, 1774. For some reason David Webster preferred another location for the county buildings and stocks and whipping-post, and he offered to present the county two acres of land on the opposite side of Main Street, and the frame was removed to the west side of that street. In regard to the change of site of the first courthouse the action of the court of sessions follows:—

At the session July 21, 1774, voted that David Webster be allowed to remove the frame of the court house of Plymouth from the spot where it now stands to and upon the hill opposite, he giving a deed to the County of that tract of land being two acres more or less, and removing and erecting said frame immediately at his own expense and in as good order and condition as it now stands. Upon due performance of which said Webster to have his former deed cancelled.

Voted that the committee empowered by a former vote to erect the court house and goal in Plymouth be also empowered to take a sufficient deed for the above two acres of land, more or less, of Major David Webster and to cancell his former deed.

Accordingly, the frame of the courthouse was removed westerly across Main Street to near the corner of Russell and Pleasant streets, and east of the ledge west of the house of the late John Mudgett, and there it remained and in continued use nearly fifty years. It was completed in the autumn of 1774, and one Tasker was paid for labor and materials by a draft on John Hurd, county treasurer, dated Oct. 29, 1774. The building was 34 by 34 feet on the ground, and from the centre of the roof arose a stately cupola out of proportion to the diminutive size of the structure. The completion of the first courthouse was an event in the annals of Plymouth. It was built by the fathers and dedicated to an

honored use. It was an expression of their love of justice and their respect for the court. The Revolution followed, and under a reformed government the courthouse became the temple of an independent judicial system and the emblem of a better system of laws and government.

A new and enlarged courthouse was built in 1823. The goddess with blinded eyes and impartial scales was seated upon a more pretentious throne. The old courthouse was deserted. The golden memories of former years were ruthlessly brushed aside and the building was sold and put to an ignoble use. The cupola, once the pride of Plymouth, was destroyed, and the first courthouse was removed to the easterly side of South Main Street, immediately south of the house formerly of William R. Park. There it was used as a wheelwright shop, and later it was closed and suffered to remain in unawakened paralysis many years. The honor of the restoration of this memorable building, and its rededication to a fitting use, is due to Henry W. Blair. In 1876, a year of centennial memories, he purchased it and removed it to a convenient location. At the same time he restored it, except the cupola, to its original form, and presented it to the Young Ladies Library Association. The restoration of this honored landmark of Plymouth was a commendable and thoughtful benefaction. In the willing gratitude of the present and of future generations Senator Blair will reap a rich and merited reward.

The old courthouse, a memorial of the past and present, is preserved. It has survived several removals, and it has experienced as many changes. It has been a temple of justice, the shelter of a humble industry, and the home of a library. At all times and under all conditions it has been an instructive witness of the simple manners and the rugged character of the men who built it. Enter, the spirit of the fathers will meet you at the door. The inner temple is a panorama of mingled personalities and is eloquent with the voices of living memories. The walls still echo the spoken words of able men who debated principles and rendered decisions during four decades succeeding the Revolution.

Here David Webster for many years opened court in solemn form. Here upon the bench in superior court sat the Livermores, Simeon Olcott, Jeremiah Smith, Josiah Bartlett, John Dudley, Paine Wingate, Caleb Ellis, and Levi Woodbury; and among the several judges of the inferior court were Samuel Emerson and the Woodwards. Enter, rejoicing that this historic building, for many years unsuitable for the dignified purpose for which it was erected, is now dedicated to the mission of literature and knowledge and is speaking to us in the language of books and memories. Enter reverently, the men who made it what it is, a shrine of Plymouth, are dead.

The Court of Sessions which, in 1820, succeeded the Court of Common Pleas, exercised a general control in county affairs. The records of the court directing the building of the second courthouse in Plymouth follow:—

State of New Hampshire.

Grafton ss.

At the Court of Sessions holden by adjournment at Haverhill on the first Thursday being the third day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

Present

	Daniel Blaisdell	Chief Justice
The Honble	Hugh Ramsay	Associate Justices
	Abel Merrill	
	Samuel Hutchins	
	Samuel Burns	

It is ordered by this Court that the Clerk publish the following notice by causing copies of the same to be posted up in three places in Plymouth, to wit:

The Justices of the Court of Sessions for the County of Grafton will receive proposals at Plymouth on the fourteenth day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the erecting and completing a building for a court house in Plymouth in said county. The same to be erected on land, the title to which not less than one acre to be vested in the County of Grafton, of the following description. The building to be

sixty feet long and forty-five feet wide, with walls sixteen feet high from the underpinning. The foundation to be of stone and sunk so far below the surface of the ground as that the same shall be four feet under ground when the earth is levelled, with two tier of hewed granite stone, each not less than fifteen inches in width for underpinning laid with broken joints in a workmanlike manner; with a flight of granite stone steps with risers on three sides with a top stone seven feet long and four feet wide. The superstructure to be of good well burnt bricks laid in good lime mortar one foot thick and laid in a workmanlike manner, the threshold to the door and the window caps and stools to be hewed stone. An entrance way or door four feet wide and seven feet two inches high with double folding doors to be in the front end of the building. Four windows to be placed at a suitable height and place on each side of the building, two at the front & three at the back end, each window to contain 24 squares of crown glass 15 by 11 inches with a fan light over the outer door. The court room to occupy the whole width of the building and forty eight feet of the length from the back end and to be finished in the style and form of the court room at Haverhill with an arched ceiling or roof. The remaining part of the building to be divided from the court room, by a brick wall, and to be divided into two stories, with a passage way or entry ten feet wide from the front door to open by an inner door into the court room, the remaining part of the lower story to be finished into two rooms with suitable benches for the accommodation of Petit Jurors, and the upper story to be finished in one room in a suitable manner to accommodate a Grand Jury, with a suitable flight of stairs to ascend to the same, with a railing round the opening in the upper floor formed by the stair case, with a door at the bottom of the stair case and a door to each Jury room below.

The roof to be of a square or barn form, well supported in the frame and well boarded and shingled, with a window in the front gable end. Two small chimnies, one resting on the brick partition wall & the other on a flat perforated stone to admit a stove pipe, lying on the plates, to be carried through the roof at the ridge pole at 12 feet distant from each end of the building.

The walls and ceilings of all the rooms to be plastered and white-washed, and all the wood work (shingles and floors excepted) well painted. The doors to be all hung with suitable butts with suitable handles and latches and all with good locks and keys.

The whole to be completed by the first day of September next.

The courthouse was erected on the site of the present courthouse and on land purchased of William Webster. The contractors were

William Webster and David Moor Russell. The building was completed in the summer and early autumn of 1823. The report of Arthur Livermore, concerning the quality of the work of the contractors, dated Nov. 17, 1823, follows:—

Pursuant to the trust imposed on me by the Honorable Court of Sessions for the county of Grafton, I have inspected the new court house at Plymouth and do certify that the contract on the part of Messrs Webster and Russell has been faithfully performed according to the spirit thereof and in every instance wherein there is any deviation from the letter of the agreement the same has been as well or better for the public.

ARTHUR LIVERMORE.

The third courthouse, standing on the site of the second, was constructed in accordance with a vote of the county convention in 1889. The contractor was Emerson of Campton.

THE TRIAL OF JOSIAH BURNHAM.

In 1805 there was a schoolmaster and a surveyor living in Warren; his name was Josiah Burnham. At the same time Joseph Starkweather was tilling the fertile fields of Haverhill, and Russell Freeman, formerly a merchant of Hanover, was beset by many debts and was embarrassed by many suits, instigated by honest but unfortunate creditors. Mr. Freeman was a gentleman of recognized ability, having been appointed to positions of trust, but was unfortunate in business. In December of the same year, 1805, Burnham, Starkweather, and Freeman were confined in the jail at Haverhill. Starkweather and Freeman were committed for debt, and Burnham for a more serious offence. The newspapers of the time allege that he was arrested for forgery, and Judge George W. Nesmith, in an interesting article in the *Granite Monthly*, asserts that he was arrested for a crime of which there was a correspondent. If Josiah Burnham had governed his temper there would have been no murder trial the following May in Plymouth. The following account of the tragedy in the jail appeared in the *New Hampshire Gazette*, Dec. 31, 1805:—

Horrid Deed!!

The following unprecedented affair happened at the gaol in Haverhill, in the county of Grafton. We cannot better give the particulars of this horrid transaction than by the following extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in that quarter:—

“On the morning of the 18th instant, Russell Freeman, Esquire, and Captain Starkweather, being confined in the same room in the prison at Haverhill with Josiah Burnham, a person confined for forgery—owing to some misunderstanding that had existed between the prisoners, Burnham in cool blood drew his knife, which was a long one which he carried in a sheath, and taking advantage of Starkweather’s absence in another part of the room, he inhumanly stabbed Freeman in the bowels, which immediately began to gush out. At the noise occasioned by this, Starkweather endeavored to come to the assistance of his friend Freeman, when, horrid to relate, Burnham made a pass at him and stabbed him in his side, and then endeavored to cut his throat, and the knife entered in by his collar bone. Burnham, after this, made a fresh attack on Starkweather, and stabbed him four times more—by this time he had grown so weak that the monster left him and flew at Freeman, who all this time was sitting holding his bowels in his hand, and stabbed him three times more. This abandoned wretch then attempted to take his own life, but did not succeed. By this time the persons in the house were alarmed and came to the gaol door, and, after considerable exertion, entered and secured the murderer.—Freeman lived about three hours, and Starkweather about two from the time the assistants entered the prison. Our informant mentions that Burnham appeared in good spirits, and said he had done God’s service.” [Dover Sun.]

The grand jury, at the May term holden in Plymouth, 1806, found two indictments: one for killing Freeman and one for killing Starkweather. Burnham was tried on the Starkweather indictment. The grand jurors from Plymouth were Enoch Ward and James Harvell. In the indictments it is alleged that the murders were committed Dec. 17, 1805, and that the victims died the following day.

At the same term of the Superior Court of Judicature, Chief Justice Jeremiah Smith presiding, May, 1806, the trial ensued. The jurors were: David Atwood, Alexandria; Daniel Pingree, Bridgewater; Benjamin Boardman, Bridgewater; Samuel Noyes,

Campton; David Gibson, Wentworth; William Powers, Groton; Ebenezer Kendall, Hebron; William Cox, Holderness; Timothy Sargent, New Chester; Jonathan Cummings, Plymouth; and John Palmer, Wentworth. The attorneys for the State were George Sullivan, attorney-general, and Benjamin J. Gilbert of Hanover, county solicitor. Alden Sprague of Haverhill and Daniel Webster, then of Boscawen, were assigned by the court as counsel for Burnham, the defendant. In reference to this trial Judge Nesmith, in the *Granite Monthly*, records that Daniel Webster informed him that "Burnham had no witnesses. He could not bring past good character to his aid, nor could we urge the plea of insanity in his behalf. At this stage of the case Mr. Sprague, the senior counsel, declined to argue in defence of Burnham, and proposed to submit the case to the tender mercies of the court. I interfered with this proposition and claimed the privilege to present my views of the case. I made my first and the only solitary argument of my whole life against capital punishment; and the proper time for a lawyer to urge this defence is when he is young and has no matters of fact or law upon which he can found a better defence."

The *New Hampshire Gazette*, June 10, 1806, contains the following account of the trial:—

At the last term of the Superior Court in the county of Grafton, two bills of indictment were found against Josiah Burnham; one for the murder of Joseph Starkweather, Jr., and the other for the murder of Russel Freeman, Esq. — On Monday, the 2d instant, he was brought to trial on the first indictment. The Attorney General discharged the painful duties of his office with fidelity and ability, and the counsel for the prisoner managed his defence with great ingenuity. The evidence was too clear and explicit to admit of doubts. — The jury retired, and after a short consultation agreed that the prisoner was guilty. The Chief Justice, on Tuesday morning, in a solemn and impressive manner, pronounced against the prisoner the awful sentence of the law, in which he stated the aggravations of his offence, the candid and impartial trial which had been granted him, and the clearness of the proof against him, and after recommending to him sincere repentance for his sins and a firm reliance on his Saviour for mercy, condemned him to death.

The prisoner appeared affected with the heinousness of his offence, and regretted that he had not prevented the trouble and expense of a public trial by pleading guilty.

Tuesday the 15th day of July next is the time appointed for his execution.

As stated by the Gazette, Burnham was sentenced to be hanged on the fifteenth day of July. Gov. John Langdon granted a reprieve of four weeks. Burnham was executed at Haverhill, Aug. 12, 1806.

Except the sheriff and two of the grand and one of the petit jurymen, this memorable trial did not involve Plymouth people, but it occurred in the old courthouse, and here, in the second year of his professional career, Daniel Webster made a plea for the defendant. It has been current in Plymouth many years that this was Webster's first plea in court.

Daniel Webster was admitted to the bar in Boston in March, 1805, and immediately opened an office in Boscawen, then a town in Hillsborough County. Ebenezer Webster, the father of Daniel, was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and the county seats were at Amherst and Hopkinton. At the September term, 1805, at Hopkinton, Daniel Webster entered twenty-two cases, of which two were jury cases, and were tried at this term. In the well-known Blatchford letter, written by Webster at Franklin, May 3, 1846, he states that his first speech at the bar was made in 1805, and that his father heard him. Judge Ebenezer Webster, the father, died in April, 1806, several weeks before the Burnham trial at Plymouth. In Curtis' Life of Daniel Webster the author erroneously states that the Burnham trial was in 1805, and referring to other causes tried by Webster in 1805 he expresses an inability "to determine which of them is to be regarded as his first cause." If Curtis had written with a knowledge that the plea of Webster at Plymouth was made in 1806, and after the death of Judge Ebenezer Webster, his statements and conclusions would have been changed. It is evident that the defence of Burnham at Plymouth was not the first plea made by Daniel Webster in the courts of New Hampshire.

XV. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

THE history of the constitution and the proceedings of the constitutional conventions of a State present a wide field of investigation and many comprehensive topics for discussion, but the history of a town permits only a narrative of the action and the attitude of a single community.

It has been truthfully stated that the temporary constitution which was in force from January, 1776, to June, 1784, became operative through the action of a representative body and without submission to the people. This statement is not complete without mention of the call and the comprehensive character of the precepts issued for the election of representatives to the fifth provincial congress. The legislature of 1776 was practically instructed by the people to adopt a plan of government. On account of the exigencies of the time, and realizing that some measure of irregularity is incident to a revolution, the people cheerfully waived the right or privilege of a voice in the premises. In contrast with many in Grafton County and a majority in several towns, the people of Plymouth were satisfied with the constitution and the administration organized under its provisions. During the years of the Revolution the town was loyal to the Exeter government, and no expression of dissatisfaction is found in any local or State record. In January, 1776, when the temporary constitution was adopted, New Hampshire was neither a colony nor a State. It was a territory, joining with other territories in revolution. The future was uncertain, and in a most significant manner the people applied the word "temporary" to their statutes and organic law. Two years later the future was more propitious, and attention

was given to an enlargement of the foundations of their governmental structure. Experimental measures were abandoned. With confidence in the future, the legislature called a convention "to be a free representation of all the people," not to revise the existing constitution, but "to form a permanent plan or system for the future government of this State." To this convention, which was called to assemble at Concord, June 10, 1778, every town was privileged to send a delegate, and any two or more adjoining towns were permitted to unite in the choice of a delegate. At a town meeting duly called and assembled, May 12, 1778, Francis Worcester was chosen a delegate to represent this town. Mr. Worcester and Moses Baker of Campton probably were the only delegates from Grafton County. Lyon's Register, 1852, states that Obadiah Clement of Warren probably was a member of the convention.

The journal of the convention is not preserved, but it is assumed that Mr. Worcester approved a majority of the provisions adopted by the convention. The proposed constitution was submitted to the people in June, 1779, and town meetings were generally held in July and August. Aug. 23, 1779, Plymouth voted "not to accept the plan of government by every one present which was forty four." Hampton, Chester, Amherst, Pembroke, Temple, and New Ipswich almost unanimously approved; Concord was evenly divided, and the towns in the western part of the State were nearly unanimous in an expression of disapproval. It required a three-fourths vote to adopt the instrument, and it was rejected. In March, 1781, proceedings were inaugurated which terminated in the adoption of the constitution of 1784. The convention convened at Concord on the first Tuesday of June, 1781, and was continued by adjournments until a constitution was adopted. As in the preceding convention, every town was allowed one or more delegates, and small towns were permitted to join in the election and share in the expense of a delegate.

The voters of Plymouth assembled in town meeting May 8, 1781, "to elect one or more persons to represent them in the con-

vention." The meeting was adjourned to May 28 and to June 4, when it was voted not to choose a delegate to the convention.

The convention submitted the first draft of a constitution for the approval of the people in the autumn of 1781. A town meeting assembled in Plymouth, Dec. 27, 1781. The proposed constitution was referred to a committee "to consider the same and remark thereon." The committee were Samuel Emerson, Benjamin Goold, Francis Worcester, Stephen Webster, James Brown, William George, and Noah Worcester. The meeting adjourned to meet at the house of Lieut. James Brown, Jan. 3, 1782.

At the adjourned meeting the town was not ready for a final vote upon the subject, and to the committee formerly chosen Jonathan Robbins, David Webster, Richard Bayley, and John Willoughby were added, and then the men of Plymouth adjourned to meet Jan. 15, 1782, at the house of Samuel Emerson. At this meeting the committee made a report which was unanimously adopted by the voters of Plymouth. It is known that the report approved many of the provisions of the proposed constitution, but objected to others; but a copy of the report is not at hand. The deliberate action of the town is worthy of note and commendation. In the meantime the constitution had been rejected by the people of the State, and a new session of the convention had been called. At the same meeting the town of Plymouth voted to send a delegate to the future sessions of the convention, and chose Francis Worcester. Another town meeting was called in May, at which Samuel Emerson was elected a delegate "in addition to Francis Worcester who is already chosen." Thus it appears that Plymouth was not represented in the session of the convention which formulated the first draft of a constitution, but was represented by two delegates in the subsequent sessions.

The second draft of the constitution was submitted in August, 1782, and was rejected. A town meeting was called, and the printed copy was referred to a committee who were instructed to report at an adjourned meeting. The names of the committee

are not known, but a copy of the report is found in the town archives.

The first and second drafts of the proposed constitution contained the following provision:—

There shall be a supreme executive Magistrate who shall be styled the Governor of the State of New Hampshire and whose title shall be His Excellency.

In resistance to the oppressions of the provincial government, the people of New Hampshire had borne the grievous burdens of the Revolution. They had been successful in war, and were zealous in the preservation of the liberty their valor had won. To them the name of governor was a synonym of oppression, and in the abstract they were opposed to the delegation of executive powers to a single individual. The report of the committee to whom the second draft of the constitution was referred contains the following expression of opinion:—

¶ That after having carefully and deliberately examined the same we approve of that part called the Bill of Rights but to the other part called the Form of Government we make the following objections with the reasons thereof

1 That the words Protestant Religion be expunged from the said Constitution in every part where it is mentioned as a qualification and that no person shall be disqualified for any station whatsoever on account of his religious sentiments as that appears to be no reason why he should not be a good subject to the State.

2 That the Qualifications of Senators being within this State be three years instead of seven years, as that appears longer than is necessary to be acquainted with the dispositions and circumstances of persons and which also may deprive the community of many abilities of mankind.

3 That there be no governor and council in the Constitution, and that every part, sentence or word treating of or mentioning the governor or council or the governor and council be expunged from the Constitution; that there be no delegation of power known in the Constitution to any such person or body as governor or governor and council.

For we apprehend that when by delegation the power of the people is drawn out to a proper degree, it is sufficient to enliven and set in motion every part of this political body in the best order and with alacrity; yet if the same power is by delegation drawn to an extreme, it might destroy

every part of the Constitution or if by arbitrary ambition of power, such extreme should be exceeded it might terminate in monarchy.

Therefore we humbly conceive it safest to delegate and deposit the supreme executive power, now naturally in the people, in a Senate and House of Representatives and that the Senate and House of Representatives have all and every the powers and authority mentioned in said proposed form of government to be vested in the Governor or Governor and Council and if in recess of the General Court to a Committee of Safety.

The question being put whether said proposed Constitution be accepted with the foregoing exceptions alterations and amendments and whether the parts not objected to be accepted and it passed in the affirmative.

The temporary constitution, by its terms, was operative only during the war. If peace was declared before another constitution was adopted, New Hampshire would be left without organic law or government. To provide against such a dilemma, the general court desired the towns to vote upon a proposition to continue the temporary constitution in force until June 10, 1784.

The town of Plymouth, March 11, 1783, voted unanimously:—

That the present plan of government be lengthened out to the tenth day of June 1784, provided a permanent plan of government for the state should not be established antecedent to said date.

The third draft of a constitution was submitted to the people in the summer of 1783. The word "governor," to which considerable objection had been made, was now eliminated, and the chief executive was styled president, and was required to preside in the senate. It was approved by the people, and declared to be the civil constitution of the State of New Hampshire, to take place on the first Wednesday of June, 1784.

The final vote of Plymouth on the adoption of the constitution has not been discovered, but at a meeting in April, 1783, the town reaffirmed the objections made to the second draft, and ordered that a new copy of the same be sent to the convention when it reassembled in June.

The framing and adoption of constitutions was the necessary

work of a new government. About midway between the conventions for the creation and the first convention for the amendment of the State constitution was the convention for the approval or rejection by New Hampshire of the Federal constitution. In the convention called for this purpose the plan of representation was the same as then existed in the house of representatives. Plymouth and the near-by towns were represented as follows: Plymouth, Rumney, and Wentworth by Francis Worcester; Holderness, Campton, and Thornton by Samuel Livermore; and New Chester, Alexandria, and Cockermouth by Thomas Crawford.

It was the province of the earlier conventions to formulate a constitution for submission to the people. This convention was a body of representatives authorized to approve or reject a constitution already framed. Amendments if adopted were advisory, and the only vital issue was a consent or refusal to ratify. On the main issue the convention was quite evenly divided, and the debate was animated and earnest. On the fourth day of an adjourned session the Federal constitution was ratified by New Hampshire by a vote of 57 to 47. The eleven members from Grafton County, except Joseph Hutchins of Haverhill, voted for ratification. The journal of the convention is printed in Volume X, State Papers, and for an interesting story of the proceedings, see *The New Hampshire Federal Convention*, by Joseph B. Walker of Concord.

In response to precepts issued for the election of delegates, a convention to revise the constitution assembled in Concord the first Wednesday in September, 1791, of which Samuel Livermore of Holderness was the president. Plymouth and Rumney then constituted a representative district. The delegate was Dr. John Rogers of this town. A journal of the convention is found in Volume X, State Papers. Dr. Rogers voted in the affirmative, and in a minority upon the propositions to increase the number of senators and to eliminate the words "Shall be of the Protestant religion." He voted with the majority in striking out the provisions requiring the chief executive to preside in the senate and to substitute the name of governor for president of the State. The

amended constitution was twice submitted. The vote of Plymouth on the second submission was eleven for adoption and fifteen against.

The constitution of 1783, amended 1792, was the fundamental law of the State until the amendment of 1851. At frequent intervals the people were given an opportunity to order the calling of a convention for revision and continued for many years to vote decisively against the proposition. The following are the dates of the act submitting the question of calling a convention, the date of the town meeting in Plymouth, and the vote of the town:—

December 13, 1799	March 10, 1800	Yes	0	No	94
June 11, 1806	March 10, 1806	Yes	0	No	83
June 24, 1813	March 8, 1814	Yes	1	No	58
December 11, 1820	March 13, 1821	Yes	34	No	20
January 5, 1833	March 12, 1833	Yes	34	No	49
July 6, 1833	March 11, 1834	Yes	41	No	78
July 1, 1837	March 13, 1838	Yes	75	No	85
June 19, 1844	November 4, 1844	Yes	39	No	114
July 10, 1846	March 9, 1847	Yes	54	No	2
July 7, 1849	March 12, 1850	Yes	158	No	58

In March, 1850, for the first time in many years, the State voted in the affirmative. There were 28,877 votes for and 14,482 against calling a convention. The convention assembled and organized at Concord, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1850, with Franklin Pierce, president, and Thomas J. Whipple, secretary. Rev. William Nelson was the delegate from Plymouth, serving with credit to himself and honor to the town. Fifteen amendments were submitted for approval or rejection by the people. The vote upon the proposed amendments was taken March 11, 1851. Every amendment was rejected by the voters of the State. The vote in Plymouth upon the several propositions was:—

1 Amendments to bill of rights	38 yes	188 no
2 Biennial Election of House of Representatives &c.	19	210
3 Thirty Senators biennially elected	26	200
4 A lieutenant governor, biennially elected	27	202
5 Biennial elections and sessions	13	216

6	Many changes in the appointment and election of officials	27	yes	200	no
7	Trial Justices	34		195	
8	Abolition of religious test and property qualification	33		196	
9	Legislative submission of proposed amendments	31		196	
10	Election by the people of judges and attorney general	17		211	
11	Superintendent of public instruction created	18		209	
12	Commission of agriculture created	13		215	
13	Provision for elections by plurality	22		205	
14	Abolition of Executive Council	33		194	
15	Several minor amendments jointly submitted	22		202	

The constitutional convention reassembled April 16, 1851, and proceeded to canvass the vote of the State upon the several proposed amendments. None having been approved, the convention resubmitted the eighth and ninth amendments. By a division of the eighth there were three propositions submitted to the people. The vote was taken throughout the State March 9, 1852. The vote of Plymouth follows:—

1	Abolition of the religious test	55	yes	19	no
2	Abolition of property qualification	29		48	
3	Legislative submission of proposed amendments	30		31	

The second proposed amendment only was approved and ratified. The vote of the State was 15,297 for ratification and 5,799 opposed.

The next convention was called in accordance with a vote taken in March, 1776. Upon the question of the expediency of calling a convention, the town of Plymouth did not vote March, 1858, March, 1861, March, 1863, November, 1864. At meeting assembled Nov. 3, 1868, the town gave 1 vote in favor of calling a convention and 124 against, and in March, 1870, the town voted to dismiss the article of the warrant. March, 1876, there were 64 votes for and 99 against a convention. The calling of a convention was approved by a total vote in the State of 28,971 to 10,912, and the sixth constitutional convention assembled at Concord, Dec. 6, 1876. The delegates from Plymouth were Joseph Burrows and Nathan H. Weeks. Mr. Burrows was one

of the committee on future amendments of the constitution and an able advocate of several propositions. Mr. Weeks, like his associate, voted for a majority of the proposed amendments. George H. Adams, now of Plymouth, was a delegate from Camp-ton. The convention submitted thirteen propositions, which were voted upon by the several towns March 13, 1877. The vote of Plymouth follows:—

1 Abolition of word Protestant.	87	yes	138	no
2 Trial of small causes	101		124	
3 Biennial elections	89		136	
4 Amended plan of representation	54		171	
5 Twenty four senators	83		142	
6 Election of sheriff, registers and solicitors by the people	97		128	
7 Abolition of religious test	89		136	
8 Town aid to corporations barred	92		133	
9 State Election in November	116		109	
10 Jury trials of appealed cases	102		123	
11 Jurisdiction of Justice's court	89		136	
12 Prohibition of removal from office for political reasons	87		138	
13 Provision concerning parochial schools	114		111	

Eleven of the proposed amendments were approved by the people, and the first and twelfth were rejected. An act providing for an expression of the people upon the expediency of calling a constitutional convention was approved July 27, 1883. The people refused to call a convention by a vote of 13,036 to 14,120; less than one-third of the voters expressed an opinion upon the proposition. The question was again submitted by an act approved Aug. 13, 1885. The vote of the people was taken in March, 1886. The town of Plymouth voted 36 for and 78 against a convention. The vote of the State was 11,466 for and 10,213 against. The convention was called, and assembled at Concord, Jan. 2, 1889. The delegate from Plymouth was Hazen D. Smith, who was appointed to the committee on future amendments to the constitution. The convention submitted seven proposed amendments. The vote of the people was taken March 12, 1889. The vote of Plymouth upon the several propositions was:—

1 Legislature to assemble and official year to begin in January	189 yes	41 no
2 Senators and representatives paid a stated salary	197	40
3 Vacancies in senate filled by new election	170	45
4 Speaker of the house to succeed as Governor	183	35
5 The prohibition of manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors	92	167
6 Non-sectarian amendment	99	88
7 Abolition of classed towns in representation	78	103

Five amendments were ratified by the people. The fifth and sixth proposed amendments were rejected. Upon the expediency of calling a new convention for the revision of the constitution, the sense of the people was taken in accordance with an act approved April 1, 1893. The vote was light and the negative prevailed, and with the same result a vote was taken under the provisions of an act approved March 27, 1895. In these two expressions of the sentiment of the people, about one-third of the voters of the State expressed an opinion. The third effort to call a convention was successful. The act was approved March 1, 1899, and the sense of the people upon the expediency was taken at the November election in 1900. Out of a total vote of over 90,000 only 10,571 expressed a desire for a convention, and only 3,287 voted against the proposition. The vote of the people was an expression, and the subsequent rejection of nearly all the amendments was a demonstration that there was no popular demand for a revision of the constitution.

The convention assembled in the hall of the house of representatives, at Concord, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1902. The delegates from Plymouth were Frank W. Russell and Alvin F. Wentworth. Other delegates of Plymouth connections were Frank E. Blodgett of Allenstown, George W. Stone of Andover, John M. Mitchell of Concord, Mortier L. Morrison of Peterborough, Henry Cummings of Enfield, Edwin P. Pike of Haverhill, William R. Park of Warren, and Irving W. Drew of Lancaster. Mr. Wentworth was appointed on the committee of organization, and Mr. Russell served on the committee on mode of future amendments. The

convention adjourned December 19, submitting ten proposed amendments. The vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the several propositions was taken at the annual meeting, March 10, 1903. The vote of Plymouth follows:—

Amendment No. 1.

Add at the end of article eleven of the Bill of Rights the following:

But no person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this state, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and to write; *provided, however*, that this provision shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age or upwards on the first day of January, A. D. 1904.

Yes 239 No 49

Amendment No. 2.

Amend article 47, part second, of the constitution by adding to it the words Provided that no person shall be so nominated and recommended until he shall have been examined and found duly qualified by an examining board appointed by the governor; so that the said article 47 shall read as follows:

ART. 47. The captains and subalterns in the respective regiments shall be nominated and recommended by the field officers to the governor, who is to issue their commissions immediately on receipt of such recommendation; *provided*, that no person shall be so nominated and recommended until he shall have been examined and found duly qualified by an examining board appointed by the governor.

Yes 138 No 68

Amendment No. 3.

Amend article 66, part second, of the constitution by striking out the words "and commissary-general" and inserting the words "and the" between the word "secretary" and the word "treasurer," so that the said article 66 shall read as follows:

ART. 66. The secretary and the treasurer shall be chosen by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room.

Yes 95 No 100

Amendment No. 4.

Amend article 6, part second, of the constitution so that it shall read:

ART. 6. The public charges of government, or any part thereof, may be raised by taxation upon polls, estates, and other classes of property, including franchises and property when passing by will or inheritance;

and there shall be a valuation of the estates within the state taken anew once in every five years, at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order.

Yes 122 No 91

Amendment No. 5.

Amend article 76, part second, of the constitution by the addition of the following words :

And the general court are further empowered to give to police courts jurisdiction to try and determine, subject to the respondent's right of appeal and trial by jury, criminal causes wherein the punishment is less than imprisonment in the state prison ; so that when amended said section shall read :

ART. 76. The general court are empowered to give to justices of the peace jurisdiction in civil causes, when the damages demanded shall not exceed one hundred dollars and title of real estate is not concerned, but with right of appeal to either party to some other court. And the general court are further empowered to give to police courts jurisdiction to try and determine, subject to the respondent's right of appeal and trial by jury, criminal causes wherein the punishment is less than imprisonment in state prison.

Yes 184 No 79

Amendment No. 6.

Amend article 6 of the Bill of Rights by striking therefrom the word "evangelical," and inserting the word Christian in place thereof, and by striking out the word "towns" from said section wherever it appears, and by striking out the word "Protestant;" also by striking out the words "And every denomination of Christians" from the third clause of said article 6, and inserting the words "All religious sects and denominations" in place thereof, so that the same as amended shall read :

ART. 6. As morality and piety, rightly grounded on Christian principles, will give the best and greatest security to government, and will lay in the hearts of men the strongest obligations to due subjection, and as the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society by the institution of the public worship of the DEITY and of public instruction in morality and religion, therefore to promote those important purposes, the people of this state have a right to empower, and do hereby fully empower, the legislature to authorize, from time to time, the several parishes, bodies corporate or religious societies within this state to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public teachers of piety, religion, and morality. *Provided, notwithstanding*, that the several parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their own public teachers and of contracting with them for their support and

maintenance. And no person of any one particular religious sect or denomination shall ever be compelled to pay toward the support of the teacher or teachers of another persuasion, sect, or denomination. All religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves quietly and as good subjects of the state, shall be equally under the protection of the law ; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law. And nothing herein shall be understood to affect any former contracts made for the support of the ministry ; but all such contracts shall remain and be in the same state as if this constitution had not been made.

Yes 96 No 110

Amendment No. 7.

The word " male " is hereby stricken out of article 27, part second, of the constitution.

Yes 84 No 137

Amendment No. 8.

Article 82 of the constitution is amended by adding the following : Free and fair competition in the trades and industries is an inherent and essential right of the people and should be protected against all monopolies and conspiracies which tend to hinder or destroy it. The size and functions of all corporations should be so limited and regulated as to prohibit fictitious capitalization, and provision should be made for the supervision and government thereof :

Therefore, all just power possessed by the state is hereby granted to the general court to enact laws to prevent the operations within the state of all persons and associations, and all trusts and corporations, foreign or domestic, and the officers thereof, who endeavor to raise the price of any article of commerce or to destroy free and fair competition in the trades and industries through combination, conspiracy, monopoly, or any other unfair means ; to control and regulate the acts of all such persons, associations, corporations, trusts, and officials doing business within the state ; to prevent fictitious capitalization ; and to authorize civil and criminal proceedings in respect to all the wrongs herein declared against.

Yes 145 No 63

Amendment No. 9.

Amend articles 9 and 10 of part second of the constitution by striking out the word " six," and inserting instead thereof the word " eight ; " and by striking out the word " eighteen," and inserting instead thereof the word " twenty-four ; " and by striking out the word " twelve," and inserting instead thereof the word " sixteen ; " and by adding to section 10 the following : *Provided*, that the legislature may authorize contiguous towns, or contiguous towns and wards having, respectively, less than eight hundred inhabitants, but whose inhabitants in the aggregate equal or exceed

eight hundred, to unite for the purpose of electing a representative, if each town so decides by major vote, at a meeting called for the purpose; and the votes of towns, thus united, shall be cast, counted, returned, and declared, as the votes for senators are cast, counted, returned, and declared; and the governor shall, fourteen days before the first Wednesday of each biennial session of the legislature, issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen representatives, by a plurality of votes, to attend and take their seats on that day; so that said sections, as amended, shall read as follows:

ART. 9. There shall be, in the legislature of this state, a representation of the people, biennially elected, and founded upon principles of equality; and, in order that such representation may be as equal as circumstances will admit, every town, or place entitled to town privileges, and wards of cities, having eight hundred inhabitants by the last general census of the state, taken by authority of the United States or of this state, may elect one representative; if twenty-four hundred such inhabitants, may elect two representatives; and so proceeding in that proportion, making sixteen hundred such inhabitants the mean increasing number for any additional representative: *provided*, that no town shall be divided or the boundaries of the wards of any city so altered as to increase the number of representatives to which such town or city may be entitled by the next preceding census; *and provided further*, that, to those towns and cities which since the last census have been divided or had their boundaries or ward lines changed, the general court in session next before these amendments shall take effect shall equitably apportion representation in such manner that the number shall not be greater than it would have been had no such division or alteration been made.

ART. 10. Whenever any town, place, or city ward shall have less than eight hundred such inhabitants, the general court shall authorize such town, place, or ward to elect and send to the general court a representative such proportionate part of the time, in each period of ten years, as the number of its inhabitants shall bear to eight hundred; but the general court shall not authorize any such town, place, or ward to elect and send such representative, except as herein provided; *provided*, that the legislature may authorize contiguous towns, or contiguous towns and wards having, respectively, less than eight hundred inhabitants, but whose inhabitants in the aggregate equal or exceed eight hundred, to unite for the purpose of electing a representative, if each town so decides by major vote, at a meeting called for the purpose; and the votes of towns, thus united, shall be cast, counted, returned, and declared, as the votes for senators are cast, counted, returned, and declared; and the governor shall, fourteen days before the first Wednesday of each biennial session of the

legislature, issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen representatives, by a plurality of votes, to attend and take their seats on that day. Yes 122 No 89

Amendment No. 10.

Add to the constitution the following :

The legislature shall have full power and authority to establish more than one place of public meeting within the limits of any town or ward in the state for the casting, counting, declaring, and returning of votes, and the election of officers under the constitution; to prescribe the manner of warning, holding, and conducting such meetings; and for that purpose to divide any town or ward into voting precincts.

Yes 93 No 104

The total vote of the State regarded the proposed amendments with less favor. The third, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, and tenth propositions were rejected by the people.

XVI. THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

“VOTED to hire Mr. Nathan Ward to preach four days in the township aforesaid this spring.”

There is no passage in the records of Plymouth that illustrates the character of the proprietors and the desires of the early settlers with equal force and clearness. In the culture of their childhood and in the experience of maturer years a community was not complete and the souls of men were not satisfied without the stated ministrations of the Gospel. In a continued expression of this sentiment a church was founded and a minister was settled two years before the organization of the town.

The vote to hire Mr. Ward was passed at Hollis by the proprietors April 16, 1764.

The article in the warrant for the meeting was more comprehensive than the vote, and combined they present ample assurance of an early establishment of a permanent and uninterrupted ministry in Plymouth. The article follows:—

To see what meathod the Proprietors will Take about Setteling a minister at Plymoth and Likewise to see if thay will be at the Cost of Hiering sum Preaching there the year insuing and also to Raise money if there is need to Defray the Charge and to actt and Do aney other thing which may then be thought proper by the Propriators.

With such ample evidence of the early intentions and thought of the men who were forwarding the settlement, the future maintenance of the ministry is fully assured.

Ensign David Hobart was selected “to wait upon Mr. Ward.” In his mission the worthy representative of the proprietors was successful.

Rev. Henry A. Hazen, in an able and instructive Centennial Discourse, has preserved the testimony of Deacon John Willoughby, that Mr. Ward preached two discourses in Plymouth, Sunday, May 19, 1764, and that the text of the morning sermon was Isaiah i. 19: "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land." In the afternoon the text was Luke xv. 24: "For this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost and is found. And they began to be merry."

These sermons were preached at the house of Col. David Webster. Mr. Ward wrote the story of his ministry on the tablets of the human heart, and whatever record he made of the events of his labors or the history of the church have been lost many years. It is stated in Ward Genealogy, published 1851, that the church of Plymouth was organized April 16, 1764. This date has been accepted as a part of the written history of the church. It was the same day the proprietors, exercising the functions of a parish, voted to hire Mr. Ward to preach four days. This is the oldest church in Grafton County. The next in the order of seniority is the church embracing Haverhill and Newbury, Vt., which was organized in September following.

The next minute in the records upon this subject is a vote, passed at a meeting in Hollis, July 9, 1764, to allow Abel Webster twenty pounds old tenor for boarding Mr. Ward twelve days. This sum is stated in depreciated currency, and was equivalent to about six days' labor. It has been assumed by the students of Plymouth history that Abel Webster entertained Mr. Ward at Plymouth, and that this record of payment for board is evidence that Mr. Ward was twelve days in Plymouth previous to July 9, 1764. It is quite probable that before midsummer of the first year Mr. Ward was in Plymouth more than twelve days, but the vote to pay Abel Webster for his entertainment cannot be accepted as evidence. It is known that Abel Webster did not remove to Plymouth until 1765, and that at a meeting held in February, 1865, he is styled Abel Webster of Hollis.

The first vote of the proprietors was not a proposition to dis-

cover and procure a minister, but a matured purpose to employ Mr. Ward, apparently known to them, and whose assent had been secured. It is not proven, but it appears probable, that Mr. Ward was in Hollis a part of the year 1764, that the terms of his settlement in Plymouth were arranged there, and that for twelve days at least he was entertained by Abel Webster.

At the same meeting, July 9, 1764, the proprietors "voted to give Mr. Nathan Ward a call to Settel in the work of the Gospel ministry at Plymouth." This meeting was adjourned to September 3, when the proprietors "voted to hire two days preaching at Plymouth this fall."

At this date a considerable number of families were permanently located in the town. Mr. Ward had preached to them several Sabbaths. He had sat by their rude firesides and had learned from observation the hardships and self-denials of a new settlement. As he preached from the pulpit, they respected the minister. As he mingled with them in gentle sympathy and brotherly kindness, they loved the man. To them a minister had been sent, and they were content. To Mr. Ward the door was opened, revealing to his mental vision the labor of a lifetime. At once the future was secure. If there was any hesitancy on the part of Mr. Ward, or any reservation on the part of the congregation, it has escaped record. From the facts known, the inference is an assertion of perfect harmony and satisfaction.

According to congregational usage, the call of the church must be supplemented by the assent of a body exercising the functions of a parish. Either the town of Plymouth or the proprietors must act in this capacity. Undoubtedly this problem was fully debated. At a meeting of the proprietors, assembled at the house of Samuel Cummings in Hollis, Feb. 12, 1765, an article in the warrant to organize the town was dismissed. Comprehending the effect of such action, the proprietors at the same meeting, in the capacity of a parish,

Voted to give Mr. Nathan Ward for his yearly salary one hundred and fifty ounces of silver or the value of it in New Hampshire money

and also thirty cords of wood annually until the town shall increase to the number of one hundred families ; and then to add five ounces to his salary every year till it amounts to two hundred ounces and so remain during the time that he is able to carry on the work of the ministry.

Voted to give Mr. Nathan Ward one hundred and twenty dollars for his encouragement for his settling in the work of the ministry at Plymouth, besides the right given him by the charter.

Voted Ensign David Hobart, John Brown, and Abel Webster be a committee to wait upon Mr. Ward to see if he will accept of the encouragement given him by the proprietors.

The details of the mission of the committee and the formal answer of Mr. Ward are not preserved. The continued progress of the work, preliminary to an ordination, was not suspended. A meeting of the proprietors was called April 3 to assemble April 25 at the house of Samuel Cummings. At this meeting the proprietors "chose David Hobart, Abel Webster, John Brown, William Nevins, and Stephen Webster to act in behalf of the proprietors in respect to the ordination of Mr. Nathan Ward." This was the last meeting held in Hollis. At a meeting held at the house of David Webster in Plymouth, June 13, 1765, provision was made for the salary of Mr. Ward.

Voted to raise seventeen pounds fifteen shillings, old tenor, upon each right for Mr. Ward's salary for the year ensuing [£1065].

Voted to raise twelve pounds fifteen shillings, old tenor upon each right for Mr. Ward's settlement.

Voted to raise three pounds, old tenor, upon each right for ordination expenses.

There were sixty taxable rights. The sum of the three votes in old tenor was equivalent, at prices then prevailing, to over six hundred days' labor.

There is no original record of the installation of Mr. Ward. Plymouth was then a frontier town, and remote from the homes of the ministers invited to solemnize the event. Influenced by the conditions prevailing, a council frequently assembled at a convenient point and remote from the church which called it. In this instance it would be anticipated that the ministers invited

would assemble in southern New Hampshire or in Massachusetts. A church manual was printed in 1830. The little pamphlet is prefaced by one page of historical record, containing the statement that Mr. Ward was ordained over the church in Plymouth, at Newburyport, July 10, 1765. The Ward Genealogy repeats the record, giving the date July 11, 1765. The eleventh of July was Thursday, and is a more probable date for a church ceremony.

The records of twenty-three churches have been examined, without results, for incidental reference to this council. The examination neither proves nor disproves anything in this connection. In most instances there were found no references to any councils to which the churches were invited.

The terms "ordination" and "installation" were often confused in the early records. It is probable that the council which assembled at Newburyport in July, 1765, recognized the previous ordination of Mr. Ward at Newton, Mass., and that the ceremony was an installation.

The town was organized in July, 1766, and at once assumed the duties of a parish, relieving the proprietors from responsibility. The second meeting, held at the house of James Hobart in October, was called to raise money for town purposes and "to see if the town will give Rev. Mr. Ward the same salary and settlement that was formerly voted him by the proprietors." The town voted:—

To give the Rev. Mr. Ward fifty pounds in money and thirty cords of wood the present year for his salary.

To give the Rev. Mr. Ward thirty six pounds in money for settlement and whereas Mr. Abel Webster has paid the foregoing thirty six pounds to the Rev. Mr. Ward for settlement that the town shall pay to the said Abel Webster the aforesaid money with interest till paid.

The proprietors had assessed and Abel Webster had collected the sum voted for a settlement, but had not assessed the first year's salary. In refunding to the proprietors the money paid for settlement, the town assumed the contract with Mr. Ward from the date of his settlement. The proprietors paid only for the preach-

ing preceding, and the expenses of, the ordination. In the following years the town adopted several measures for procuring the stipulated amount of firewood, and raised the salary for many years in the use of a phrase that remained unchanged: "Voted Mr. Ward his contract."

In the progress of years, and while prudently and successfully exercising the functions of a parish, the town shared the experience of many communities of the State. In many towns there were a few persons who embraced the Baptist faith, and who generally absented themselves from the stated meetings of the Congregationalists, and who frequently paid the ministerial tax under protest. It was the beginning of a separation of the town and the church and the acceptance of the more rational and equitable regulation of the toleration act. There is no recorded evidence of any failure of a perfect concord and unity of opinions in Plymouth until 1777, when eight taxpayers entered their dissent to the vote to raise the money by town tax for the payment of the salary of Mr. Ward. In the following year seven dissented. In the years 1778 and 1779 these men petitioned the town to be excused by vote from the tax. Their request was denied by the town. The petitioners then refused to pay the ministerial tax when assessed, and the collector proceeded by process of law against their estates. The issue was made. Abel Webster, one of the persons who refused to pay the tax, hastened to Exeter in February, 1780, with a petition, signed by the dissenters, praying for an act of relief. There he met Francis Worcester, who was a member of the council. They were able men, and both were influential in the town. In the matter of taxation for the support of the minister, Mr. Worcester was a leader of the majority, while Mr. Webster, holding the confidence and respect of all, was a potent factor of the minority. They conversed at Exeter upon the situation, and finally Mr. Webster accepted the advice of Mr. Worcester to suppress the petition for the present and to ascertain what the town would do in the premises. Viewed in the fading light of one hundred and twenty-five years, and from the stand-

point of amended conditions, many issues of moment to our fathers appear trivial to us. The situation was critical. In many towns the majority unduly oppressed the minority, excluding them from office and denying them the privilege of participating in town affairs, except the payment of taxes. In Plymouth none were elected to office more frequently than the dissenters, and there appears no breach in social relations. Under such conditions, a wise decision could not be delayed. In 1780 an agreement was made between the parties. The dissenters agreed to pay all taxes for the support of Mr. Ward that had been assessed, and to pay the costs made by the collector of taxes. The dignity of the town was maintained, and the majority promptly assented to the conditions proposed by the dissenters that hereafter "all persons of the Baptist principles who are not inclined to hear Mr. Ward be excused from ministerial taxes." The dissenters, at the cost of yielding to the supremacy of the town in the past, won the essential feature of the contention. Thereafter all was peace. After Abel Webster returned to Plymouth Mr. Worcester wrote the following letter, which is complimentary to the writer and voices the sentiment of the town in the final measures of conciliation. The letter was written on one side of a large half-sheet of paper, and in using the reverse side to record the minutes of a town meeting, the letter is preserved for use in this connection.

EXETER Feb'y 17, 1780.

To the Selectmen of the Town of Plymouth
Gentlemen.

Mr. Abel Webster informed that Distress is made by the Constable of Plymouth upon the goods and estates of some of those persons in said Town who have absented themselves from Mr. Ward's Meeting, by means whereof Mr. Webster attended the General Court with a Petition signed by a considerable number of the Inhabitants of Plymouth praying to be released from paying any taxes towards the support of Mr. Ward, which is as they set forth contrary to Liberty of Conscience as they are of a different persuasion. I desired him not to present the Petition to the Court until such time as the opinion of the Town might be taken upon it, to which he consented and is returned home again.

Our Town is young and small ; disputes in any public Court will serve

to weaken and lay a foundation for malice ill will and party spirit, instead of promoting and cultivating Peace Union and Harmony, which is so necessary to the happiness and well being of every community, especially Towns in their infant state.

With such like views, I apprehend that it would be best to return to the owners all goods taken by Distress in that way and let another trial be made to settle and accomodate these difficulties among ourselves and thereby lay a foundation for Peace in the Town, which is the hearty desire of

Humble Serv^t

FRANCIS WORCESTER

The persons who entered a protest against being taxed for the support of a minister not of their faith in 1777, 1778, and 1779 were Thomas Lucas, Zebadiah Richardson, Ephraim Keyes, Stephen Webster, Stephen Webster, Jr., Abel Webster, Amos Webster, Joseph Wheeler, Stephen Wells, Simeon Hovey, Paul Wells.

The persons who were excused from paying taxes for the support of Mr. Ward after the compromise of 1780 were Stephen Webster, Stephen Webster, Jr., Daniel C. Webster, Abel Webster, Nathaniel Webster, Stephen Wells, Zebadiah Richardson, Abijah Wright, Ephraim Keyes, Samuel Ambrose, Jacob Draper, Joseph Kimball, Simeon Hovey, Thomas Lucas, Henry Erving. This record ends with the close of the year 1783. There were additions in subsequent years, but the names of those who made the issue and established the innovation are given.

Until the beginning of this movement the salary of Mr. Ward had been raised and paid with uniform regularity. On account of the burdens incident to the Revolution, and the refusal of the Baptists to pay their proportion of the tax, it appears in 1780 that the salary for the two preceding years had not been paid. A part of the sum due had been tendered in depreciated currency, which Mr. Ward had refused.

Having come to a permanent understanding with the Baptists, the town, in April, 1780, offered Mr. Ward three hundred ounces in silver for the salary of the past two years, which was accepted.

In March, 1781, the town offered Mr. Ward £50 in silver, at

six shillings and eight pence per ounce [150 ounces], deducting the proportion of those persons who withdrew from his preaching. At the same time Col. Joseph Senter, Lieut. Josiah Brown, and Ebenezer Blodgett were requested to wait upon Mr. Ward and learn his decision. To this proposition Mr. Ward made reply that he would be content with £40 and no deductions, to which the town assented. In 1781 the town gave Mr. Ward £50, and he returned £10 as a voluntary contribution towards the expense of building Baker's River bridge. As long as money was computed in sterling the salary was £50. In 1783 Mr. Ward came forward with a proposition to give the town one-half of his salary, and only £25 was raised that year. After the Revolution the town increased in wealth and population, and the salary of the minister was fully paid without complaint or unusual sacrifice.

Mr. Ward was often invited to preach or attend councils in other towns, and he frequently held week-day services in many settlements destitute of a pastor. It is stated in the Diary of Matthew Patten of Bedford that Mr. Ward of Plymouth preached in Derryfield, Sunday, June 23, 1771, and in Bedford, Sunday, March 1, 1772. He preached for Rev. Timothy Walker of Concord, Sunday, Nov. 19, 1780, and often he rode to New Chester, Bridgewater, and other near-by towns and preached to willing listeners in barns and in groves.

Rev. Nathan Ward, the first pastor of the Congregational Church of Plymouth, was born in Newton, Mass., April 11, 1721. His parents were Joseph and Esther (Kenrick) Ward, and many of his kindred were distinguished in civil and church affairs. In early life Mr. Ward was a farmer. He was not a college graduate, but he was not an uneducated man. He was nearly or quite thirty years of age when he began to preach and assumed the solemn obligations of ordination.

Rev. George Whitefield, in 1740, made his first visit to New England. His fame had preceded him, and multitudes from near and far flocked to hear him. To the churches of New England

he did not preach new doctrines, but with the force and eloquence of an impassioned nature he persuaded men to fervid resolutions and denounced the churches for any failure in maintaining the standard of his exalted ideals. If he was not approved by some of the ministers he was welcomed to the pulpit of many churches. During a later mission to America, in 1748, Mr. Whitefield preached in Newton, and among the many who were awakened was Nathan Ward. A large majority of the followers of Whitefield remained within, or subsequently were connected with, the Congregational churches. Those who withdrew from the churches and founded independent churches were called New Lights or Separatists. In Newton an independent church was organized, and Mr. Ward was invited to become their pastor. The meetings assembled at his house. He was regularly ordained, and ministered to his devoted flock about seven years.

By the law and custom of the time, ordained ministers were exempt from taxation. The town authorities of Newton, withholding the privilege granted to other ordained ministers, continued to tax Mr. Ward, who preferred the following memorial, which was presented in town meeting March 3, 1755:—

Gentlemen:—It hath pleased a sovereign and all wise God, who is wont to choose the weak things of the world to confound the wise, as I humbly trust and believe, to call me, who am less than the least of all saints, to preach his gospel, and also to take the pastoral care of a church in this town, who, some few years past embodied into a church for the carrying on the Worship of God agreeable to his word and their consciences; and I have been, as some of you are eye witnesses ordained and solemnly set apart to the work of the gospel ministry by prayer and the laying on of hands.

And now, gentlemen, you well know that it ever hath been the case that those who hath been ordained to the work of the gospel ministry ever hath been freed from all taxes or rates, and indeed they are so both by the Divine and Civil law. But yet, notwithstanding my calling as a minister of God's word and ordinances, the assessors of this town have been pleased, since the time of my ordination, both to rate my person and assess my estate, which, I apprehend, is not their duty to do, nor indeed mine to pay. And now, gentlemen, as it is in your power to

grant me freedom in this matter, my humble petition and request unto you at this time is, that you would free me, together with my estate under my particular improvement, from being rated or assessed so long as I shall act in this public character, that I may enjoy the like privileges of this nature as do other ordained ministers. And so doing you will oblige

Your most humble servant,

NATHAN WARD.

In the course of a few years a majority of the little church in Newton became Anti-pedobaptists. Mr. Ward adhered to his belief in infant baptism. There is no evidence of any discord between the pastor and his church, but they were living in an age when slight differences in the creed were regarded as consequential. The relations were amicably dissolved. In 1760, and while an effort was being made to found a church and parish, comprising the towns of Walpole and Newcastle in Maine, Mr. Ward preached there several months, dividing his labors between the two towns. The union was not consummated, and Mr. Ward remained, preaching wholly in Newcastle. A call was extended May 8, 1761, and was accepted. In the mutual arrangements for the installation, the time and place of the ceremonies were referred wholly to Mr. Ward. According to Congregational usage a number of churches were invited to meet in council. The churches invited to the contemplated installation were: Concord, Mass., Rev. Daniel Bliss; Hollis, Rev. Daniel Emerson; Boston, Mass., Brick Church, Rev. Ebenezer Pemberton; Boston, Mass., Old South Church, Rev. Joseph Sewall, D.D.; Sutton, Mass., Rev. David Hall, D.D.; Bridgewater, Mass., Rev. John Porter; Ipswich, Mass., Chebacco Parish, Rev. John Cleaveland.

The law of the province required that the settlement of a minister was not legally consummated until the proceedings were approved by a majority of the ministers of the county. At this time there were no settled ministers in the county, and time was consumed in seeking advice concerning the legality of the arrangements. In the meantime the question was raised whether Mr.

Ward had been regularly dismissed at Newton, and a committee was appointed to enlighten the people of Newcastle on that point. In the report of the committee, says Rev. David Quimby Cushman, "Mr. Ward stood before them as a man of candor and uprightness and a minister of blameless conversation, rectitude of character, and success in his work."

It is more than probable that the council was not convened, and in the summer of 1763 Mr. Ward, who was absent at the time, wrote the people of Newcastle requesting them to withdraw the proffered call, to which the town assented in September following. The proprietors living in Hollis were seeking a minister to preach in Plymouth. Undoubtedly they consulted their pastor, Rev. Daniel Emerson, whom they respected and loved. If not previously acquainted, through the arrangements for a council to settle a minister in Newcastle, Mr. Emerson learned of Mr. Ward. The orderings of a human life are mysterious. Perhaps in a little settlement on the coast of Maine the hand was extended that opened the door to a lifework in Plymouth. Soon after a call had been extended to Mr. Ward, and possibly before the fact was known to the pastor and officers of the church in Chebacco Parish, Ipswich, Mass., they gave Mr. Ward the following letter of commendation, which is recorded in the records of that church:—

To whom it may concern.

Greeting. These may testify that Mr. Nathan Ward, of Newtown in the Massachusetts Province, about five years ago preached several Sabbaths to us to very good acceptance. And divers times since he has occasionally preached the Gospel to us. His preaching is sound, methodical and lively and has a Tendency to awaken the secure, to lead the convinced to Christ and to comfort and establish such as have found Christ. He appears to us to be free from a bitter party Spirit, but to have such a measure of Qualifications for a Gospel Preacher that we can find a Freedom to recommend him to the Saints to be improved in the Gospel and to any People that shall incline to improve him as a Gospel Preacher and pray God that wherever he shall be improved he may have the Blessing of many souls ready to perish come upon him.

And now wishing Prosperity to Zion and to all that love her and pray-

ing that God would give the word and the Company of well qualified and faithful Preachers to publish it may be great, we subscribe,

In the Name and Behalf of the
fourth Church in Ipswich.

JOHN CLEAVELAND Pastor.
FRANCIS CHOATE R. Elder.
DANIEL GEDDINGE R. Elder.

Chebacco in Ipswich
August 19, 1764

By the terms of the charter the first settled minister was entitled to land equal to that received by a grantee or proprietor. His four fifty-acre lots are mentioned in another chapter. He also received a lot of interval in the great horse pasture, which he exchanged for the eleventh lot on Baker's River. He directed and assisted in the cultivation of his farm. In 1778 he was assessed for land and buildings and one horse, four oxen, five cows, and eight young cattle. Only David Webster, Josiah Brown, and Samuel Emerson paid a larger tax. During the Revolution he was an ardent patriot, and in town and school affairs he was a good citizen. In qualities of mind and in temperament Mr. Ward was eminently qualified for his mission in Plymouth. On account of the infirmities of age he was dismissed, at his request, Jan. 4, 1798. He continued to reside in this town, and died June 15, 1804.

The traditions of the ministry of Mr. Ward are uniformly that he was an able, fearless preacher, that he impressed his hearers with his sincerity, his faith, and his earnest solicitude for the salvation of men. If he did not bring to the pulpit or to the fireside the conventional manner of the old school, he failed not in kindness of manner and in gentleness of spirit.

Through years of labor, through seasons of hope and hours of despondency, his labors for his people were incessant, and he wisely laid the foundations which have safely borne the structure reared by his able successors. It was said of Mr. Ward while living, "He is a good man." This sentiment in the congregation

added force to his sermons, and as he mingled with the people he was continually preaching with the power of a devoted life.

As he paled and grew aged in the service of his people, their love was not lessened, and when his tired hands fell from the plough and his weary feet no longer trod the furrow in the vineyard he had tilled with pious care, their respect was renewed in the living memory of his constant ministrations.

In April, 1798, two months after the dismissal of Mr. Ward, a meeting was called "To see if the town will take some probable and effectual measures to procure an honest, learned, ingenious, and well qualified candidate for the Gospel ministry." The specified qualifications were exacting, but the town chose a committee fully competent to execute the trust. They were Judge Samuel Emerson, Lieut. Josiah Brown, Elisha Bean, and Capt. William Webster. The committee procured Mr. Daniel Hardy, who preached several months. A call by the church and the town was extended, but for reasons not now discernible he was not installed. The church records in this connection are not preserved. Rev. Daniel Hardy, son of Daniel and Sarah (Greenough) Hardy, was born in Bedford, Mass., 1773. In his childhood the family removed to Pelham. He graduated from Dartmouth, 1789, and was a tutor there several years. After preaching in Plymouth he was ordained and preached occasionally through life, but was not settled over any church. His years were mainly devoted to teaching. He was principal of Chesterfield Academy about two years, and of Bradford (Mass.) Academy, 1808-10, and subsequently he received pupils at his home in Pelham. He died in Dracut, Mass., Nov. 25, 1833.

The following year the same committee invited Rev. Drury Fairbank to preach as a candidate. He received a call from the church and the town, which was accepted. His salary was £100 (\$333.33). The churches invited and joining in the council of ordination were Holliston, Mass., Rev. Timothy Dickinson; Concord, Rev. Asa McFarland, D.D.; Thornton, Rev. Noah Worcester, D.D.; Boscawen, Rev. Samuel Wood, D.D.; Salisbury, Rev.

Thomas Worcester; Andover, Rev. Josiah Badcock; Sanbornton, Rev. Joseph Woodman; Hebron, Rev. Thomas Page. Mr. Fairbank was ordained Jan. 8, 1800.

As a preacher he was more tranquil and composed than Mr. Ward. If he preached with less animation and vigor, his sermons were timely, penetrating, and spiritual. He was a faithful and devoted pastor, and was constantly employed in parish labors. He lived near the people, and the records and traditions of his ministry testify to the kindness of the man and the friendship of the pastor.

The petition, in 1777, of eight residents of Plymouth to be excused from the payment of taxes for the support of a minister not of their faith, with other petitions in other towns, was the beginning of a movement that culminated in a revolution in the method of raising money for the support of ministers in New Hampshire. The number excused from the ministers' rate from year to year increased until the burden upon the remainder became onerous. As long as the people of a town were of one faith the system was one of equitable intentions and good results. With an increase in the population and in the number of churches, it became apparent that a town could not exercise the functions of a parish of two or more churches, and in many minor particulars this agency of the town was a trespass on the rights of a minority. In 1819 the toleration act, which severed the relations of the town and the church and authorized the organization of independent parishes, was passed. The societies or parishes organized under the provisions of this act assumed the powers of a corporation without additional legislation.

In the consummation of a measure previously inaugurated the Congregationalists of Plymouth, at the same session, obtained a special act of incorporation as a parish, which was approved June 15, 1819. While these important measures and radical changes were being debated, Mr. Fairbank preferred a request for an increase of salary. The request was reasonable, but it was untimely. Under more favorable conditions an increase of

salary would have been granted. He was dismissed, at his request, March 18, 1818.

Rev. Drury Fairbank, son of Drury and Rachel (Drury), was born in Holliston, Mass., Oct. 13, 1772. He graduated from Brown University, 1797, and studied divinity with Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., of Franklin, Mass. His first settlement was at Plymouth. After his dismissal here he engaged in Home Missions a short time and was installed at Littleton, where he preached until his dismissal, March 16, 1836. Retiring to a farm, he lived in Littleton until he died, May 21, 1856.

The successor to Mr. Fairbank was Rev. Jonathan Ward, a son of the first pastor of the church, who labored eleven years in the vineyard planted by his honored father. His first pastorate was in Alva, Me., where he was dismissed, at his request, July 22, 1818. He came to Plymouth the following August and preached here, without installation, from year to year until 1829. His farewell sermon was delivered September 20. Mr. Ward was a man of superior powers and unfailing piety. His life is the story of devotion to the spiritual welfare of his fellowmen. If at times he appeared austere and formal, it was more the expression of his devotion to the church than of any failure of sympathy and friendship for his neighbors and friends.

As a preacher his sermons were convincing, his sincerity was impressive, and his anxious concern for his congregation was the silent and enduring force of his preaching.

The departure of Rev. Jonathan Ward had been anticipated, and Mr. Punchard was invited to supply the pulpit the succeeding Sabbath. A severe sickness delayed the coming of the candidate, and Rev. James Hobart preached about six months as a temporary supply. He was a native of Plymouth, and was the pastor of the church in Berlin, Vt., many years. (See Volume II.) Mr. Punchard began his labor in this town in the spring of 1830. He was young, ardent, and gifted, an able preacher and a sagacious, active pastor. His power in the pulpit and his influence among the people are fresh in the annals of the church, and are attested by the

increase of membership expressed in the statistics of the church at the close of this chapter.

For a brief season the labor of Mr. Punchard was disturbed by local discussions of the anti-slavery cause. It was an incident and not a condition of his ministry. Here was the home of Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, and in the church of which he was a member he raised an issue that an aggressive anti-slavery position was the first duty of the church. The attitude of the pastor and the sentiment of the church undoubtedly was in harmony with the body of the church of the free States. All were nominally anti-slavery. It was not an issue of principle, but one of degree and intensity. The church and the pastor were assailed in the press, and on account of the bitterness of the discussion the church, in 1841, withdrew fellowship with Mr. Rogers.

Early in 1842 Mr. Punchard's health became impaired and his voice failed. He was absent six months, but was not then able to resume pastoral labor. He made a voyage to Europe, without substantial improvement, and preached his farewell sermon in December, 1844.

Rev. George Punchard, son of John and Kezia (Madbury) Punchard, was born in Salem, Mass., June 7, 1806. He graduated from Dartmouth College, 1826, and pursued the prescribed course of study at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1829. He was ordained at Plymouth, March 11, 1830, and dismissed, at his request, March 6, 1844. This was his only pastorate, and on account of a permanent affection of the throat, he seldom preached subsequently. He was one of the founders of the *Daily Evening Traveller*, of which he was the editor, 1845-57. In 1859 he became secretary of the New England branch of the American Tract Society, and successfully discharged the duties of the appointment until 1867, when he again returned to editorial labor upon the *Traveller*. While in Plymouth he wrote and published *View of Congregationalism* (400 pages) in 1841, which he revised, enlarged, and published in two volumes in 1865, adding a third volume in 1867. At the time of his death Volumes IV and V

were in press. He married, in July, 1830, Williamine Poole of Hanover, daughter of William Poole of Hollis; she died May 18, 1876; he died April 2, 1880. His ministry in Plymouth was memorable. With the enthusiasm of a fervid nature, and with the tact of genius, he led by persuasion and instructed by example. The genial companion of youth and age, a friend of sinners and a brother of saints, he touched and quickened the moral and intellectual forces of the community. His labor in this town, like the course of a river, was onward and enlarging. His preaching was inspiring and his influence was refining. Viewed from any standpoint, the memorable ministry of Mr. Punchard was a fruitful and happy era in the annals of Plymouth.

During the disability of Mr. Punchard, and immediately after his dismissal, Rev. Enoch Corser supplied the pulpit. He preached a considerable part of the time in 1843, 1844, and early in 1845. He was taxed in this town in 1844 and 1845.

Rev. Enoch Corser, son of David and Ruth (Blaisdell) Corser, was born in Boscawen Jan. 2, 1787, pursued a preparatory course of study with Rev. Abraham Wood of Boscawen, graduated from Middlebury College, 1811, and studied theology with Rev. Walter Harris, D.D., of Dunbarton. He was installed over the Congregational Church, London, 1817, and dismissed 1837; he supplied at Northfield 1838-43, Plymouth 1843-45, Epping 1845-48, London 1857-59. He died June 17, 1868.

During the time Mr. Corser was supplying the pulpit Rev. John U. Parsons preached a few Sabbaths. By invitation Rev. John Wilde of Conway and Rev. Mr. Saunderson each preached four Sabbaths as candidates, but a call was not extended to either. In the meantime the church invited Deacon David C. Webster to procure a candidate, and he engaged Rev. William Reed Jewett to preach four Sabbaths. A call was extended by the church and society April 24, 1845. The following day Mr. Jewett accepted the call, and a council representing nine churches was convened June 25, 1845. To this council Revs. Drury Fairbank, Jonathan Ward, and Mr. James Hobart were invited and took parts in the

order of exercises. Mr. Jewett remained a faithful and laborious pastor of the church seventeen years. In a letter dated May 13, 1862, he asked for a dismissal and proposed a mutual council. His request was granted, and the relations were dissolved by a council which convened July 10, 1862.

Rev. William Reed Jewett, son of Rev. David and Rebecca (Reed) Jewett, was born in Gloucester (now Rockport), Mass., Sept. 12, 1811, and graduated from Amherst College, 1831, and Andover Theological Seminary, 1834. He preached as stated supply in Braintree, Mass., 1835-36. He was pastor of the Congregational Church, Griswold, Conn., 1837-43; supplied at Lisbon, Conn., 1843-44. After his ministry in this town he was installed over the Congregational Church in Penacook, 1863, and dismissed 1874. He subsequently removed to Andover, Mass., where he died Aug. 26, 1882.

In the discharge of ministerial duties Mr. Jewett was laborious and faithful, and in his relations with the public he was sincere and charitable. His sermons were the expression of an earnest purpose, and in his ministrations upon the sick and bereaved he was kind and sympathetic. In an eminent degree he secured the respect of all and the love of very many.

Rev. Henry Allen Hazen began preaching in this town in October, 1862. A call was extended December 16 following, and a council was convened Jan. 20, 1863. The churches represented in the ceremonies of installation were Laconia, Campton, Hebron, Wentworth, Haverhill, Newbury, Vt., Hartford, Vt., and Windsor, Vt. The ministry of Mr. Hazen in Plymouth began in the gloom and depression of the Civil War and ended amid the triumph of victory and the smile of peace. He was dismissed, at his request, by a council which convened July 15, 1868. Mr. Hazen was a diligent pastor and an efficient supporter of every laudable enterprise in church and in town affairs. His sermons were carefully prepared and every duty of a pastor was faithfully performed.

Rev. Henry Allen Hazen, D.D., son of Allen and Hannah

Putnam (Dana) Hazen, was born in Hartford, Vt., Dec. 27, 1832. He pursued a preparatory course of study at Danville, Vt., and at Kimball Union Academy, and graduated from Dartmouth College, 1854, and Andover Theological Seminary, 1857. He was ordained as an Evangelist at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Feb. 17, 1858. He preached, without installation, in Barnard, Bridgewater, Hardwick, Barton, and West Randolph, in Vermont, until 1862.

His second pastorate was at Lyme, where he was installed Sept. 2, 1868, and dismissed Sept. 30, 1870. Installed at Pittsfield Dec. 3, 1870, dismissed Nov. 30, 1872. His fourth and last pastorate was at Billerica, Mass., where he was installed May 2, 1874, and dismissed May 4, 1879. Retiring from active service in the ministry, he removed to Auburndale, Mass., where he subsequently resided.

During his ministry in Plymouth he delivered the Historical Discourse at the Centennial Anniversary of the church, which was printed, and is a valuable contribution to the history of the town and of the church. He is the author of the History of Billerica, Mass., published in 1882. It is an accurate work and one of the best town histories that has been published.

In 1883 Dr. Hazen was elected secretary of the National Council of the Congregational churches of the United States. In this service he has earned a reputation for industry and accuracy. He prepared with unfailing care and ability the minutes of the council, and was the editor of the Year Book seventeen years. He was secretary of the International Council which met in London, 1891, and of a second meeting in Boston, 1899. In the work of preparation and in the publication of the proceedings he rendered valuable and appreciated service.

Dr. Hazen was a trustee of Kimball Union Academy, 1869-1900; Howe School, Billerica, Mass., 1875-86; and a member of New England Historic Genealogical Society, New Hampshire Historical Society, and Vermont Historical Society. He was editor of the General Catalogue of the Andover Theological Seminary,

1880, and prepared and published *Pastors of New Hampshire, and Ministry and Churches of New Hampshire*.

Reference is made to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, July, 1901, for an appreciative and faithful biography of Dr. Hazen, contributed by his friend, Rev. Ezra Hoyt Byington, D.D. Dr. Hazen died by apoplexy, Aug. 4, 1900, while visiting his native town.

The year succeeding the dismissal of Mr. Hazen was a season of temporary supply. Cyrus Richardson, then a student in the senior class at Andover, preached three Sabbaths, and a unanimous call was promptly extended. The call was accepted, and Mr. Richardson was ordained and installed Sept. 30, 1869. Rev. Dr. Tucker, now president of Dartmouth College and then of Manchester, gave the charge to the people, and Rev. Ephraim E. P. Abbot of Meriden extended the right hand of fellowship. The ceremonies were impressive, and a memorable and fruitful ministry was inaugurated under happy auspices. The records of the church is the continued story of contentment and satisfaction. The young pastor was soon called to a larger field of labor, and he was dismissed, at his request, May 1, 1873.

Rev. Cyrus Richardson, D.D., son of Samuel and Hannah (Varnum) Richardson, was born in Dracut, Mass., March 30, 1840, graduated from Dartmouth College, 1864, Andover Theological Seminary, 1869, and received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth College in 1889. He resigned his charge in Plymouth in order to accept an invitation of the First Congregational Church and Society of Keene, where he was installed 1873 and dismissed 1883; he was installed over the First Congregational Church of Nashua in 1883, and remains the esteemed pastor of that church. He has been a trustee for many years of the Home Missionary Society and a member of the executive committee, and for twenty-five years a trustee of Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, and since 1892 a trustee of Dartmouth College.

The church of Plymouth again sought a pastor among the students of the senior class in the Andover Seminary, extending

a call, in June, 1873, to George Hale Scott. He was ordained and installed Sept. 3, 1873. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. E. C. Wright of Philadelphia. Rev. Mr. Scott was an earnest laborer and a devoted pastor. Early in 1878 his health failed, and he was given four months' leave of absence without loss of salary. He journeyed in Europe, and was absent from late in March until September. His letter asking a dismissal is dated Aug. 30, 1881. The council convened Sept. 9, 1881, and the relations of church and pastor, to the regret of many, were severed.

Rev. George Hale Scott, son of Thomas W. and Jerusha (Shattuck) Scott, was born in Bakersfield, Vt., April 23, 1839, and graduated from Williams College, 1855. After a preparation for the profession he was a lawyer at Vergennes, Vt., until 1870, when he entered Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in 1873. After his successful pastorate in Plymouth, Mr. Scott pursued a post-graduate course at Andover, and became acting pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Lawrence, the oldest and largest Congregational church in Kansas. He remained two years. Returning East he was pastor one year at Rockland, Me., and was installed over the First Church of Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 31, 1884. He was dismissed 1891, and he has been pastor of the Congregational Church of Atkinson since April 1, 1893.

During the ministry of Rev. Mr. Scott there were two seasons of revival, and he left the church enlarged and united, and a successor was chosen with an unusual expression of unity and satisfaction. For a third time the prayer of the church was answered at Andover. From the senior class of the seminary, the bountiful mother of the ministry, a candidate was selected. Rev. Henry Porter Peck was ordained and installed June 1, 1882. The sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., of Boston. The charge to the pastor was by Rev. Henry A. Hazen, D.D., and the address to the people by Rev. Cyrus Richardson, D.D.

The ministry of Mr. Peck was successful and unusually satisfactory to the church and the congregation. He is an able and instructive preacher and a generous friend of all the people. His

church and parish duties were well performed, and the memory of his ministry is pleasant and enduring. He was dismissed, at his request, Sept. 16, 1889.

Rev. Henry Porter Peck, son of Rev. Henry North and Ada (Porter) Peck, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 25, 1853. He was left an orphan in infancy and passed the years of childhood in the home of his grandfather, William Kellogg Peck, in Norfolk, Conn. He graduated from Amherst College, 1878, and pursued a two years' course of study at Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary. He entered Andover Theological Seminary in 1880, graduating in 1882. After his appreciated labors in this town he was installed over the Second Congregational Church of Winsted, Conn., where he remained nearly three years. He was pastor of the Congregational Church in Milford nearly seven years, resigning in 1899. After two years of rest and study in Boston he became pastor of the Congregational Church in Mount Vernon and principal of the McCollom Institute. (See Volume II.)

Mr. Peck left the church and society in a prosperous condition, and an early effort to settle a worthy successor was eminently successful. Rev. Frank G. Clark was installed Jan. 2, 1900. The services were memorable in the introduction of several ministers well known to the people of Plymouth. Rev. Cyrus Richardson, D.D., delivered the sermon, Rev. Arthur N. Ward the charge to the pastor, Rev. Henry A. Hazen, D.D., the address to the people. The invocation was by Rev. F. J. Ward, and the installation prayer by Rev. John L. Merrill.

Mr. Clark came to Plymouth with the established reputation of an able preacher and a wise and efficient director of parish affairs. During his ministry the church has been united and over one hundred have been added to the roll of membership. The parish has been strengthened, the congregation has increased, and the annual contributions to benevolence have exceeded any former period in the history of the church.

The ministry of Mr. Clark in Plymouth was one of solidity, strength, and progress. Knowing every member of the congrega-

tion, he faithfully ministered to all. His labors were incessant, and his influence and instruction will be permanent and salutary. In the midst of his usefulness his health failed and he asked for a dismissal. A mutual council convened, and with sincere expressions of regret on the part of the assembled clergy, and sorrow on the part of the church and congregation, the relations were dissolved in 1904.

Added to his pastoral labor in this town, Mr. Clark attended many councils and the stated meetings of the clergy. During the term of his ministry in Plymouth he was an active member of the Home Missionary Society, and was one of the presidents of the Central New Hampshire Congregational Club. In the work of the auxiliary societies Mrs. Clark was willing and efficient, and her labor and counsel are kindly remembered.

Rev. Frank Gray Clark, son of James Lindsay and Hannah (Baldwin) Clark, was born in Lyndeborough Feb. 22, 1838, and graduated from Amherst College, 1862, and Andover Theological Seminary, 1869. He was the principal of Francestown Academy, 1862-67, and was a delegate of the Christian Commission at Petersburg, Va., in the summer of 1864. Mr. Clark was ordained at Francestown, Sept. 2, 1869, and he hopefully and successfully entered upon the labors and responsibilities of the ministry at Manchester, where he was the city missionary over three years. In this field of labor, with constant sympathy, he delivered the divine messages of his Master to the poor and the neglected, and comforted the sick and the bereaved in many homes. His industry and success were warmly commended by the clergy of the city. His first pastorate was in Rindge. He was installed June 3, 1873, and dismissed, at his request, Dec. 31, 1878. He had previously received a call from the Evangelical Congregational Church (now Trinity) of Gloucester, Mass., and was there installed Jan. 28, 1879, and dismissed April 1, 1888. He resided about two years in West Medford, Mass., supplying the First and the Pilgrim churches in Nashua ten Sabbaths each, and was six months acting pastor at Arlington, Mass. Since his ministry in this town he

has resided in Wellesley, Mass., removing from Plymouth in May, 1904.

Mr. Clark was succeeded by Rev. Clinton W. Wilson, who began his labor in July, 1904, and who has preached as stated supply until the present time.

Rev. Clinton W. Wilson, son of Rev. Amos E. and Frances (Parker) Wilson, was born in Phoenix, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1864. He is a representative of a ministerial family. His father has filled important pastorates at Lansing, Mich., Lowell, Mass., and is now pastor of the Free Baptist Church at Dover. His grandfather, Rev. Joseph Wilson, was a faithful pastor in New York and New Jersey until a few years previous to his death in 1877.

Mr. Wilson was educated at Mexico (N. Y.) Academy and at Hillsdale and Hamilton colleges, taking his degree from Hamilton in 1887. Before he entered the ministry Mr. Wilson studied law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1887. He early decided to enter the ministry, and became the pastor of the First Congregational Church at Hartford, N. Y., where he was ordained May 15, 1890. He pursued a course of theological study, which was supplemented by a special course at Oberlin Theological Seminary in 1891 and 1892. He has filled important pastorates over the First Congregational Church, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Park Avenue Congregational Church, Meadville, Pa.; and the Centre Street Congregational Church, Ashland, O. During his ministry in this church his health has not been firm, and he has been denied the pleasure of the full amount of parish work that his devotion to his profession has prompted. He is an able and accomplished preacher. His sermons are prepared with care, and he preaches without the aid of notes or manuscript.

If ready to accept some enlargement of its creed, the church of Plymouth has remained steadfast to the fundamental principles of the Congregational order. Over the church nine ministers have been installed; and in this connection there should be

a mention of the ministry of Rev. Jonathan Ward, who preached eleven years without installation. The church has been fortunate in the selection of pastors; none have died in office, and all were dismissed at their request and with the regret of the church and congregation. Each pastor has been an earnest laborer in the vineyard planted by the fathers in the wilderness and has gathered fruits according to the measure of his faith and tillage.

During the ministry of Mr. Ward two meeting-houses were built by the town. The first house of worship was built in 1768, or four years after the first settlement. In March, 1767, the town voted to build the meeting-house "on the hill west side Mr. Ward's house," and amended this location by a vote "that Mr. Josiah Browns and half a mile above the foard way over Bacors river on the Cohos road be the two extremes to Mesher from and Build the meeting house in the midway between them." This vote also was reconsidered, and in April, 1767, it was determined that "the meeting house shall stand on Lott number six on Baker's river raing." In March, 1768, the town voted to reconsider all former votes, and began again at the beginning. During the discussion of twelve months concerning the location of the contemplated meeting-house, the opinions of all were maturing, and at this meeting the town apparently unanimously voted "to set the Meeting house on the fifth lot in number on Bakers River Raing in the most convenient place near the Road." This vote was not changed. At the same meeting the town chose Jacob Merrill, David Webster, and James Hobart "to build the meeting house as soon as may bee." These votes were not changed, and without further instructions from the town the first meeting-house in Plymouth was built at the foot of Ward Hill.

The house was occupied during the following winter, and at the annual meeting in March, 1769, the town directed "that the committee chosen to build the meeting house proceed to make the meeting house comfortable to meet in." This vote was repeated in March, 1770, by instructions that the committee "pro-

ceed to finish the meeting house so far as to make it comfortable to meet in."

The committee evidently completed the work to the satisfaction of the town. No additional measures were proposed until the final vote in March, 1772, "to sell the ground for Pews, as it now is, to the highest bidder, viz. those Pews on the left hand of the Pulpit at Six o' the Clock this evening at the house of Ensign David Webster."

Rev. Henry A. Hazen, who was permitted to converse with persons who were born before the first meeting-house was destroyed, furnishes an excellent description of the building in the Centennial Discourses delivered in 1765. "It was about forty by fifty feet, and two stories high with glazed windows. It had galleries on three sides. There was a square pew in each corner and an elder's seat. The rest of the floor was occupied with long seats on each side of a central aisle."

Such were the general features and such was the manner of building the first meeting-house in Plymouth. It was the first building dedicated to the worship of God in Grafton County. If the house was small and unpretentious, and if from a modern standpoint it was rude in construction and unsightly in appearance, it was a vivid expression of the piety, self-denial, and sacrifice of the builders. Compared with the wealth of the settlement, and their limited facilities for construction, it was a more costly temple than the massive structures of modern times.

In this humble house the people worshipped twenty years. Here children's children were baptized and the virtues of the dead were the theme of funeral discourse. Here during the Revolution were offered fervent prayers for country and home, and here, when victory ended war, arose the praise of a grateful congregation to the God who moulds the fortunes of armies and directs the destiny of nations. Here in springtime at the sowing was observed a day of fasting and humiliation, and here at harvest was heard the songs of praise and the voice of thanksgiving. The little log church at the foot of Ward Hill was an impressive

expression of the piety and devotion, of the faith and sacrifice of the worthy fathers who founded Plymouth.

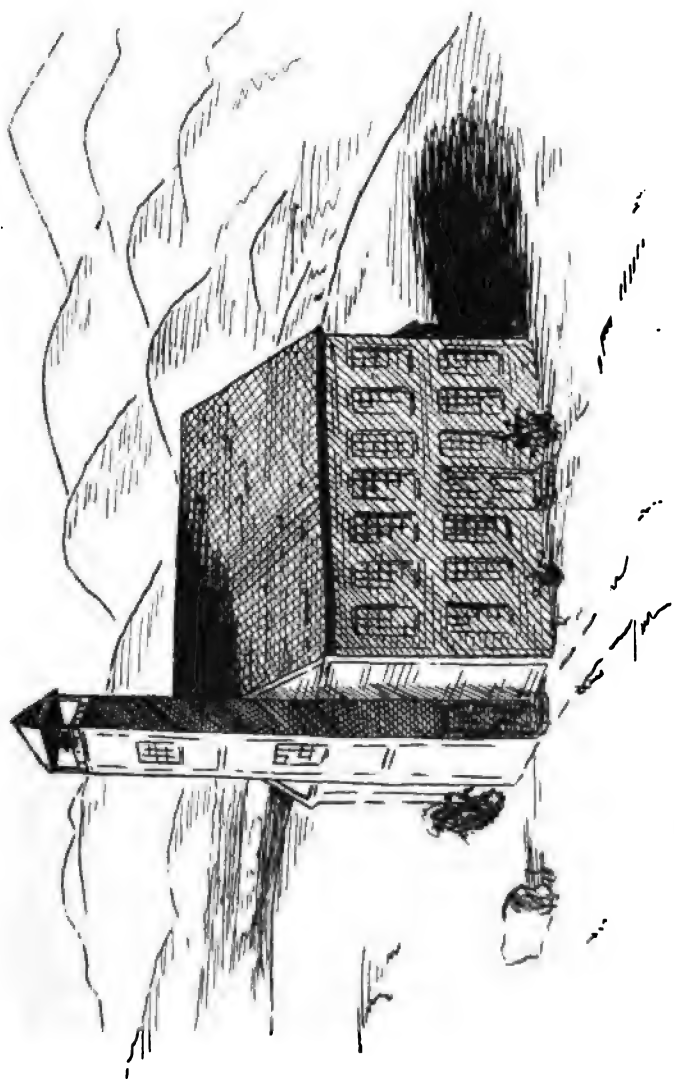
Scarcely had the immediate burdens of the Revolution been met and overcome before the people of Plymouth began to contemplate the building of a new and larger house of worship. The town had increased in wealth and population, and to the argument of necessity was added the plea of convenience. The building of the second meeting-house could not long be deferred. The town meetings of any community echo the voice of public sentiment upon the issues of the time. An affirmative proposition to build was adopted in 1783, and Isaac Ward presented a lot on which to build the house. Through the delay of votes to amend, to reconsider, and to postpone, the decisive action was not secured until March, 1787, when the town voted "to proceed to build the meeting (house) upon the plan already accepted by the town and to raise £100 towards building the same to be paid in merchantable wheat and pees at five shillings, rie at four shillings and Indian corn at three shillings per bushel by the twenty fifth day of December next." At a later meeting it was voted "that no person shall have liberty to pay more than one fourth part of their proportion in Pees." James Blodgett, Jr., was chosen to collect the tax, and William George, Capt. Benjamin Goold, and Lieut. Elisha Bean "to engage some person or persons to procure the whole of the timber for the meeting house, as cheap as they possibly can, and to have said timber halled to the spot completely fit for raising."

The last meeting adjourned to meet Thursday, April 12, 1787. At this date the record proceeds: "Met according to adjournment and it being Fast Day the moderator [Francis Worcester] adjourned the meeting to next day." At this meeting the town reaffirmed several former votes, and expressed a desire to prosecute the work as speedily as possible. The town also ordered "that the dimensions of said house on the ground be fifty six by forty-four feet," and Jacob Merrill and Lieut. Richard Bayley were selected to "place the sills," and ample arrangements were

made for the raising, which occurred in October, 1787. A few weeks later the first meeting-house was burned, and for a season meetings were held in a spacious barn of King George, near the present residence of Mrs. Solomon A. Smith on Rumney road and at the house of Col. David Webster, on the site of the Pemigewasset House. The original minutes of the town meetings which are preserved present the foregoing facts, and from other sources it appears that after the frame was raised the town selected a committee, consisting of Samuel Emerson, Esq., Dr. John Rogers, and Maj. Stephen Wells, to complete the building. It was occupied as a house of worship about the close of the year 1788. Many of the following items concerning the cost and appearance of the building are credited to Historical Sketch of the Meeting Houses, prepared with great labor by Rev. Frank G. Clark, 1896.

The second meeting-house stood on the lot immediately west of the schoolhouse on Ward Hill. The land was presented by Isaac Ward, a son of the first minister, and in consideration of the same he was awarded the first choice of a pew. The house cost £574 9s. 3d. There were forty-six pews on the main floor, and the pew rights sold for £428 2s. 9d. In 1796 thirty-six pews were built in the galleries. There was a porch at the east and west ends and an entrance at each porch, and also an entrance on the south side. A broad aisle led from the south door to the pulpit. There were two rows of windows of seven by nine glass, and the wood finish was plain and substantial. The pulpit, on the north side, was as solid as the tenets of a creed. The minister preached to two audiences, one upon the floor and another in the galleries, and the pulpit midway was approached by a stairway. In the centre of the audience-room and on three sides there were square pews, and between the side and the central pews there were three narrow aisles. To each pew there was a door and there was added the ancient finish of top rail and spindles. The singers occupied a section of the gallery opposite the pulpit.

The exterior of the house was covered with plain boards and remained without finish until 1806, when the town appropriated



THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ON WARD'S HILL, 1830



four hundred dollars and directed that the building be clap-boarded and that the exterior and interior be painted. At the same time an electric rod was procured and the inhabitants were given permission to erect a belfry without expense to the town. A belfry was subsequently erected by extending in height the west porch. The expense was paid by subscription. In 1827 a bell costing \$382.27 was purchased with the voluntary offerings of the people. The bell was rung the first time November 12, and was tolled at the funeral of the widow of Judge Samuel Emerson, who was buried Nov. 23, 1727.

Concerning the lighting and warming of the two early meeting-houses there is no record or tradition of any event, unlike the story of nearly all the meeting-houses of the same time. Foot-stoves containing small pans of hot coals were in common use, and were passed from one to another during the long service of former generations. Stoves were procured for the second meeting-house in 1823. The meeting-house was jointly occupied by the church and by the town, in a manner and for purposes well understood, until 1836, when a new meeting-house was built in which the town had no interest or control. The second meeting-house was occupied for town purposes until 1865. It was then used for storage and sold at auction. In 1877 it was removed to Campton and used for a sawmill until it was destroyed by fire Feb. 19, 1884.

Until 1836 the Congregationalists of this town worshipped in the first and second meeting-houses on Ward Hill. Both houses were built by the town, acting in the capacity of a parish. The church and society possessed the right of holding stated religious services, and the town used the buildings for municipal meetings. This joint occupancy invited controversy concerning the use and the repair of the building. There was a growing sentiment in Plymouth and elsewhere that the audience-room of the church and the townhall should be separate. With the advent of Mr. Punchard, a young and a progressive man, the church and the society were strengthened and were animated with new hope and

enlarged ambition. The conditions suggested a new meeting-house and one owned and controlled by the society. The Congregationalists withdrew from the second meeting-house, leaving the town in sole occupancy of the building. The town was not called upon to take action in the premises, and for this reason there is no mention of the subject in the town records.

With the society acting for the church and congregation, the location of a new meeting-house was a subject of universal interest and grave import. Nearly seventy years the succession of worshippers had assembled from Sabbath to Sabbath at Ward Hill. The place was hallowed by memories both tender and grave. Here were the ministrations of Father Ward, Rev. Fairbank, and Rev. Jonathan Ward; here were baptized the infants of two generations; here had been spoken the funeral eulogy of many pious fathers and mothers; and here had arisen the prayer and the praise of many years. Added to every measure of sentiment, the location was central. In the meantime the village on the Pemigewasset had assumed considerable importance and an equal ambition to become the centre of affairs, as it was of trade.

The existing conditions concerning the location of the third meeting-house in Plymouth invited a bitter contest. Happily a war of preference and opinion was averted. The villagers were alert and won the victory before the opposition had prepared to resist. John Rogers, William Wallace Russell, and Noah Cummings, without submitting any propositions to the church or society, purchased a site and erected a meeting-house with a boldness and celerity that lessened the opposition and gained the friendly approval of very many.

The land owned by the society was purchased of the county, and is a part of the land sold to the county in 1822 by William Webster. The frame of the house was raised amid great rejoicing July 4, 1836, and was dedicated in December following. Rev. George Punchard preached the sermon, and the house was first occupied by the church in regular service Sunday, Jan. 1, 1837. During the early use of the new meeting-house a petition was

preferred by King George, Arthur Ward, and a few others, who had not overcome their love for the old meeting-house, that service for their convenience and pleasure be held in the old meeting-house one-third of the time. The petition was dismissed, and no other reference to the subject appears in the records. In a search for material concerning the features of the third meeting-house, and an account of the repairs made with the progress of years, nothing is found not included in the Historical Sketch of the Meeting Houses prepared by Rev. Frank G. Clark and printed 1896. From this sketch the remainder of this chapter is quoted.

“The frame was seventy by forty-seven feet and of such huge dimensions that, if sawed, it would about furnish lumber enough to build a modern meeting-house. The windows were large and rectangular in shape, the pulpit was nearer the end of the audience-room than at present, and box-like in shape, with a door on each side. There were two aisles, as now, with seventy-four pews, sixteen in a row and five on each side of the pulpit. These pews had doors that fastened with a button, with the design, it may be, to keep the children within proper bounds. The gallery over the vestibule was wider than now and extended over the back pews, thus providing space for four rows of pews at each end of it, and the middle portion was occupied by the choir. At first the church was heated by a stove at the west end of each aisle and near the pulpit; later they were removed to the east end of the church under the gallery and running through the partition, so that the stove doors were in the vestibule. This method was too much like a fire trap, and the stoves were soon placed in the rear of the middle of the audience-room. For years the stovepipes extended nearly the whole length of the church over the aisles, to the serious detriment of the carpet. As early as 1839 the society appointed a committee ‘to see as to the propriety of building a furnace under this house if they think it expedient to build one,’ but as no report is recorded they probably doubted the expediency of the plan. This house was a popular place for public assemblies of various kinds, and

there was so much feeling at the beginning of the anti-slavery movement that for years the society had annually the following article in the warrant: 'To choose a committee to say on what occasions this house shall be opened and on what occasions it shall not be opened.'

"In 1844 the society appointed a committee to make some arrangements in regard to the musical instrument. This was a seraphine, and one hundred dollars, raised by subscription, was paid to Charles Austin for it. A little later the society voted two dollars for blowing the seraphine for a year and a vote of thanks to Mrs. Thompson for playing it for a year. This kind of pay was evidently unsatisfactory to the friends of Mrs. Thompson, and a handsome present was given her.

"In 1845 there is the first reference to the insurance of the building, and it was stipulated that in case of fire the money was to be paid to the society and not to the pewholders.

"In 1849 lamps were provided for the church at an expense of fifty dollars. For several years unsuccessful efforts were made to secure a chapel, but in 1851 a committee was chosen to select a place and build one, and the old chapel, as we now call it, thirty-three by twenty-four feet, was built on land of the county and continued to be used until Jan. 1, 1894. It was built by subscription and cost about six hundred dollars. The carpenter work was done by David Merrill and Sylvester D. Merrill, his son.

"In 1855 the ceiling of the church was frescoed in panels and an arch represented in the rear of the pulpit.

"In 1865 some effort was made to repair the meeting-house, but nothing was done until the autumn of 1868, when one thousand dollars was raised by a tax on the pewholders and one thousand dollars was secured by subscription. The house was shingled and painted outside and in, the present Gothic windows were put in, costing forty-five dollars each, the gallery was made smaller, the doors of the pews were removed and arms substituted, the pulpit enclosure was removed and a pulpit procured. A carpet was purchased by the Ladies' Social Circle, also a large chande-

lier and two smaller ones, with bracket lamps for the sides, the Circle expending five hundred dollars. Of this amount \$143.35 was paid for the chandeliers. The committee on repairs were Deacon Washington George, Arthur Ward, Joseph A. Dodge, James McQuesten, and Deacon William W. Russell.

"The Ladies' Social Circle has been a strong arm of the church and society ever since its organization, March 11, 1858. At the time of these repairs just mentioned they raised large sums of money by fairs, lectures, and personal effort. Having done so much they were soon ready for still more vigorous campaigns in the work of the church. In January, 1872, inspired by their pastor, Rev. Cyrus Richardson, they were the leaders in securing a fine second-hand pipe organ for ten hundred and fifty dollars, from the first Baptist Church, Fall River. Mr. George W. Bailey was employed to build an organ recess in the rear of the pulpit, twenty-one feet wide and fourteen deep, with an arched roof, and to change the pulpit platform and arrange seats for the choir. About two thousand dollars were expended by the Social Circle at this time. The organ recess cost four hundred and fifty dollars, the pulpit fifty dollars, and the chairs ninety dollars. The committee of the society who had the oversight of the work were Arthur Ward, George W. Bailey, and Deacon William W. Russell. The next year, 1873, the society voted to build a parsonage, and in the spring of 1874 a lot was purchased of John S. Tufts for eight hundred dollars and the present parsonage constructed for forty-one hundred dollars, a total cost of nearly five thousand dollars. This large amount was raised by voluntary subscriptions. There was one pledge of one thousand dollars, one of six hundred, two of five hundred, one of three hundred, and one of one hundred dollars, and a large number ranging from five to twenty-five dollars. The Ladies' Social Circle contributed two hundred and fifty dollars, and the last eight hundred dollars were paid May, 1875, by the additional and generous gift of Mr. James McQuesten. The building committee were Arthur Ward, George W. Bailey, William W. Russell, Washington

George, and James McQuesten. The house was built by John F. Maynard.

"The same year the meeting-house was provided with lightning rods.

"In 1881 the pewholders were taxed six hundred dollars for repairs, and the meeting-house and vestry were painted outside and in, the roof of the church was slated at a cost of one hundred and seventy-two dollars, and other minor repairs made amounting to about seven hundred dollars. The Ladies' Social Circle in 1882, Rev. Henry P. Peck, pastor, provided a new carpet for the church costing nearly four hundred dollars, and cushioned and upholstered the pews at an expense of four hundred and twenty-eight dollars. They held three fairs during the year and raised about eight hundred dollars. They also made extensive repairs on the parsonage at this time and paid the insurance on the church. This Ladies' Social Circle has always stood ready to help improve the condition of the Congregational church and society; it has lifted many financial burdens and made many impossible things possible. In 1890 it furnished the parsonage with a kitchen range and window shades, and the parish built a stable, woodshed, and carriage house; the buildings were thoroughly painted, the rooms papered, and a bathroom provided, Deacon William W. Russell giving largely to these improvements.

"For several years there was a prevailing feeling that the church was in sore need of better accommodations for prayer meetings and social purposes. The chapel was small and poorly ventilated and had no conveniences for social gatherings. The heating arrangements of the church were also unsatisfactory, and various plans were considered for remedying these discomforts; but nothing definite was done until January, 1893, when Mr. George H. Guernsey, an architect and builder of Montpelier, Vt., was consulted, who submitted plans and estimates for raising the church about three feet and building a new chapel in the rear of the church and on land owned by the society. Pledges were circulated asking for six thousand dollars, to be used in making

these proposed changes. At the annual meeting of the parish, March 15, 1893, this amount was reported as pledged, and the society voted to make the proposed improvements, provided no debt was incurred. The committee who had the oversight of the work were Deacon Jason Clark, Plummer Fox, Amos M. Kidder, and Rev. Frank G. Clark, the pastor.

"During the year the church was raised two and one-half feet, a cellar excavated, and a solid stone foundation laid. Two new chimneys were built, and brick foundations for the furnaces were laid in cement. Drainpipe was laid entirely around the cellar, also Akron pipe was laid from kitchen and toilet-rooms, and all were connected with the street sewer, and hydrant water was brought into the building. Two of Richardson and Boynton's furnaces were put in to heat the church and chapel. At the west end of the church a building was erected, covering the organ loft, wide enough to provide a passageway from the church to the chapel on each side of the organ, with a cloak-room for the choir and another for the minister. There was also provided a hallway in the rear of the organ, with a stairway leading to cloak and toilet rooms above. Beyond this hallway was built the chapel, fifty-six by thirty-six feet, with a truss roof, thus providing a large audience-room that can be made into three by means of draperies. Ash finish was used, a hardwood floor laid, and the room, which will seat three hundred, was furnished with chairs, rubber tipped, and having racks for hats and books. The best of ventilation was secured by an open fireplace. Over these rooms was provided a large dining-room, kitchen, and china closet with ample cupboards and shelves, all finished in spruce. The rooms above and below are all well lighted and cheery, and well supplied with electric lights. The piano, window shades, pulpit, clock, chairs, umbrella holders, cook stove, table silver, and other kitchen and dining-room furniture were donated by individuals; the choir, Sunday-school classes, and the Christian Endeavor Society and the Ladies' Social Circle did their full share of the good work. The amount expended at the time may be approximately stated as follows:—

Carpenter work and material	\$4,110.00
Stone work, raising the church and excavation	2,723.00
Mason work and material	500.00
Painting	115.00
Furnaces, plumbing, furnishings, including electric lights	1,460.00
Total	<u>\$8,909.00</u>

"When this work on the chapel and basement of the church was completed, and the bills paid, it was found to the disappointment of all that there was no money left to renovate the audience-room, though much more money had been pledged than the estimated amount required, and almost every pledge had been promptly paid — a remarkable record, considering the hard times of 1893. The chapel was used for the first time Jan. 6, 1894, for a preparatory lecture, and the next day, Sunday, the Sunday school met there.

"The times were such that it did not seem possible to raise any more money, and the outlook was discouraging. To add to the difficulty, it was found that the top of the church tower was in an unsafe condition, and must be rebuilt at once. If this was to be done there were those who felt that it was better to make a special effort to raise funds sufficient to secure all of the necessary improvements. Feb. 5, 1895, pledges were circulated asking for two thousand dollars additional for this purpose. The pledges were so prompt and generous that work on the audience-room began March 25. A contract was made with W. L. Wedger & Co. of Boston to provide and decorate a metal ceiling and walls for the audience-room and vestibule at a cost of \$1,169.83. A tower of larger dimensions was built by H. W. Sweetzer of Camp-ton, and all the buildings were thoroughly painted by Fifield and Kelley. Electric lights were furnished, the seats of the pews were made a little wider, the pulpit platform was improved, and the steps to the choir gallery removed, and other minor improvements made. The Ladies' Social Circle provided a new carpet and new railing and drapery for the front of the gallery, and renovated the upholstering of the pews.

“The amount expended for improvements in this last effort is a little over twenty-two hundred dollars. The total amount paid for running expenses *and* improvements in the three years 1893, 1894, and 1895 is over sixteen thousand dollars, an average of over five thousand dollars a year and over one hundred dollars for each week. It seems almost incredible that so large a sum should have been raised, as free gifts, in a town of this size, and it abundantly shows that the people were enthusiastic and united in their efforts and willing to make many personal sacrifices in the interests of the church. The enthusiasm extended to former residents and natives of the town, who aided generously in the work, thus showing loyalty to the home and church of their childhood. Our meeting-house is now convenient, commodious, and comely. That which was so earnestly desired for so many years has been secured. The money for the work has been provided with willing minds, and nearly every family in the parish has helped to bear the burden. The smallest amount, pledged by a child, was twenty-five cents, and the largest sum, pledged by a family, was two thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars.”

Under the auspices of the Congregational Church, Bible lessons for the young were maintained each Sabbath in the schoolhouses for several years during and succeeding the ministry of Rev. Jonathan Ward. In 1837, under the encouragement of Rev. George Punchard, a Sunday school was established. The sessions were in the meeting-house during the intermission between the morning and the afternoon service. The school has been maintained until the present time, and since 1858 a record of attendance has been preserved. The smallest number of scholars was 125, in 1875, and the same number in 1879. The largest number was 301, in 1899. The superintendents have been William Green, William W. Russell, Sr., Alvah McQuesten, David C. Webster, Washington George, William W. Russell, Jr., Silas H. Pearl, Rev. David Connell, Ambrose P. Kelsey, William H. Raymond, Rev. George H. Scott, Rev. Henry P. Peck, John Keniston, William W. Russell, Jr., second term, Frank E. Alden, Sceva Speare,

A. J. Grout, Jared Smith, and John Keniston, second term, the present superintendent.

Whoever attempts to name the deacons during the ministry of Rev. Nathan Ward will regret the absence of the early church records, and if wise will approach conclusions with caution. It is certain that John Willoughby was a deacon from the completed organization of the church until his death in 1834. It was a long and an honorable service.

Francis Worcester came to Plymouth in 1768. He had been a deacon of the church in Hollis over twenty years. He was elected deacon soon after his removal to this town, and faithfully served the church until his death in 1800.

Joshua Fletcher was called to the office as early as 1794. He removed to Bridgewater 1802, and continued his connection with the church in Plymouth, and served as deacon until 1818, when he was dismissed to the church in Bridgewater.

In 1801 Benjamin Goold and Jotham Cummings, Jr., were elected. Deacon Goold died in 1804, and Deacon Cummings removed from town in 1811.

Asa Robbins and Ebenezer Bartlett were elected deacons in 1805. Deacon Bartlett died in 1832 and Deacon Robbins in 1835.

The following persons have succeeded: Deacon James Morrison, 1831-36; Deacon Alvah McQuesten, 1834-67; Deacon David Clough Webster, 1856-62; Deacon Washington George, 1863-76; Deacon William Wallace Russell, Jr., 1868-92; Deacon Simeon Sanborn, 1872-78; Deacon Jason Clark, 1878-95; Deacon George Punchard Cook, since 1879; Deacon Lemuel L. Draper, 1880-99; Deacon Alfred Cook, since 1893; Deacon Sceva Speare, 1899, resigned 1900; Deacon William G. Hull, since 1900. Since 1891 the deacons have been elected for a term of four years and are eligible to re-election.

Stephen Webster, Stephen Webster, Jr., and Elisha Bean have been honored with a mention in the roll of the deacons. It is not probable, for reasons stated more fully in another chapter, that either of them at any time were members or deacons of this

church. They were Baptists. There was only one church in the town, and they probably attended the preaching of Mr. Ward and were at times chosen by the town on committees conducting parish affairs. Stephen Webster, often called Elder Webster, was a preacher of the Baptist faith, and Elisha Bean died in fellowship with the Baptist church in Rumney. Stephen Webster and Stephen Webster, Jr., were among the first to be excused by the town from the tax for the salary of Mr. Ward.

Since the close of the ministry of Rev. Nathan Ward the clerks of the church have been: Rev. Drury Fairbank, 1800-18; Jonathan Cummings, 1818-19; Rev. Jonathan Ward, 1819-29; William Green, 1829-45; Rev. William Reed Jewett, 1845-62; Charles Hazelton, 1862-64; Rev. Henry A. Hazen, 1864-67; Deacon William W. Russell, 1867-79; William H. Raymond, 1879-84; Deacon William W. Russell, 1884-92; Mrs. Martha C. (Ward) Russell, 1892-97; Mrs. Annie A. (Huckins) Blaisdell, since 1897.

The pastor and the deacons for many years constituted the church committee. Since 1863 William H. Reed, Simeon Sanborn, James McQuesten, William G. Cook, Charles Hazelton, Jason Clark, Arthur Ward, George P. Cook, Frederic W. A. Robie, Henry Cummings, Frederick W. Ballou, Lemuel L. Draper, Perley Fossett, William Thornton, William H. Raymond, John H. Whitten, Alfred Cook, John Keniston, Alvah M. Merrill, Horace Alden, Joseph W. Atwood are former auxiliary members of the committee. The present members are J. E. S. Fifield and Solon Evans.

The following table presents an exhibit of membership, deaths, dismissal, additions, attendance at Sunday school, and collections for charitable objects, so far as facts are preserved, since 1819. During this period the whole number from whom fellowship has been withdrawn is twenty-nine. The contributions or collections are exclusive of all stated parish expenses.

DATE.	MEMBERS.		ADDITIONS.	DISMISSALS.	DEATHS.	BAPTISMS.		SUNDAY SCHOOL.	CONTRIBUTIONS.	ASSETS.
	Male.	Female.				Adults.	Infants.			
1819	20	41								
1820	21	44								
1821	23	48								
1822	27	61								
1823	27	61								
1824	20	52								
1825	20	52								
1826	19	51								
1827	19	50	2							
1828	18	47								
1829	22	66	19							
1830	42	78	83							
1831	51	94	28							
1832	71	117	46							
1833	No return									
1834	66	122	7	8	3	2	4			
1835	No return									
1836	68	144	23	2	3	16	6		\$162	
1837	62	121	2	7	7		2		318	
1838	63	136	8	3	7	1	8			
1839	65	127	5	7	4		9			
1840	62	126	3	3	5	2	8			
1841	53	102	9	11	9	3	6			
1842	53	102	3	3	3		7			
1843	No return									
1844			1	6	1		7			
1845				3	1		6			
1846	44	98	10	2	4	1	7			
1847	42	104	11	5	2	2	10			
1848	49	114	21	2	2					
1849	48	120	12		7	1	4			
1850	47	121	4		4	1	3			
1851	46	124	4		2		5			
1852	46	120	2	1		4	5			
1853	45	120	3	3	1	1	4			
1854	42	116	3	4	5	1				
1855	41	107	1	8	1		2		450	
1856	40	96	1	6	6		7		455	
1857	39	100	6	1	1	4	1		300	
1858	30	78	2	7	4		2	165		86
1859	30	74	5	5	4	1	4	160		34
1860	30	70	1	3	1			160		34
1861	36	103	1		1	1		165		32
1862	33	104	2	1	3		2	130		32
1863	34	94	7		3		4	170		36
1864	35	94	7	6		2		160		31
1865	33	100	9	2	3	2	5	140	490	33
1866	30	98		4	6		1	140	460	33
1867	31	97	10	3	2	5		150	295	34
1868	30	91	6	7	4	2	2	160	443	29
1869	26	90						138	115	32
1870	41	115	26		2	20		130	285	34
1871	34	119	13	2	3	6		233	370	28
1872	29	116	9		9			238	311	24
1873	33	116	8	1	3	3	1	150	200	27

DATE.	MEMBERS.		ADDITIONS.	DISMISSED.	DEATHS.	BAPTISMS.		SUNDAY SCHOOL.	CONFIRMATIONS.	ABSENT.
	Male.	Female.				Adults.	Infants.			
1874	84	121	20	8	5	16		167	131	25
1875	82	129	10	6	6	8		125	233	29
1876	34	136	19	2	7	4		260	158	30
1877	81	135	2			1	1	250	284	28
1878	44	151	35	4	2	23	1	175	255	34
1879	47	159	15	4	3	1		125	247	39
1880	49	158	7	2	6		4	150	302	36
1881	47	157	1	3	4		1	150	225	36
1882	46	154	10	7	4	4		150	91	35
1883	44	153		2	1			145	86	38
1884	45	149	1	6			3	200	41	35
1885	32	127	3	6	7	2			167	64
1886	38	120	7	6	4	3	1		109	51
1887	37	121	3		4	2		148	63	54
1888	37	115		6	1			138	26	49
1889	35	110		2	5			128	180	51
1890	34	110	3	2	2	3	13	180	117	51
1891	36	101	11	3	4	6	3	186	221	32
1892	32	99	14	15	1	1		201	271	16
1893	31	98	4		6		1	210	706	17
1894	31	100	6	2	2	3		217	1442	17
1895	32	100	7	3	2	4		242	265	12
1896	35	103	13	4	3	2		272	490	12
1897	39	106	9	1	1	3		272	524	14
1898	41	103	2		3			290	300	16
1899	46	110	17	1	4	9	3	301	330	17
1900	46	108	6	5	3	5		299	445	15
1901	41	104	4	7	4	3	2	274	341	15
1902	38	103	3	5	2	4	1	230	289	15
1903	36	104	8	3	4	2	3	272	298	16
1904	31	126	7	7	2	0	0	103	147	11

XVII. THE METHODIST CHURCH.

METHODIST churches were organized in many towns in this vicinity about 1800. In outline features the history of Methodism in different towns is very similar. The several communities were instructed by the same preachers, moving from town to town and laboring under a common control or supervision. The result was cohesion and symmetry. Everywhere the pioneer preachers of Methodism were inspired with equal and unfailing zeal and courage, and everywhere they met the indifferent opposition of the worldly, and at best a qualified welcome of the existing churches.

The immigration to northern New Hampshire was from the south and the southeast. One hundred years ago the immigration from Grafton County was mainly to Vermont and to Canada. Rowing against the current of immigration, the early Methodist preachers came to this vicinity from Vermont and from New York. In this instance the course of empire was not westward.

The early Methodist preachers came at an opportune season. The harvest was ripe and the reapers were ready. In nearly every community there was one church of the standing order, which had been founded soon after the settlement of the town. It was a sole occupant of the field. Over each of them "the learned orthodox minister" was settled for life and preached without a rival. He was an earnest and a solemn laborer. Austere in manner, pure in mind, and diligent and faithful as a pastor, he dedicated the years of his devoted life to his Master and labored for his people according to the models and standards of his time. His counsel was the voice of wisdom, but his sympathy and fellowship were congealed in the solemnity of his presence. With

formal precision he visited the sick and comforted the mourner in learned phrases which grief could not accept and the mind comprehend. His sermons, the full product of hours of prayer and study, were pure and instructive. Measured by the standard of his school, they were free from heresy, and to the emotional element of his hearers, they were equally free from the gentle, tender words of love and sympathy. Even on the Sabbath he was removed from his people and preached to them from the altitude of an old-time pulpit, with deacons in sculptured solemnity seated at the corner posts. Nothing could add to the rigidity of the surroundings except a tithingman, and he was ever present with a staff of office.

The old-time minister, in the annals of New England, is a grand and noble character. He filled his mission with precision and served his generation with devotion and an exalted purpose. The altitude of the old-time pulpit was not a freak of architecture. It was an apt expression of the people to raise a pedestal for their minister. Here they placed him while preaching, and throughout the week their attitude compelled him to walk upon an even plane above them. They addressed with reverence, and if any loved him, they loved him with an element of awe that suffered no passage of the gulf that separated him from the hearts of his people. In this rigid expression of the time the people were more blamable than the minister. In all their relations his heart was as hungry and as unsatisfied as their own. So far as the minister was faithful and the people were reverent they lived up to the standard of the time, but alas, they bereaved themselves of the solace of friendship and the flavor of brotherly love.

Such were the conditions prevailing in many towns when the pioneer preachers of Methodism, the heralds of a new creed, announced their message to their fellowmen. Their early success arose more from the zeal and manner of the preacher than from the matter of the discourse. They lived among the people, they were entertained in their homes, and when not engaged in preaching they organized classes and secured the service of associated

effort. They preached in dwellings, in barns, and in the groves, and while preaching they stood among their hearers. Wisely assuming that the learned clergy had instructed the people in a knowledge of the Bible and of the Christian religion, they asserted the tenets peculiar to their church. If they appealed to the emotions of men, they satisfied a hunger of the soul which doctrinal and learned sermons could not appease, and if at times they became fervid and impassioned in manner, they felt a responsive emotion in the worship of the multitude.

These conditions and results attending the early Methodist preachers in many places were not fully developed in Plymouth. The reason is apparent. The early settlers were Congregationalists. Rev. Nathan Ward, their devoted pastor, was affectionate and sympathetic, and while he moulded and solidified the character of a generation, he avoided contention and intercepted disintegration. Methodist churches were established in near-by towns several years before one was founded in Plymouth.

The early Methodist preachers were zealous laborers. They visited many towns and preached many sermons in New Hampshire, of which a record is not preserved. Probably the first Methodist preacher in Grafton County was the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, who preached in several towns in this county, including Hebron, in 1797. In the autumn of 1802 Dow came again to Grafton County and visited Plymouth. He records the event in his journal:—

I came over the river into New Hampshire where I met Martin Ruter going to form a circuit. I saw Elijah R. Sabin who had been a zealous and useful preacher, but was now broken down and married and about to locate. I had meetings in Haverhill, then rode to Plymouth and Holderness and Meredith and Gilmanton, and the melting power of God seemed to be present in many places.

Concerning the dates of the organization of the early circuits, districts, and conferences, the historians of the Methodist church are not always in exact agreement. One gives the date of an act in the progress of organization and another dates from a subse-

quent event, but in general outlines all are in substantial agreement. In the early days of Methodism New Hampshire was included in the New London district of the New York conference. In 1801 a record appears of the Hawke, Chesterfield, Hanover, and Landaff circuits in this State. The Landaff circuit included Lancaster, Haverhill, Rumney, Bridgewater, and several adjoining towns. It is certain that the boundaries of the circuit were not clearly defined, and that the circuit preachers were expected to labor wherever called. Rev. John Brodhead was the presiding elder, and the circuit preachers were Elijah R. Sabin and Asher Smith. During the year Mr. Smith organized a class in Bridgewater, now Bristol. The proof is not preserved, but it is probable that Mr. Sabin or Mr. Smith preached in Plymouth in 1801. In 1802 the Vershire district of the New York conference, including eight circuits in Vermont and New Hampshire, was formed. Rev. John Brodhead was the presiding elder. The Bridgewater circuit included Bridgewater, Plymouth, Hebron, Groton, Alexandria Hill, Danbury, Salisbury, Andover, Holderness, New Hampton, Sanbornton, and Northfield. Reuben Jones was the circuit preacher. In the reorganization of 1803 the Bridgewater circuit of the New York conference was in the Vermont district, with Rev. Joseph Crawford presiding elder. Rev. Elijah Hedding was the circuit preacher.

The New England conference was severed from the New York conference in 1804. It embraced the New England States, except the part of Connecticut west of the Connecticut River. At the same time the New Hampshire district was organized, with Rev. John Brodhead presiding elder. Rev. Lewis Bates and Rev. Caleb Dustin were appointed to the Bridgewater circuit, including Plymouth. The Methodists of this town remained in the same circuit district and conference until the close of the year 1825, when Plymouth was severed from the Bridgewater circuit and many hallowed associations were interrupted. The preachers on the Bridgewater circuit were earnest and zealous men, and several are prominent in the annals of the church.

Rev. Elijah Hedding, D.D., was born at White Plains, N. Y., June 7, 1780. In 1791 his parents removed to Starksboro, Vt. He was ordained a deacon July 4, 1803, and appointed that year to the Bridgewater circuit. He rode many miles each day preaching constantly. He was unable to endure the self-imposed hardship, and was an invalid several weeks in New Chester. He rode to Plymouth, and while in this town he was prostrated with inflammatory rheumatism and was kindly attended in the home of Elder Ebenezer Blodgett, where he remained four months. He was subsequently a presiding elder, and a bishop in 1824. The degree of D.D. was conferred by Augusta College, 1829, by Union College, 1837, and by University of Vermont, 1840. He was president of the Biblical Institute, Concord, several years. He died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 9, 1852. There is a current tradition that Rev. Dr. Hedding preached the first sermon under the auspices of the Methodist church in this vicinity. The tradition is not probable. Mr. Hedding preached his first sermon March 26, 1800, and until he was appointed to the Bridgewater circuit he labored in western Vermont and in Canada. Rev. Asher Smith and Rev. Robert Jones had preached on the Bridgewater circuit two years before Rev. Elijah Hedding arrived in this vicinity. The tradition probably has an origin in the fact that Rev. Mr. Hedding, while filling the Bridgewater circuit in 1803, made an appointment to preach at a schoolhouse in Holderness, and when he arrived he was denied admission. He retired a short distance and, standing upon a large boulder, delivered a memorable sermon from the text: "Upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Rev. John Brodhead was born in Lower Smithfield, Pa., Oct. 22, 1770. He was an able preacher in the Middle and New England States several years, and was presiding elder of the New London, Conn., district in 1800 and 1801 and of the Vershire, Vt., district in 1802. In 1803 he was stationed at Hanover, and in 1804-06 he was presiding elder of the New Hampshire district, and the two years following of the Boston district. His subsequent appointments were in Rockingham County. He resided

several years in Newmarket. He was chaplain of the legislature, a State senator 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1825, 1826, representative in congress 1829-33. He died at Newmarket, April 17, 1838.

Rev. Martin Ruter, D.D., was born in Charlton, Mass., April 3, 1785, and was licensed to preach by the New York conference 1801. He was a learned man and an eloquent preacher. He was appointed to the Bridgewater circuit 1805, and four years later he was the presiding elder. Subsequently he filled many appointments with great ability, and was a leader in the educational work of the church. He founded a seminary at Newmarket, and was an able agent of the Western Book Concern, and president of several educational institutions. He died at Washington, Tex., May 16, 1838. Rev. Lewis Bates, the author of *Memorials of Methodism*, born 1780, was appointed to the circuit with Caleb Dustin, 1804. He was an able preacher, an earnest laborer, and for many years a distinguished minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in Taunton, Mass., March 24, 1865. John Lewis Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts, is his great-grandson.

Rev. Benjamin Bishop, formerly a blacksmith of Lancaster, preached several years with a considerable measure of success. He was appointed to the Bridgewater circuit with the accomplished Martin Ruter, 1805.

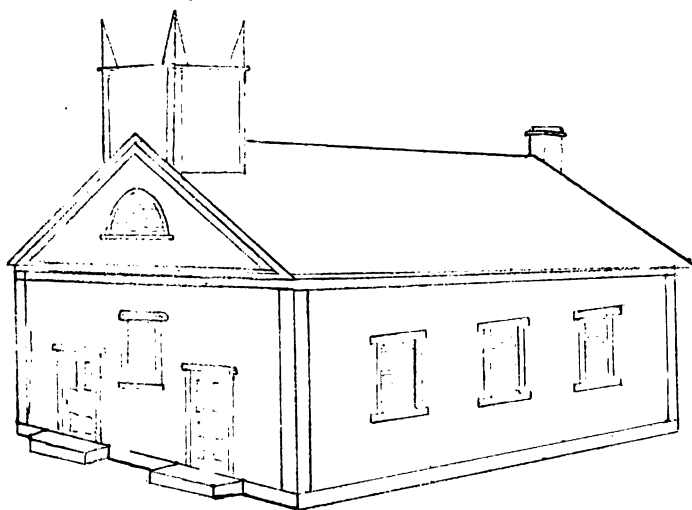
In 1825, with some change of territory, the circuit was called the Bristol and Plymouth circuit, and in 1827 Plymouth was severed from Bristol and became a principal preaching station in the Plymouth circuit. By a division of the New England conference in 1829 the New Hampshire and Vermont conference was organized, and two years later, without change of territory, the name was changed to the New Hampshire conference. The Plymouth district, including several towns in Vermont, at this time was created, and the town of Plymouth belonged to the Plymouth district until 1840, to the Haverhill district until 1855, and since the close of that year to the Concord district of the New Hampshire conference. Plymouth remained a preaching station in a circuit, and ministers were appointed to Plymouth and to one or more adjoining towns until 1838, and since that date

Plymouth has been a station and the church has enjoyed the undivided ministrations of the pastor.

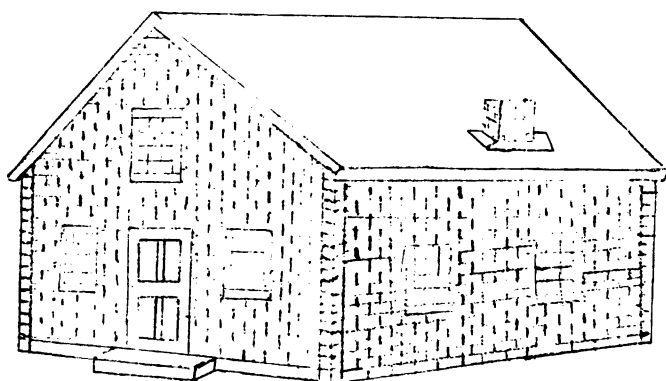
The brick church, located near the present residence of Orrin W. Fletcher at West Plymouth, was built in 1823. Elder Ebenezer Blodgett, a local preacher, Oliver L. Marston, and others were zealous promoters of the enterprise. The house would seat about three hundred, and was occupied by the Methodists of this town about forty years. After preaching was established in the village the ministers appointed to Plymouth preached at both places for several years. The brick church was removed in 1865, and nothing remains but a knowledge of the effort and the sacrifice of those who built it, the record of the faithful labors of the preachers, and the sacred memory of the faith and the devotion of successive worshippers.

The first stated Methodist preaching in Plymouth village was by Rev. William Nelson in 1831. The meetings assembled in a hall owned by Nathan Harris, which stood at the corner of Highland and Langdon streets. Rev. Mr. Nelson and Rev. Matthew Newhall were the ministers appointed to the Plymouth circuit that year. The first Methodist meeting-house in Plymouth village was built during the pastorate of Rev. Schuyler Chamberlain in 1833. It stood on the site of Mason's Block. It was of wood, and cost about one thousand dollars. In 1850, while Rev. George W. H. Clark was preaching here, the house was enlarged, and again in 1857, during the pastorate of Rev. Elijah R. Wilkins. It was occupied until 1872, when the present commodious and substantial edifice was erected a short distance south of the former building. At this time Rev. Morris W. Prince was the pastor. Including the site and the furnishings, the building cost twenty thousand dollars.

The bell was purchased and hung in the tower in 1888, during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Tyrie. The cost was met by a legacy of John H. Gill. The first parsonage owned by the society was purchased in 1842, when Rev. Moses Chase was the pastor. It was located north of the present church, and was occupied by



THE METHODIST CHURCH, PLYMOUTH VILLAGE, 1850



THE BRICK CHURCH (METHODIST), WEST PLYMOUTH, 1830

the successive ministers until 1872. The present parsonage, located on Highland Street, was purchased at an expense of twenty-five hundred dollars in 1876, and Rev. Joseph E. Robins was the first occupant.

The New Hampshire conference, Bishop Randolph S. Foster presiding, held the fiftieth annual session in Plymouth. The conference convened Wednesday, April 9, and was dissolved Monday, April 14, 1879. Rev. George Hale Scott of this town was the representative of the Congregational churches who presented the fraternal congratulations of his denomination.

The first legal society was organized April 13, 1830. It included the Methodists of Plymouth, Campton, and Holderness. The first meeting assembled in Campton. The following notice was published in the Republican of Haverhill: "Notice is hereby given to all concerned that we, the subscribers, and our associates of Campton, Holderness, and Plymouth, in the County of Grafton, State of New Hampshire, have formed ourselves into a religious society and have assumed the name of the First Methodist Society of Campton, Holderness, and Plymouth, agreeable to an act entitled 'An act empowering religious associations to assume and exercise corporate powers' passed July 3, 1827. Jacob Adams of Campton was president, Oliver L. Marston of Plymouth secretary, and the executive committee were William Sanborn, Samuel Kimball, and John Smith."

Since the arrival in Plymouth of the first circuit preachers one hundred years have been added to the calendar and three generations bearing the burdens have joined in the prayer and the praise of devoted worshippers. The little acorn of the class, planted here by the fervid and hopeful heralds of Methodism, has grown to the spreading oak of a vigorous church. Through succeeding years the pastors and the brethren have comforted the sick and have spoken words of love and consolation to the bereaved. In moulding the character and instructing men and women in their solemn duties to God and to their fellow-men, the good work of the church is dimly seen by mortal vision, but is written in characters of light in the eternal records of another world.

The briefest sketch of the Methodist church in Plymouth would not be complete without mention of some of the worthy fathers who have borne the heat and the burden of their time.

Ebenezer Blodgett, son of James and Sarah (Snow) Blodgett, was born in Plymouth, Feb. 9, 1777. The family were Baptists and frequent attendants at the Congregational church. In early manhood he embraced the faith of Methodism, and was through life a firm and consistent supporter of the church. He was active and helpful in building the brick church, and was a constant attendant at the week-day and Sabbath meetings of the Methodists. He was a local preacher many years, and often preached in Plymouth, Bridgewater, Bristol, and wherever duty called him. He removed to Bristol 1835, and there died Sept. 28, 1854. The Methodist church is dignified in the memory of men like Ebenezer Blodgett.

John Hazelton Gill, son of William and Ruth (Hazelton) Gill, was born in Boscawen, Sept. 16, 1809. The family removed to Plymouth in 1830. He was a leader of the choir, and through life an earnest, devoted man, warm in his impulses and firm in his principles. In the example of a worthy life, and in the faithfulness of his constant labor, he called others to the Methodist church, and in his death the sweet-toned bell, by him presented, is calling another generation to the sanctuary. He died July 30, 1888.

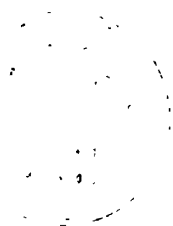
General Cyrus Corliss, who died, after many years of devoted service, Aug. 30, 1902, and Benjamin P. Merrill, who died Feb. 4, 1901, were constant and faithful in the councils and the activities of the church, and still live in the influence of devoted lives and zealous service.

Chase W. Calley, with the wisdom of fourscore years and the vigor and fervency of youth, is highly esteemed by his brethren and is a pleasing type of Methodism both old and new.

To the year 1904 the number of ministers appointed to the Bridgewater circuit, to which this town belonged, to West Plymouth, and to Plymouth is ninety-three.



THE METHODIST CHURCH, 1905



The first thirty-five appointments to the circuit were: —

1801 Asher Smith	1813 John Payne
1802 Reuben Jones	John Lewis
1803 Elijah Hedding	1814 John Wilkinson
1804 Lewis Bates	1815 Jonathan Worthen
Caleb Dustin	Hezekiah Davis
1805 Martin Ruter ¹	1816 Leonard Frost
Benjamin Bishop	1817 Job Pratt
1806 Joel Winch	1818 Orin Roberts
1807 Joseph Farrar	Damon Young
1808 William Hunt	1819 Amasa Cowles
1809 Leonard Frost	1820 Charles Baker
1810 Warren Bannister	1821 Wilder B. Mack
Joseph Lull	1822, '23 Caleb Dustin
1811 Abner Clark	1824 James Templeton
Leonard Bennett	1825 Joseph Kellom
1812 John W. Hardy	David Stickney
Richard Emery	1826 Amasa Buck
	Moses Saunderson

The following have been appointed to West Plymouth and Plymouth from 1827 to 1837 inclusive, and the pastors were expected to supply one or more preaching stations in neighboring towns and in Plymouth village after 1831: —

1827 Joseph Kellom	1832 Matthew Newhall
Sereno Fisk	Otis Dunbar
1828 Joseph Kellom	1833, '34 Schuyler Chamberlain
Jonas Scott	Israel E. Jones
1829 William D. Cass	1835 Jonathan Hazelton
James Huckins	Daniel I. Robinson
1830 William D. Cass	1836 Daniel I. Robinson
Charles G. Chase	Salmon Gleason
1831 William Nelson	1837 William Nelson
Matthew Newhall	Holman Drew
	Lorenzo D. Blodgett

Appointments to West Plymouth, 1838-50: —

1838 William Nelson	1840 William Nelson
1839 Henry J. Woolley	1841 Moody P. Marshall
William Nelson	1842 George F. Wells

1843 John Gould
James M. Hartwell
1844 John Gould
1845 Daniel Lee
1846 Josiah A. Scarritt

1847 Josiah A. Scarritt
1848 James G. Smith
1849 No appointment
1850 James G. Smith

In 1859 Truman Carter was appointed to West Plymouth and Rumney.

Appointments to Plymouth, 1838 to 1904:—

1838 Elliot B. Fletcher	1865, '66 Hiram L. Kelsey
Samuel G. Scott	1867, '68 Lewis Howard
1839, '40 Lorenzo D. Barrows	1869, '70 Silas E. Quimby
1841 Joseph C. Cromach	1871, '72, '73 Morris W. Prince
1842, '43 Moses Chase	1874 Otis Cale
1844, '45 Ebenezer Peaslee	1875 Edward C. Bass
1846, '47 James G. Smith	1876, '77, '78 Joseph E. Robins
1848 Benjamin D. Brewster	1879, '80, '81 James H. H. Haines
1848, '49 Sullivan Holman	1882, '83 Daniel C. Knowles
1850, '51 George W. H. Clark	1884, '85 William E. Bennett
1852 Elihu Scott	1886, '87, '88 Thomas Tyrie
1853 Amos S. Tenney	1889, '90 Roscoe Sanderson
1854 Horatio N. Taplin	1891, '92 David E. Miller
1855, '56 Robert S. Stubbs	1893, '94, '95 George N. Dorr
1857, '58 Elijah R. Wilkins	1896, '97 John A. Bowler
1859, '60 Charles H. Chase	1898 John H. Emerson
1861, '62 Orlando H. Jasper	1899, 1900, '01 Willis M. Cleveland
1863, '64 Nelson Green	1902, '03, '04 Robert T. Wolcott

DATE AT CLOSE OF YEAR.	MEMBERS.	PROBATIONERS.	DEATHS.	BAPTISMS.		TEACHERS AND OFFICERS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL.	ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY SCHOOL.	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REVENUE, AND INCENSE SUPPORT OF MINISTERS.
				Adults.	Infants.			
1839	238					19	100	\$188
1840	154					18	72	290
1841	156					15	105	290
1842	296	including West Plymouth				20	130	263
1843	389	"	"	"	"	"	120	261
1844	229	"	"	"	"	15	90	815
1845	216	"	"	"	"	15	65	291
1846	205	"	"	"	"	13	70	357
1847	138	"	"	"	"	13	50	279
1848	203	"	"	"	"	13	50	
1849	91	10				22	175	

DATE AT CLOCK OF YEAR.	MEMBERS.	PROBATIONERS.	DEATHS.	BAPTISMS.		TEACHERS AND OFFICERS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL.	ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY SCHOOL.	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO BENEVOLENCE, INCLUDING SUPPORT OF MINISTERS.
				Adults.	Infants.			
1850	114	28				23	175	
1851	167	38				23	180	
1852	248	40	including	West Plymouth		24	185	
1853	210	45	"	"	"	50	220	
1854	149	34				12	120	348
1855	144	34				12	120	
1856	112	30				18	80	468
1857	119	25				15	85	466
1858	289	34		4		12	100	465
1859	295	34		18	4	18	150	468
1860	140	32		6		20	200	540
1861	161	25		20		20	200	575
1862	166	19				21	220	560
1863	164	12				21	220	570
1864	165	60		8		24	220	590
1865	190	23		21		24	200	666
1866	188	25		1	1	20	215	1000
1867	191	24	1		2	20	215	1115
1868	190	10	8			20	150	818
1869	180	9	2	2		20	150	805
1870	203	17	2	2		25	253	1037
1871	203	14	4	2	8	29	263	1042
1872	206	8	5	3		26	245	1200
1873	208	18	5			22	286	1145
1874	220	11	6	22	1	27	285	1150
1875	220	20	3	2		27	288	1196
1876	196	25	3	20	1	21	250	1148
1877	218	125	5	68		22	275	1180
1878	267	50	6	44	1	25	365	1189
1879	286	80	5	2	1	25	300	1188
1880	289	85	4	1	1	25	299	1256
1881	250	21	7	10		26	280	1297
1882	303	20	8	10		26	289	1440
1883	232	11	10	7		20	207	1362
1884	238	6	8	6	2	20	250	1384
1885	230	2	1	3		28	161	1373
1886	230		4			26	200	1888
1887	240		3			26	250	1877
1888	250		4		1	25	200	1895
1889	240		4	1	4	25	200	1342
1890	235	11	4	9		21	180	1288
1891	222	2	5	7		21	180	1283
1892	230	13	8	18	2	22	260	1346
1893	236	7	5	8		25	205	1385
1894	238	17	5	18		25	205	1410
1895	257	4	4	4		26	228	1381
1896	258	4	5	1		27	234	1385
1897	257	8	6	8		20	252	1275
1898	249	34	4	19	1	24	252	1138
1899	265	10	8	8	2	23	300	1160
1900	260	14	3	2	1	20	125	1171
1901	260	8	2	3		19	100	1221
1902	249	6	3	4	7	14	130	1205
1903	220	5	12			22	162	1227
1904	212	4	4		1	15	162	1280

PRESIDING ELDERS.

1801-02 John Brodhead	1852-55 William D. Cass
1803 Joseph Crawford	1856-59 Lewis Howard
1804-06 John Brodhead	1860-62 James Pike
1807-08 Elijah Hedding	William D. Cass, last half of
1809-10 Martin Ruter	last year
1811-14 Solomon Sias	1863-66 Elisha Adams
1815-18 David Kilburn	1867-69 Lorenzo D. Barrows
1819-22 Jacob Sanborn	1870-73 Silas G. Kellogg
1823-26 Benjamin R. Hoyt	1874 Theodore L. Flood
1827-29 John F. Adams	1875-76 James Pike
1830-31 John W. Hardy	1877-80 John W. Adams
1832-35 Eliazer Wells	1881-84 Moses T. Cilley
1836-39 Benjamin R. Hoyt	1885-89 George W. Norris
1840-43 Charles D. Cahoon	1890-95 Samuel C. Keeler
1844 Justin Spalding	1896 George M. Curl
1845-46 Russell H. Spalding	1897-1902 Oliver S. Baketel
1847-49 Justin Spalding	1903- George M. Curl
1850-51 Reuben Dearborn	

NOTE.—In the Minutes of the Conference, the name of the minister appointed to the Bridgewater circuit in 1821 is recorded as Wallace Lark and as Wallace Locke and Wilder Mark. There are substantial reasons for the conclusion that his name was Wilder B. Mack. He was admitted to the conference on trial in 1821, and the following year he was appointed to the Mad River circuit in Vermont. In 1823 he was ordained a deacon and appointed to Montpelier, Vt. In 1824, 1825, and 1826 he received appointments in Bath and Hallowell, Me. In 1827 he was transferred to the Pittsburg, Pa., conference, and was presiding elder of the Erie district from 1829 to 1832, and of the Warren district from 1833 to 1835. He was transferred to the Illinois conference, and was presiding elder of the Chicago district in 1836, and the following year he was expelled.

XVIII. THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

REV. JAMES H. SHEPARD was the pioneer preacher of Universalism in Plymouth. He came to this town in the summer of 1850 and established a seminary in the Holmes Academy building. The following year he purchased the academy building and the boarding-house and made a gallant effort to found a permanent institution of learning in this town. The school under his supervision was suspended in 1853, but he continued a residence here until the autumn of 1856. When and where he studied theology has not been learned, but he was ordained a minister of the Universalist church at Plymouth in the summer of 1856. Before and after his ordination he preached many Sabbaths in the academy building to interested audiences. An attempt at this time to organize a church was abandoned, and Mr. Shepard removed to Centre Harbor, where he preached two years. From 1859 to 1861 he preached in New York City, and the two following years at Mount Vernon, N. Y. He preached at Danbury, Conn., from 1863 to 1867 and continued in the ministry, preaching in Connecticut and New York, until 1878, when he retired from the ministry at Mount Vernon. During the decade succeeding the labors of Mr. Shepard occasional services were enjoyed by the Universalists of Plymouth. The records are fragmentary and very little is known concerning the results or the measure of the interest manifested. Two of the ministers who preached here at this time are well remembered. Rev. Benjamin Marshall Tillotson, many years the able pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Manchester, was here several Sabbaths. He died at White River Junction, Vt., Jan. 17, 1890. Rev. William S. Balch, D.D., a well-known writer and a distinguished preacher, who died at

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 25, 1887, preached here on several occasions. These occasional services were not fruitless, but they were not supported by the power of organization and progression.

In the autumn of 1875 Rev. Everett L. Conger, D.D., now of Pasadena, Cal., and then pastor of the White Memorial Church of Concord, attended the funeral of Arthur Morse. His messages of love and condolence and his conference with the Universalists on that occasion were eventful, and he was invited to preach to them, to which he assented. The date subsequently arranged was Sunday, May 4, 1876. The services on that occasion planted a milestone in the history of Universalism in Plymouth. He preached afternoon and evening in the old courthouse. He awakened a new interest and a subscription was circulated to provide for continued services. Several connected with the other churches in this town subscribed to the fund with the remark that there were good men in Plymouth not connected with any existing church, and that it would be a commendable work to enlist them in the cause of religion and in the support of preaching.

In the summer of 1879 Rev. Dr. Conger persuaded Rev. Thomas Elliot St. John, pastor of the First Universalist Church of Worcester, Mass., to spend his summer vacation in Plymouth and to preach several Sabbaths. Under the same conditions the following year Rev. W. S. Rolph preached in the old courthouse to the Universalists of Plymouth. By a slow process and an invisible connection of these separated efforts the foundation of a permanent structure was laid. The continued record is more connected and substantial. In July, 1881, Rev. Quillen H. Shinn, formerly pastor at Lynn, and then a resident of Foxboro, Mass., removed to Plymouth. He became the first settled pastor of the Universalist church. For three years under the ministration of Mr. Shinn the society worshipped in the old courthouse. An organization was perfected and Mr. Shinn, with unusual tact and efficiency, undertook the building of a church home. Under his direction and encouraged by his enthusiasm the little parish erected the present commodious brick church. The new church edifice was dedicated



THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 1905



Oct. 28, 1884. Many well-known Universalists were present on the occasion, and prominent among these was Mrs. Mary Thompson (Frothingham) Goddard, widow of the late Thomas Austin Goddard of Boston. Both Mr. and Mrs. Goddard were liberal patrons of Tufts College, the Goddard Seminary of Barre, Vt., and other Universalist institutions. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Adoniram J. Patterson, formerly of Portsmouth, and later of Roxbury, Mass. Having succeeded in founding a church and in building a church edifice, Mr. Shinn severed his connection Jan. 1, 1885, to enter upon constructive work in Deering, Me. He is now Southern Missionary of the General Convention, respected and loved throughout the land.

Quillen Hamilton Shinn, son of Elisha Shinn, was born at Began, W. Va., Jan. 1, 1845. At sixteen years of age, in 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, serving in the Third and the Twelfth Virginia regiments. He was wounded in 1862, and remaining in the service participating in many engagements, he was a prisoner at Belle Isle and among the victors at Appomattox. He was discharged with his regiment at Richmond in June, 1865. Directing his attention to the ministry of the Universalist church, he graduated at the Canton Theological School, St. Lawrence Seminary, 1870. He had pastorates at Gaysville, Vt., and at Tyngsboro, Lynn, Foxboro, and Mansfield in Massachusetts. During his eventful ministry in Plymouth, which succeeded the pastorates named, he instituted the National Summer Meeting at the Wiers, which has been a potent factor in originating new methods and an enlargement of the administration of church affairs. Since his removal from this town he has been a travelling missionary and an eloquent and persuasive minister of his church. In this field of labor he has revived many sleeping and has organized many new churches, earning the significant title of "the John Wesley of the Universalist church." While preaching in California in 1894, Dr. Shinn admitted a youth to the Universalist church and directed his thought to the ministry. The youth after years of study and preparation is now the pastor of the church in Plymouth which

prospered under the ministry of Dr. Shinn, and is preaching each Sabbath in a church edifice erected through his agency and persuasive efforts. In the ministry of Rev. Mr. Ruggles, Dr. Shinn is still preaching to the many whom he loved in Plymouth and to those whom he led into the fold of the church.

Prominent among the people interested and helpful in the constructive work of Mr. Shinn were Mr. and Mrs. Hanson S. Chase, Harrison B. Marden, Andrew J. McClure, G. Smith, Gilmore Houston, Albert Lyford, Mrs. Lydia (Walker) Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. Quincy of Rumney.

The second pastor was Rev. F. W. Betts, a graduate of the Canton Theological School, 1885. He began his labors July 1, 1885. He was ordained at the Weirs in August, 1886, and in September of that year he accepted a call to Palmer, Mass. He is a popular preacher and a successful pastor. He received the degree of D.D. from St. Lawrence University, 1903. After a season of temporary supply, Rev. Thomas Stratton, a graduate of the Canton Theological School, 1888, began a successful ministry in July, 1888, and resigned in March, 1893. He reorganized the church and labored incessantly for the prosperity of his charge. During his ministry a pipe organ was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Greeley and a communion service by Mrs. Hazen D. Smith. Rev. Thomas Stratton is now pastor of the Universalist Church in Rutland, Vt. He was immediately succeeded in Plymouth by Rev. Noel E. Spicer, who labored with the society from April, 1893, to September, 1895. He is now pastor of the Universalist Church in Attica, Ohio. Rev. W. A. Williams preached from April, 1897, to January, 1898. From the latter date until the summer of 1902 the parish was dormant.

In July, 1902, largely through the effort of Mary Elizabeth (Merrill) Greeley, Bernard C. Ruggles, then a student at Canton Theological Seminary, was invited to preach during a summer vacation. The services of these few Sabbaths established the second mile-stone in the growth of the Universalist Church of Plymouth. The State Convention of the Universalist Church endorsed the

desire of the parish to secure a permanent pastor. The convention and the parish were united in an invitation to Rev. Bernard C. Ruggles, who assumed the duties and obligations of a settled pastor upon his graduation from the seminary in June, 1903. He has entered upon the third year of his ministry with substantial assurance of continued success. He has reorganized the church and is laying the foundations of a permanent and stable organization. The church building has been renovated and repaired, and stimulated by the untiring labor of a zealous and devoted pastor, the church in material and spiritual attributes has grown and prospered. Rev. Bernard C. Ruggles, son of George Newton and Edna (Carver) Ruggles, was born at Fremont, Neb., May 24, 1879. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Santa Paula, Cal., and graduated from the Theological School, St. Lawrence University, 1903. He was a student two years in the university, but relinquished the academical course. He is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity and is chaplain of the Olive Branch Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

XIX. SCHOOLS.

ACCORDING to the standard of the time, the early settlers of Plymouth were educated men and women. They came from organized towns where they had enjoyed the privileges of established schools. To them the education of their children was a fundamental concern. The first schools of Plymouth were assembled around the firesides under the supervision of intelligent parents. Of the first generation reared in this town, the number who could not read and write is so small that an instance has not been discovered. Scarcely had the pioneers organized a town, and while yet engaged in felling forests and bringing fields into tillage, they assembled in town meeting and voted to raise money for the support of schools.

In addition to the reservation of school lands according to the conditions of the charter of the town, the proprietors made no provision for the support of schools, and only one vote upon the subject is found in their records. At a meeting of the grantees assembled at the meeting-house in Plymouth, Sept. 12, 1768, upon an article in the warrant, "to see what encouragement the proprietors will give towards the school that Mr. Cleaveland has lately been here in quest of," the proprietors voted to dismiss the article. It is probable that Mr. Cleaveland was a son of Rev. John Cleaveland of Chebacco Parish, Ipswich, Mass., or of his brother Rev. Ebenezer Cleaveland of Gloucester, Mass. The two ministers were clerical associates and personal friends of Rev. Nathan Ward.

In a clear understanding of the early measures adopted in this town for the establishment and maintenance of schools, it should be borne in mind that in the absence of law the town was the supreme authority for many years. The early schools of Plymouth were

not the product of State support nor the creation of legislation. They were spontaneous among the people. The school system, approved many years subsequently by the legislature and made permanent by statute, was first formulated in the town meetings of New Hampshire and its merits demonstrated by public approval. Plymouth had maintained school districts over fifty years and had adopted measures of town supervision several years before the State legislature created school districts and established a system of supervision.

There are conflicting traditions concerning the names and date of service of the earlier teachers in this town. It is reasonable to accept the tradition that Stephen Webster, Sr., instructed the children of the neighborhood at his home, and it is certain that Jeremiah Blodgett, who died in the army in 1776, James Harvell, a substantial citizen, Nathan Ward, Jr., Mrs. Miriam Snow, Nahum Powers, and Noah Worcester were teachers in the schools of Plymouth before the close of the Revolution.

In the Memoirs of Rev. Noah Worcester, D.D., by Henry Ware, it is stated that Mr. Worcester resided for a time in the family of his uncle, Francis Worcester, at Plymouth, and that he taught the village school nine consecutive winters. The first term began in the late autumn of 1776, and during the last two terms he was a resident of Thornton.

Compared with the record of other towns under similar conditions, the town of Plymouth at a very early date became dissatisfied with a small annual appropriation and established a school on a more permanent foundation. At a meeting assembled Sept. 26, 1774, the town "voted to keep a constant writing school in this town for the future." Only a few days later, Oct. 8, 1774, another meeting was assembled and "voted the town be divided in four societies, viz: one on the north side of Baker's river, one at each end of the town and one in the middle on the south side of Baker's river. And that each society shall draw their proportion of the money which shall be laid out for schooling."

At the time these votes were adopted a writing school was inferior

to a grammar school, and the word "societies" was the designation of a school district.

The first division of the town in school districts was experimental, and the proposition for a revision is found in the warrant for a meeting convened March 14, 1775. "To see how the Town will Divide and in how many divisions for the advantage of keeping of schools in this town." At this time the town was divided into five districts, with names and constituents as follows: —

No. 1. The Lower End District: Elder Francis Worcester, Lieut. Josiah Brown, Col. David Hobart, Benjamin Dearborn, Jr., Daniel Wheeler, Jonas Keyes, Amos Phillips, William Tarlton, Amos Thompson, Gershom Fletcher, Joseph Reed, Phineas Lovejoy, Peter Stearns, Capt. Jotham Cummings, Gershom Hobart, John Fenton, Esq.

No. 2. The Middle District: Samuel Emerson, Elder Stephen Webster, Col. David Webster, William Simpson, Capt. James Hobart, Moses Dow, Deacon John Willoughby, Amos Fisk, Ebenezer Hartshorn, David Durkee, Abel Webster, Zachariah Parker, Silas Brown, Jonas Ward, John Cowan, Nathaniel Webster, Capt. Samuel Dearborn, Dr. Abijah Wright, Dr. Peter Emerson, Eleazer Parker.

No. 3. Upper End District: Samuel Ambrose, John Webber, Ephraim Lund, George Patterson, Stephen Webster, Jr., Lieut. Winthrop Wells, Benjamin Wells, Peter Dearborn, Benjamin Dearborn, Elisha Bean, Ebenezer Blodgett, Onesipherus Marsh, Samuel Marsh, James Barnes, Jonathan Wells, Jeremiah Blodgett.

No. 4. The South District: Paul Wells, Widow Miriam Snow, James Blodgett, Edward Taylor, Jacob Marsh, Edward Evans, Thomas Lucas, David Nevins, Zebadiah Richardson, Jacob Draper, Amos Webster, John Calef, Nahum Powers, Nehemiah Hardy, Ebenezer Blodgett, Jr.

No. 5. The District North of Baker's River: Lieut. Benjamin Goold, James Harvell, Thomas McCluer, Solomon Wheeler, Edmond Elliot of Campton, Joseph Wheeler, William Greenough, James Ryan, Jacob Merrill, George Hull, Ephraim Keyes.

For the school year beginning July 17, 1775, and ending July 16, 1776, the selectmen assessed £43 and engaged Nathan Ward, the oldest son of Rev. Nathan Ward, to teach a writing school 312 days. The length of the school term in each district was: No. 1,

79 days; No. 2, 91 days; No. 3, 57 days; No. 4, 40 days; No. 5, 45 days.

Under the vote of the town to maintain a school the entire year, dividing the time among the five districts, the selectmen hired Nathan Ward to teach the second year, beginning in July, 1776. He taught four months, completing sixteen months of continuous service, when he requested a dismissal. According to the democratic usage of the time, a town meeting was called to act upon the subject. The town, Nov. 19, 1776, voted "to excuse Nathan Ward Jr. agreeable to his desire from service as school master the remainder of the year, after paying him for the service he has done." The Ward Genealogy asserts that Nathan Ward died at Chester, Nov. 3, 1776. Evidently this date of his death is incorrect. It is probable that he went to Chester as a school teacher, and it is certain that he soon died there.

During the Revolution the record of the schools is brief and disconnected. In several instances the school money after it was raised was applied to the extraordinary expenses of the war. In 1786 the town appropriated £45 for the schools, and in the years immediately following, the sum was increased. A special town meeting, assembled Sept. 13, 1792, made a new record in school affairs. The following articles appear in the warrant for the meeting: —

For the town to take under consideration and determine on some proper method consistent with the laws of the State, and the duty of the selectmen required by such laws, how the money by law required for the supporting of a Grammar School in said Plymouth shall be laid out in keeping such school.

To see if the town will vote any money and what sum, in addition to the money already voted, for the support of schools the present year.

To see if the town will vote to build a convenient school house or school houses in said town and if necessary vote to raise money for that purpose.

The town meeting organized with John Porter, moderator, and near him was Samuel Emerson, for many years the efficient town clerk. The town passed eleven votes: —

1. Voted to keep a Grammar School the year round in this town.
2. Voted that said school be kept in four districts and on the main road leading from Francis Worcester's to Jacob Marsh's on Rumney line south side of Baker's river.
3. Voted to choose a Committee of four men, one in each district, to divide said town into districts.
4. Voted that John Rogers, Esq., Capt. Samuel Dearborn, Mr. Jonathan Robbins and Mr. Peter Dearborn be said committee.
5. Voted to dismiss the third article [relating to school money]. The committee to divide the town into districts reported, whereupon the town voted:
6. To accept of the report of the committee for dividing the town into districts which is:

The first or lower district to be from Lieut. Jonathan Robbins to Mr. Amos Phillips inclusively, including Aaron Stearns and all the families easterly of him on Cummings hill.

The second district to begin at Lieut. Richard Bayley's and to extend to Mr. Enoch Ward's inclusively and from Moses Thurlow's to Capt. John Willoughby's inclusively and James Ryan and Jonas Keyes north of Baker's river.

The third district to begin at Doctor Jonathan Robbins' and to extend to the Bridge next beyond or westerly of William George, Esq. and from Major Benjamin Goold's to Jacob Merrill, Junr. including Capt. Samuel Dearborn, Thomas Harriman and Reuben Dearborn.

The fourth district from and including Capt. Stephen Wells to David Alls' inclusively and from Thomas McClure's to William Greenough's inclusively and including Nathan Penniman and all on that road to and including David Senter and all betwixt this and the river road.
7. Voted that there be a school house built in each district by the inhabitants of each respective district not less than twenty one by twenty six feet on the ground and not less than nine feet stud.
8. Voted to choose a Committee of four men to procure agree with and hire a suitable person to keep said Grammar School.
9. Voted that Lieut. Jonathan Robbins, John Rogers, Esq., John Porter Esq. and Capt. Stephen Wells be said Committee.
10. Voted that all those persons living in the south part of the town and without the bounds of any of said districts to have the privilege, if they see cause, of using their proportion of school money in a district of their own, otherwise to be laid out in and they join some other district.
11. Voted that the said Grammar School be first opened in the first or lower district.

The permission given to the families in the south part of the town was soon followed by the establishment of the Southern or Fifth school district.

The names of some of the early teachers of the schools of Plymouth do not appear in the records and have faded from the tablets of human memory. In 1784 Elijah Brainerd, a native of Hadam, Conn., and then a student in Dartmouth College, taught one or more terms of school in this town. Subsequently he was pastor of the Congregational churches of Randolph, Vt., and Claremont. The same year a part of the school money was paid to Col. Joseph Senter as a teacher or an agent who paid for services. In 1786 Absalom Peters, Dartmouth College, 1780, and then a resident of Wentworth, was employed a part of the year. Other teachers previous to 1792 were Joshua Thornton, Joshua Smith, Jotham Cummings, Jr., and Jonathan Strong, Dartmouth, 1786, a native of Bolton, Conn., and later pastor of the Congregational Church of Randolph, Mass.

Beginning with the establishment of the grammar school in 1792, Benjamin Snow, having returned from Nova Scotia (see Revolutionary history), was a school teacher in this town fifteen years. Another grammar-school teacher was John Morris Tillotson, Dartmouth, 1796, a native of Orford. While a student in college he taught a part of the time 1793, 1794, and 1795. Subsequently he was a teacher in Haverhill and a lawyer in Northumberland. In 1795 Joshua Thornton was paid for a journey to Hanover "to fetch a teacher." This was Peter Cochran, a native of New Boston, who graduated from Dartmouth, 1798, and who died at sea 1806. Eleazar Wheelock, Dartmouth, 1776, son of President Eleazar Wheelock, was a teacher in this town 1794, 1798, and 1799. Other Dartmouth graduates who taught in Plymouth previous to 1810 were as follows (the date preceding the name is the year in which they were in this town, and the date following the name is the year of their class): —

1794 John F. Jennison 1797.

1798, 1800 Samuel Eastman 1802.

1798, 1799, 1800 Samuel A. Pearson 1803.
1801 George Farrar 1800.
1801, 1803 Joseph Gillett 1802.
1802 Elisha Rockwood 1802.
1802 Silas H. Sabin 1803.
1803 James Brackett 1805.
1804 Constant Storrs 1807.
1804 Alpheus Roberts 1807.
1805 William Bradbury 1809.
1805, 1806 Samuel Fletcher 1810.

Other teachers in this town from 1792 to 1810 were Nathan Penniman, Benjamin Ward, William Cummings, William Rogers, Rev. Robert Fowle, William Gale, — Chase, Jeremiah Noyes, King George, Moses Hull, Paul Dodge Phillips, Henry Coleman, Rev. Drury Fairbank, Benjamin Bayley, Moses Hadley, Benjamin Morse, Samuel Rogers, William Tarlton, Jr., Nathan Harris, Edward Senter, Israel E. Cheney, John Dame, Dolly Brown, Jemima Brainerd, Lucy Blodgett, Sarah Tarbell, Betsey Clark, Sarah Robbins, Sally Pulsifer, Mrs. Dorcas (Wilson) Webster, Dorothy Smith, Jane Johnston, Abigail Johnston, Eliza Smith, Mrs. Mary (Reed) Melvin, Hannah French, Lydia Peters, Jane Porter, Susannah Reed, Betsey Tarlton, Sally Webber, Mrs. Susannah (Reed) Darling, Polly Cochran, Sally Worcester, Sally Phelps, Eunice Rogers.

In this manner the public schools of Plymouth were founded. There were very few laws upon the subject. The creation of a system and the voluntary support given to the structure were the matured opinions of the fathers expressed in town meeting. At the close of the century the boundaries of the school districts were more clearly defined, and the families living in each district in the year 1799 are here presented: —

The Lower End District: Capt. Jotham Cummings, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Jarahmael Cummings, Jonathan Cummings, Joseph F. Cummings, Nathaniel Emerson, William Going, Nathan Stearns, Samuel Stearns, Aaron Stearns, Joel Taylor, Lieut. Jonathan Robbins, Asa Robbins, David Brainerd, Francis Worcester, Jr., Capt. Josiah Brown,

Edward Webber, Deacon Joshua Fletcher, Ensign Joseph Reed, Crisp B. Noyes, James Gorman, Edward Senter, Reuben Phillips, William Currier, Daniel Currier, Luke Wilson, Joshua Fletcher, Jr.

The Middle District: David Haseltine, Lieut. Richard Bayley, Richard Bayley, Jr., Joseph Coffren, Jacob Fellows, John Farnum, Moses French, James Hazeltine, John Porter, Esq., Dr. Jonathan Robbins, Gain Robertson, Moses Thurlow, Dr. John Rogers, Jabez H. Weld, Phineas Walker, Esq., Nathan Harris, Col. David Webster, Col. William Webster, George W. Webster, Deacon John Willoughby, Abner Willoughby, Enoch Ward, Daniel C. Webster, Samuel Greenleaf, James Miller, Moses Mulliken, Peter McQuesten, Joseph Bayley, Isaac Ward, Benjamin Ward, Elephas Reed, Zachariah Parker, Jonathan Parker, Daniel Ladd, Liberty Cary, James McQuesten, Daniel Ward.

The Upper End District: David Alls, Jacob Marsh, Samuel Marsh, Onesipherus Marsh, Joseph Clifford, Capt. Joshua Thornton, Lieut. Elisha Bean, Peter Dearborn, Nason West, Winthrop Wells, Jacob Smith, Edmund Webber, Peter Webster, Jeremiah Bean, John Webber, William Webber, Ezekiel Gile, Phillip Wells, Samuel Wells, William George, Esq., King George, Moses George, John Kemp, Enoch Melvin, Amos Webster, Jesse Taylor, Stephen Webster, Jr., Jeremiah Smith, Pearson Berry.

The South District: Capt. Samuel Dearborn, Thomas Harriman, Nathan Penniman, Stephen Bartlett, Sargent Bartlett, Amos Blood, Jacob Draper, Solomon Bayley, Nehemiah Snow, Samuel Morse, John Rollins, John Harriman, Israel Hoyt, Abel Chamberlain, Samuel Abbot, Currier Barnard, William George, Jr., Robert George, John Keyes, Thomas Fuller, Edward Dearborn, Reuben Dearborn, James McClure, Abiel Blodgett, James Blodgett, Simeon Blodgett, Andrew Hickok, John Rideout, Noah Phillips, Peter D. Blanchard, Abraham Cole.

The North of Baker's River District: Major Benjamin Goold, John Goold, Widow Abigail McClure, Samuel Emerson, Ebenezer Emerson, Jonathan Emerson, Ephraim Keyes, James Harvell, Esq., James Harvell, Jr., John Hull, Moses Hull, Jonas Keyes, James Ryan, Isaac Ryan, Jacob Merrill, Esq., Jacob Merrill, Jr., Moses Merrill, Giles Merrill, Moses Emerson.

In 1808 a new district was created with name and families as follows: —

The Meeting House District: Zachariah Parker, Jonathan Parker, Abraham Darling, Isaac Stafford, Zachariah Cleasby, Isaac Ward, Peter McQuesten, Reuben Dearborn, Edward Dearborn, Widow Lydia Ward,

Samuel Dearborn, Jr., Edward Robie, Edward Robie, Jr., Thomas Robie, John Porter, Esq., Dr. Jonathan Robbins, Enoch Ward, Bradbury Furguson, Capt. Samuel Dearborn, Moses Mulliken.

A few families in the southwest part of the town, and remote from any of the established schools, for several years received permission of the town to retain their school tax and expend it for the instruction of their children. Subsequently these families were included in a new district called the Seventh, and sometimes the New, district. The heads of the families were Edward Senter, Peter Wells, Robert Glover, Benjamin Glover, and Oliver Blake.

In 1809, in accordance with a vote of the town, the selectmen divided the Fourth or South district and established the Eighth district. This district included all the families of the Fourth district who lived west of a line extending westerly by land of James Blodgett and Benjamin Dearborn and the thirteenth lot in the third range of the first division of lots, to the line of Hebron.

In answer to a petition of James Little, the town in 1810 instructed the selectmen to create the Ninth school district in the northeast corner of the town. It contained the Governor's Farm, and nearly all the land of this district was owned by the petitioner, who lived in Campton. The district was bounded on the north by Campton, on the east by the Pemigewasset, on the south by Baker's River, and on the west by land of Col. David Webster and Jacob Merrill. The Tenth district, including the territory around Pike Hill, was established at first by general consent. Subsequently the town ratified the proceedings and officially recognized the district.

The town voted, May 25, 1819, to divide the First district and to establish District No. 11. The selectmen promptly reported that they had divided the district by a line extending north from the line of Bridgewater, and that the citizens of the new district living west of the line of division were Jonathan Cummings, Leonard Cummings, Noah Cummings, Phineas L. Emerson, Joseph Fletcher, Michael Mitchell, Joseph Morse, Benjamin Nutting, Widow Sibel Nutting, Daniel Prescott, Matthew Ramsay, Aaron Stearns, Aaron Stearns, Jr., and Jonas Willoughby.

In response to numerous petitions for the amendment of the boundaries of the several school districts, the town in 1830 referred the subject to a committee of one from each of the eleven districts. The members of the committee, named in the order of the districts, were: Asa Robbins, Humphrey Webster, Moses George, John Webster, William Goold, Isaac Ward, David Fowler, John Rideout, David Webster, Jonathan Cummings, and Perley Pike. The report of the committee, which was adopted, follows:—

The committee appointed by the town of Plymouth at a legal meeting in April 1830 to divide and describe the town into school districts have attended to the duties of their appointment and report as follows —

District No. 1 described and bounded as follows:—

Beginning at a pine tree standing on the bank of Pemigewassett River at the South-East corner of Plymouth — Thence following up said River to the northerly line of the homestead farm of Daniel Currier — thence westerly on the line between the said Currier's and Col. Benjamin Edmands' land to the road leading over the Thurlow hill, so called, to land owned by William Webster, Thence Southerly on said road and on the line of said Webster's land and lands of the aforesaid Daniel Currier and Henry M. Currier to the South East Corner of said Webster's land to land owned by Noah Cummings — Thence Easterly on the line between the land of said Noah Cummings and the said Henry M. Currier to the aforesaid road — Thence Southerly by said road to land owned or occupied by Nathan Lovejoy — Thence Easterly by said Lovejoy's land to the road leading from Cumings Hill, so called, to the river road — Thence Easterly on said road so far as that a line drawn thence South shall strike the north-east corner of the farm owned by Leonard Cummings — Thence South on the line between the said Leonard's land and land owned by Joseph Reed, Capt. Marston and Hezekiah Blake to land owned by Benjamin Cass — Thence Westerly and Southerly by said Cass' land to Bridgewater line — Thence on said Bridgewater line to the bound began at.

District No. 2: Beginning at a stake and stones by Pemigewassett River at the northeast corner of District No. 1 — Thence up said River to the mouth of Baker's River, Thence up Baker's River to the lower Bridge — Thence across said Bridge and extending northerly and westerly on the line between land owned by David Webster on the one side and Horace Bugbee and Humphrey Webster on the other side to land owned by Samuel Stevens land — Thence Southerly by said Stevens land to Baker's River Thence down said River to the bridge — Thence

across said bridge to the south bank of the river — Thence up said river to the bound of Wm. Webster Endervale — Thence following the northerly line of said Webster's land to the corner of the French farm — Thence westerly on the north line of the said French farm to the land owned by the widow Mary Ward — Thence south, to the South East corner of the said Mary Ward's land to land owned by William Webster — thence westerly by said Webster's land to the land owned by Alva McQuesten — Thence Southerly and westerly by land owned by Humphrey Webster David Hazleton and Moor Russell, James Miller, D. M. Russell and Stevens Merrill to the north-east corner to a lot of upland owned by the heirs of John Rogers Esq. deceased, Thence westerly and southerly and easterly, by said lot, to a tract of land owned by Humphrey Webster — Thence southerly and easterly by said Webster's land to the south-west corner of Wm. Webster's upland — thence easterly by said Wm. Webster's land to land owned by Henry M. Currier — thence northerly by said Wm. Webster's land to the north-west corner of the farm owned by Daniel Currier — thence easterly by said Currier's land to the bound first named.

District No. 3: Begins at the north-east corner of district No. 6 at a stake and stones by Baker's River, being a bound between the farms of King George and Henry Sanborn — Thence Southerly on the line of said George to his south east corner — Thence westerly on the South line of the said George and on the line of Moses George land westerly and southerly to the road leading from Plymouth by Samuel Dearborn's to Hebron — Thence westerly on said road to a small tract of land owned by Jonathan Robbins, which he had of Sargent Bartlett, and following the north line of said tract to land owned by Noah Cumings — Thence Southerly by said Noah's land and westerly by the same to the land of Ebenezer Blodgett — Thence northerly on said Blodgett's land to Baker's River Range line — Thence westerly on said line to the line of lot No. 1 in the broken range — thence southerly on said last mentioned line to the south east corner of lot No. 3 — Thence westerly by said to Hebron line — Thence northerly by Hebron line and Rumney line to Baker's River — Thence across the river — Thence on said Rumney line to the south west corner of Campton — Thence easterly on Campton line to the northwest corner of the farm formerly owned by Samuel Emerson Esq. deceased. Thence on the westerly line of said farm to Baker's River — Thence to a stake and stones on the south bank of said River — thence down said river to the bounds first mentioned.

District No. 4: Beginning at a stake and stones on the south side of the road leading by Samuel Dearborn's to Hebron, on the line between the land of Jonathan Dearborn and the farm formerly owned by Thomas

Harriman—Thence Southerly by the said Harriman farm to the land owned by William Draper—Thence Southerly on the line between the said Draper, Ezekiel Keyes and William Gill on the one side and Benjamin Dearborn Thomas Jenness, Jesse Jenness, Lewis Dearborn, Edward Dearborn and Aaron Stearns Jr., on the other side, to the southerly line of the fourth range—Thence easterly on said range line to the north-east corner of a tract of land formerly owned by Samuel Emerson, Esq.—Thence Southerly on the easterly line of the sixth range to the south end of lot No. 1, 2 & 3 in said sixth range to the south east corner of lot No. 4 in the fifth range—Thence northerly by lots No. 4, 3 & 2 to the southeast corner of lot No. 1—Thence westerly on the line between lots No. 1 & 2 to land owned by Willard Rideout—Thence northerly by said Rideout's land to the southerly line of the 4th range—Thence westerly on said range line to the south westerly corner of a tract of land owned by the heirs of Abel Chamberlain—Thence northerly by said last mentioned tract to the southerly line of the 3rd range Thence westerly by said range line to the south west corner of Samuel Morse's land—Thence northerly and easterly by said Morse's land to the land owned by Jonathan G. Cumings. Thence on the westerly line of the said Cumings land to the land of Ebenezer Blodgett—Thence easterly by said Blodgett's land and by land of Noah Cumings and northerly by the said Noah's land and easterly by the same to the road above named. Thence easterly by said road to the bound first mentioned.

District No. 5: Begins at the northwesterly corner of the farm formerly owned by Samuel Emerson, Esq., deceased, on Campton line Thence southerly by the westerly line of said farm to Baker's River—Thence following down on the northerly bank of said river to the South-easterly corner of Samuel Stevens' land—Thence northerly on the easterly line of said Stevens' land to the road leading to Rumney—Thence westerly by said road and by land owned by Capt. David Webster and by land lately owned by John Dearborn to the road leading from Plymouth to Beech hill in Campton—Thence northerly by said last mentioned road to the northwesterly corner of Moses Hull's land—Thence easterly by said Hull's land to lands owned by Capt. David Webster—Thence northerly by said Webster's land to Campton line—Thence westerly on Campton line to the bound first named.

District No. 6: Begins at the northwesterly corner of Henry Sanborn's farm at a stake and stone standing by Baker's River Thence running southerly on the westerly line of said Sanborn's land to the farm of Capt. Samuel Dearborn. Thence westerly on the northerly line of said Dearborn's farm to the northeast corner of the farm formerly owned by

Thomas Harriman, deceased — Thence southerly following the easterly line of the said Harriman farm to William Draper's land and on the westerly line of the lands owned by Thomas Jenness, Jesse Jenness, Lewis Dearborn and Edward Dearborn to the road leading by John Webster's to the Mayhew Turnpike — Thence easterly by said road to the corner of land owned by Aaron Stearns Jun. — Thence easterly on the line between the said Stearns' land and that of Edward Dearborn to the land of Aaron Stearns Sen. — Thence northerly by the said Stearns Sen.'s land and by a tract of land owned by the heirs of John Rogers Esq., deceased — Thence easterly by said last mentioned tract to a tract of land owned by D. M. Russell and Stevens Merrill — Thence on the westerly line of the said Russell's and Merrill's land and of land owned by James Miller, Moor Russell, David Hazleton, Humphrey Webster and William Webster to land owned by Alva McQuesten. Thence easterly by said Alva McQuesten's land and northerly by the same to the southerly line of Baker's River Range — Thence easterly on the line of Baker's river range to the southwesterly corner of Nathan Harris' land — Thence northerly by said Harris' land to the main road — Thence easterly by said road to the line of lot No. 2 in Baker's river range. Thence northerly on said line to the Endervale lot No. 11. Thence easterly and northerly by said lot No. 11 to Baker's River. Thence westerly by said River to the bound first mentioned.

District No. 7: Begins at the most southerly corner of Plymouth Thence northerly on the line between Plymouth and Hebron to the corner of lot No. 5 in the fourth range — Thence easterly on the southerly line of said lot and on the northerly line of lots No. 7 in the 5th range and No. 6 in the 6th range to the easterly line of the said 6th range — Thence northerly to the corner of lot No. 4 in the 7th range — Thence easterly on the southerly line of lots No. 4 in the 7th range and 3 in the 8th range to the easterly line of the 8th range. Thence South on said last mentioned line to Bridgewater line. Thence on Bridgewater line to the bound first mentioned.

District No. 8: Beginning at Hebron line at the Southwesterly corner of lot No. 3 in the broken range — thence easterly by said lot to the south east corner of said lot on the easterly side of said range — Thence northerly on said range line to the southwest corner of lot No. 1 in said range — Thence easterly on the line of Baker's River range to the northeast corner of Ebenezer Blodgett's land — Thence southerly by said Blodgett's land to the southeast corner of the same — Thence westerly by the same to the northwest corner of the farm owned by Jonathan G. Cumings — Thence southerly on the westerly line of the said Cumings' land to land owned by Stephen Morse — Thence easterly and southerly

by same to land owned by Samuel Morse Thence on the northerly and westerly line of the said Samuel Morse's land to land owned by Samuel Wells. Thence easterly by said Wells' land to a tract of land owned by the heirs of Abel Chaimberlin — Thence southerly on the line between the land of the said Chaimberlin's heirs and the said Wells to the southerly line of the 4th range — Thence westerly on said range line to the corner of a tract of land owned by Henry Wells. Thence southerly by said Henry's land and by land owned by the widow Blodgett to the northerly line of lot No. 3 in the third range Thence following the north line of said lot No. 3 to Hebron line — Thence on Hebron line to the corner of Plymouth — thence northerly on Plymouth line to the bound first mentioned.

District No. 9: Beginning at the north end of the Bridge near the mouth of Baker's River by Capt. David Webster's land Thence northerly on the westerly line of said Webster's land to the road leading from said Webster's on the north side of Baker's River to Rumney — thence westerly by said road to the road leading over beach Hill in Campton — Thence northerly by said last mentioned road to Campton line — Thence easterly on Campton line to Pemigewassett River — Thence down said River to the mouth of Baker's River. Thence up the last mentioned river to the bound first mentioned.

District No. 10: Beginning at Bridgewater line at the Southeasterly corner of Benjamin Cass' land — thence following the westerly and northerly lines of said Cass' land to the Southeast corner of Leonard Cumings' land thence following the easterly line of the said Leonard's land to the northeast corner thereof — thence north to the road leading from the main road to Cumings Hill thence westerly on said road to a tract of land owned or occupied by Nathan Lovejoy — Thence on the easterly line of said tract to the road leading over the Thurlow Hill — Thence northerly by said last mentioned road to the northwest corner of a tract of land owned by Noah Cumings — Thence following the north line of said Noah's land and the northerly line of a lot of land owned by Israel Marston to land of Aaron Stearns. Thence on the northerly line of said Stearns' land to Edward Dearborn's land — Thence on the westerly line of said Stearns land and on the northerly line of the land of Aaron Stearns Jun. to the road leading by John Webster's to the Mayhew Turnpike. Thence westerly by said road to the westerly line of the said Aaron Jun. land — Thence on the westerly and southerly lines of the said Aaron's land to the easterly line of the 6th range — Thence southerly on the easterly line of the 6th range to lot No. 5 in said range — Thence on the north, west and south lines of said lot No. 5 to the last mentioned range line — Thence northerly to the lot No. 4 in

the 7th range — Thence on the southerly line of lots No. 4 in the 7th range and 3 in the 8th range to the easterly line of the said 8th range — Thence south on said last mentioned line to Bridgewater line — Thence easterly on Bridgewater line to the bound began at.

District No. 11 : Beginning at Hebron line at the northwesterly corner of lot No. 3 in the third range and second division — Thence easterly by the northerly line of said lot to the southeasterly corner of a tract of land owned by the widow Blodgett Thence northerly by the last mentioned tract and on the easterly line of land owned by Henry Wells to the southerly line of the 4th range — Thence easterly on said line to the northeast corner of Willard Rideout's land Thence southerly by said Rideout's land and by the line of lot No. 2 in the 4th range to the southwesterly corner of lot No. 4 in the 5th range — Thence easterly by the southerly line of lot No. 4 and the same course to the northeasterly corner of lot No. 5 in the 5th range — Thence southerly by the easterly line of lots No. 5 and 6 in the 5th range — Thence westerly by the southerly line of lot No. 6 in the southeasterly corner of lot No. 5 in the 4th range — Thence by said lot No. 5 to Hebron line — Thence on Hebron line to the bound first mentioned.

In 1835 the twelfth district, later known as the fifth district, was established.

The next district to be added to an increasing number of school organizations was the Union District No. 1, in the northwest corner of Plymouth and the southwest corner of Campton. The district was established in 1846 and was incorporated in 1853, including the families and estates of Henry C. Phillips, David H. Avery, Oliver Avery, Anson Merrill, Seth Doton, Kimball C. Corliss, Jacob Morrison, Ezra W. Avery, Daniel Spooner, Abiel C. Flanders, John Harriman, Hiram Harriman, and William Harriman. The following year, Abel Nutting, Benjamin Nutting, and Michael Mitchell of the Tenth district and Robert Mitchell of the First were granted leave to join with John Fuller, Jeremiah Cass, Albert F. Mitchell, and Charles J. Mitchell of Bridgewater and establish Union District No. 2. At this time there were fourteen districts.

In 1854 the town voted to redistrict all the territory north of Baker's River. The old District No. 5 was dissolved and the territory was annexed to Union District No. 1 and to District No. 9. At the same time District No. 12 became No. 5.

In 1860 a tract of land in the southwest corner of Campton was annexed to Plymouth. By this proceeding nearly all of Union District No. 1 became a part of Plymouth and the union district was dissolved. At the same time the western part of the territory north of Baker's River, including the territory of the union district, was organized and assumed the name of District No. 12.

A few years later District No. 11 was joined to No. 4, and District No. 10, with a few families in Bridgewater, became a union district. About the same time District No. 7, adjacent to Hebron, joining with about an equal section of that town, became a part of another union district.

For several years, and until 1885, school money was paid to the union districts, but they were left under the supervision of Bridgewater and Hebron. Upon the adoption of the town system measures were introduced at the June session, 1885, for the dissolution of the two union districts. One of the bills became a law, but the passage of the school act of that year dissolved all the districts without the necessity of special legislation.

In any record of the school districts of Plymouth the second or independent schoolhouse in the third district demands a paragraph. This district, adjacent to Baker's River, was large in area and populous, including many productive farms and prominent families. In 1847 twelve citizens of the district petitioned for a division on the line between the land of William Willoughby and the Cross farm, and the establishment of a new district. The petitioners were Austin George, Amos Webster, David George, Moses George, William Gill, King George, John H. Gill, Noah C. Cummings, Hiram Clark, Thomas Clark, Washington George, and William Willoughby.

The town refused to grant their request, but several of the petitioners, including Thomas Clark, Washington George, David George, Hiram Clark, William Webster, Noah C. Cummings, and Austin George, by mutual agreement, built a schoolhouse on land presented by Thomas Clark. For several years private schools were maintained in "the little new school house" at times when

the public school was not in session. Some of the teachers of the private school were Henry C. Phillips, Irene M. Clark, Susan A. Tyrrill, Ellen M. Burley, Mary Ann Dearborn, Sarah Clark, and Arabella M. Little.

The history of the schools of a town in New Hampshire is divided into three epochs. During the first, or the voluntary period, which ended in 1827, the schools were established and maintained and schoolhouses were erected by the town. There were very few and imperfect statutes. The proceedings of the several towns were so constant and uniform that a system was established without the regulation and compulsory influence of law. It was pre-eminently a town system. By the statute of 1827 and amendments, school districts became corporations with authority to choose prudential committees, to own school lots, to build schoolhouses, and to have a general control of the school. The towns were instructed to raise money for school purposes and to choose a committee of supervision. The second epoch extended from 1827 to the abolishment of school districts.

In the progress of years the number of pupils in the village schools was largely increased, while the number of families and, in a greater ratio, the number of pupils in the outside districts was constantly decreasing. The inequality of the schools demanded a more elastic system. The people were attached to the district organization. They had experienced the benefit of district rivalry and of local control. The passage from the second to the third epoch was made after prolonged discussion and the surrender of certain approved methods. The abolishment of the district system, if a radical, was not a sudden movement. In 1853 Rev. William R. Jewett, in the annual school report, declared, "We need fewer districts and larger schools." Herman L. Sargent, in the report of 1872, follows with the recommendation, "I believe we ought to follow the example of some of the younger and growing States. Let the township form a single district. Abolish the office of prudential committee and superintending committee and elect a board of three directors and

give them full power respecting school interests." Charles A. Jewell, in the report submitted in March, 1878, conscious of the merits of the district and the town system, presented the question fairly in these words: "A complete revolution in the condition of our school districts has taken place within the last quarter of a century. Many of the farms upon our hillsides have been abandoned and the old homesteads deserted, so that the farming communities have become more or less depopulated, and in some of the districts where once the old schoolhouses were well filled with eager boys and girls, hardly a dozen children are now found to take their places. The welfare of our schools imperatively demands a change and readjustment of district lines. The adoption of the town system is naturally suggested as a remedy for present evils. While I firmly believe in the town system, and am fully convinced that better results would follow should we adopt it and place the entire management and control of our schools in a town board of education, I am aware that our people are not yet agreed as to this much needed reform, and I do not, therefore, consider its adoption feasible at the present time. But I trust that the time is not far distant when we shall all recognize it as the only rational and economical school system." The debate was soon terminated. The town system was adopted in March, 1885. The third epoch has been eventful and progressive.

For many years the inequality of the districts in many towns had invited the discussion of corrective measures. An early and, as it proved, the prevailing plan of meeting the difficulty was the abolishment of all the districts and the substitution of a town district containing several schools. The advocates of the change manifested more eagerness in securing early results than wisdom in the form of the statute. The law of 1870 which permitted, and the law of 1885 which created, a town system were crude, and failed in a clear definition of the duties and rights of the town and the town district. For this reason the board of education and the selectmen for a few years labored under many embarrassments, and meanwhile the opponents of the new system

were re-enforced by a few who liberally construed an elastic statute.

The town system was adopted by Plymouth under the permissive act, and a few months before the passage of the mandatory act of 1885. The first board of education was appointed by the selectmen, and the members were Charles A. Jewell, Alvin Burleigh, Robert Burns, James A. Penniman, Daniel H. Currier, and Henry P. Peck.

An account of the schools of Plymouth during the third epoch and under the town district system is the continued record of progress and a material improvement of the results secured. At the outset the new system was severely tested. The statute was imperfect and many fears and misunderstandings were expressed. In the reorganization of the schools, and in an adjustment of the property interests of the former districts, the board of education and the selectmen found unusual opportunities for the exercise of wisdom and patience. The board of education established seven schools, which are known as the Village, Lower Intervale, Ward Hill, Baker's River, Sargent, Turnpike, and Livermore schools, and provision has been made annually for the transportation of scholars living remote from any of the seven permanent schools.

At the establishment of the New Hampshire Normal School, that institution assumed the responsibility of the instruction of the scholars of the village district formerly known as District No. 2. The relations between the district and the normal school have been of mutual advantage. The school has been a graded school, and a high school was early established. The sum annually paid by the district to the normal school was gradually increased from eight hundred dollars, in 1873, to thirty-three hundred dollars, in 1903, when a new contract was made. Since 1903, the high school having been established without connection with the normal school, the annual payment is one thousand dollars.

The Plymouth High School was established in 1883, and for twenty years it was a department of the normal school, under the joint supervision of the principal of the normal school and



PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL, 1905

the board of education. The school was accommodated in the normal building until 1891, and subsequently in Kidder Block until the completion of the high-school building. The school was severed from the normal school and passed into the sole supervision of the town authorities in 1903.

After an intelligent discussion of the subject and a comparison of the several plans suggested for the future accommodation of the high school, a convenient lot of land was purchased and a substantial and commodious building was erected in 1904. The building committee were George H. Adams, Charles J. Ayer, Charles J. Gould, Davis B. Keniston, and William M. Peppard. The contractor was Augustine N. Gilbert of Berlin.

The cost of the new high-school building, including land, grading, and furnishing, will not fall short of fifty thousand dollars. The building in all its appointments is a pleasing expression of the enterprise and public spirit of the people of Plymouth.

Newton Dexter Clark, the present principal, has completed four years of successful administration.

SUPERVISION OF THE SCHOOLS.

From 1809 to 1884 inclusive the town elected or the selectmen appointed annually a committee of supervision. The committee was styled inspectors of schools until 1827, when the name of superintending school committee was conferred by the statute of that year. In 1872 the name of the school officials was changed to school committee. Since 1885 the committee of three members with enlarged power has been styled the board of education and has been elected, each for the term of three years, by the town district. The record of an election is not found for every year. So far as known, the school committees of Plymouth have been as follows:—

1809 Drury Fairbank, John Rogers, Jotham Cummings, Jr.

1810 Drury Fairbank, John Rogers, William Webster.

1811 Drury Fairbank, Jonathan Robbins, William Webster.

- 1812 Drury Fairbank. 1814 Drury Fairbank.
 1813 Drury Fairbank. 1815 Drury Fairbank.
 1816 Drury Fairbank, Samuel C. Webster, Phineas Walker.
 1817 Drury Fairbank, Moses Hadley, Samuel Rogers.
 1818 Benjamin Bayley, Rufus Danforth, Jonathan Dearborn, Jonathan Robbins, Samuel Rogers.
 1819 Samuel C. Webster, Phineas Walker, Jonathan Ward.
 1820 Jonathan Ward, Jonathan Dearborn, Nathaniel P. Rogers.
 1821 Jonathan Ward, Samuel C. Webster.
 1822 Jonathan Ward, Asa Robbins, Stephen Goodhue, Jr., Christopher Morrison, Benjamin Bayley, Joseph Kimball, Samuel C. Webster, Edward Senter, Eaton George, John Ward, Jonathan Cummings.
 1823 Jonathan Ward, Asa Robbins, James Miller, Samuel C. Webster, Jonathan Hull, James Morrison, Ebenezer Blodgett, Benjamin Bayley, Jonathan Cummings, Edward Senter, John Ward.
 1824 Jonathan Ward, Asa Robbins, James Miller, Moses Ward, Moses George, William Goold, John Ward, Gideon Powers, John Adams, Jr., Jonas Willoughby, Edward Senter, Jr., Willard Rideout.
 1825 Jonathan Ward, Nathaniel Draper, Benjamin Bayley.
 1826 Jonathan Ward. 1827 Jonathan Ward.
 1828-1831 The selectmen appointed the committee. No record.
 1832 George Punchard, Samuel C. Webster, Jonathan Bliss.
 1833 George Punchard, Samuel C. Webster, William C. Thompson.
 1834-1845 No record.
 1846 William R. Jewett, Anson Merrill, William Leverett.
 1847 William R. Jewett, Samuel Long, Joseph C. Fifield.
 1848 William R. Jewett, William C. Thompson, Samuel Long.
 1849 William R. Jewett, Samuel Long, James G. Smith.
 1850 William R. Jewett, Samuel Long, James G. Smith.
 1851 William R. Jewett, Samuel Long, James G. Smith.
 1852 William R. Jewett, Samuel Long, James G. Smith.
 1853 William R. Jewett, Samuel Long, James G. Smith.
 1854 William R. Jewett. 1862 Andrew J. Huntoon.
 1855 William R. Jewett. 1863 Charles M. Fellows.
 1856 Joseph Clark, Jr. 1864 Eli Mellen Wight.
 1857 Joseph Clark, Jr. 1865 Henry A. Hazen.
 1858 William R. Jewett. 1866 Hiram L. Kelsey.
 1859 William R. Jewett. 1867 Joseph Burrows.
 1860 James G. Smith. 1868 Joseph W. Preston.
 1861 Andrew J. Huntoon. 1869 Joseph W. Preston.

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| 1870 Herman L. Sargent. | 1878 Charles A. Jewell. |
| 1871 Herman L. Sargent. | 1879 Charles A. Jewell. |
| 1872 Joseph W. Preston. | 1880 George H. Scott. |
| 1873 Joseph W. Preston. | 1881 George H. Scott. |
| 1874 Silas W. Davis. | 1882 Arthur S. Hazelton. |
| 1875 Silas W. Davis. | 1883 Quillen H. Shinn. |
| 1876 Silas W. Davis. | 1884 Henry P. Peck. |
| 1877 Charles A. Jewell. | |
- 1885 Charles A. Jewell, Alvin Burleigh, Robert Burns, James A. Penniman, Daniel H. Currier, Henry P. Peck.
 1886 Alvin Burleigh, Charles A. Jewell, Henry P. Peck, Daniel H. Currier, James A. Penniman, Robert Burns.
 1887 Alvin Burleigh, Thomas Tyrie, Daniel H. Currier, Henry P. Peck, James A. Penniman, Robert Burns.
 1888 Alvin Burleigh, Robert Burns, Thomas Tyrie.
 1889 Alvin Burleigh, Robert Burns, James A. Penniman.
 1890 Alvin Burleigh, James A. Penniman, John Keniston.
 1891 Alvin Burleigh, James A. Penniman, John Keniston.
 1892 Alvin Burleigh, James A. Penniman, John Keniston.
 1893 Alvin Burleigh, James A. Penniman, John Keniston.
 1894 John Keniston, James A. Penniman, Henry C. Currier.
 1895 John Keniston, Henry C. Currier, Alvin F. Wentworth.
 1896 John Keniston, Henry C. Currier, Alvin F. Wentworth.
 1897 John Keniston, Alvin F. Wentworth, Haven Palmer.
 1898 John Keniston, Alvin F. Wentworth, Haven Palmer.
 1899 John Keniston, Alvin F. Wentworth, Haven Palmer.
 1900 John Keniston, Alvin F. Wentworth, Haven Palmer.
 1901 John Keniston, Alvin F. Wentworth, Haven Palmer.
 1902 John Keniston, Alvin F. Wentworth, Haven Palmer.
 1903 John Keniston, Alvin F. Wentworth, Haven Palmer.
 1904 John Keniston, Haven Palmer, Alvin Burleigh.
 1905 John Keniston, Haven Palmer, Alvin Burleigh.

XX. THE HOLMES PLYMOUTH ACADEMY.

“**T**HEREFORE be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, that there be and hereby is established at Plymouth in the county of Grafton in this state, an Academy by the name of Holmes Plymouth Academy, and that the design is and shall be, to promote religion, virtue and literature, and more especially for teaching and instructing youth in the English, Latin and Greek languages, in writing, music and the art of speaking, in geography, logic, mathematics, history and agriculture and such other branches of science as opportunity may permit and the trustees hereinafter mentioned shall order and direct.”

The act incorporating the Holmes Plymouth Academy, containing the legal phrases and the grants and limitations peculiar to this class of legislation, is unusually long. The act is found in Volume XVIII, page 85, of the manuscript laws in the State archives. The extract given expresses the object and aim of the incorporators.

The act further provided that Rev. Drury Fairbank, Rev. Noah Worcester, Rev. Robert Fowle, Rev. William Rolfe, Hon. Arthur Livermore, John Rogers, Esq., and Col. Samuel Holmes should constitute the board of trustees, with power to fill vacancies in the board from time to time, not exceeding seven in number.

The act was approved Dec. 7, 1808. In order of age it was the thirteenth academy incorporated in this State. The original petition is on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

To the Hon^{ble} Senate & House of Representatives, of the State of New Hampshire, in General Court convened —

Humbly shew the Subscribers, Inhabitants of Plymouth, in said State,

& the towns adjacent — that they conceive it to be highly necessary and proper that a public School be founded in said Town, for the benefit of the rising generation, — as there is no institution of the Kind, in any direction from s^d Plymouth, for upwards of thirty miles — that pupils can be accommodated with board not far from the house, already erected; which has been occupied of late, for several years, as a public School — and that a young Gentleman, of good abilities, is now employed therein as a teacher :

Wherefore, your Petitioners, for themselves & the public, earnestly pray your Honors to take the subject into consideration, and grant that an Academy be instituted in said Plymouth forever, with the privileges & immunities usually allowed, by the Legislature, to such corporations. — and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. Nov. 15th. 1808.

Peter McQuesten
Edmund Durgin
Enoch Ward
Moor Russell
David Hazeltine
Phineas Walker
Moses Hadley
John Rogers
James Miller
Jos. F. Cumings
W^m Webster
Daniel Eaton
Leonard Cumings

James Little
Eben^r Little
Moses Baker
Benj. Baker
Samuel Holmes
James M. Greenleaf
Edmund Marsh
John Southmayd
Daniel Pearceival
Sam^l Noyes
Sam^l Wells
Jotham Cumings Jr
Jona. Robbins Jr

State of New Hampshire

In the House of Representatives Nov^r 25th 1808.

Upon Reading and Considering the foregoing petition and the Report of a Committee thereon — Voted that the prayer be granted and that the petitioners have leave to bring in a Bill accordingly

Sent up for Concurrence

CHARLES CUTTS Speaker

In Senate Nov^r 26, 1808

Read and concurred —

HENRY B. CHASE Ast Clerk

By the terms of the act of incorporation Rev. Drury Fairbank and John Rogers, Esq., or either of them, were authorized to call and preside in the first meeting of the trustees. There is preserved on a half-sheet of paper a record of this meeting.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Holmes Plymouth Academy holden at the Court House on the twenty seventh day of February A. D. 1809, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of New Hampshire passed Dec. 7, 1808, the Rev. Drury Fairbank in pursuance of said act presided.

Voted that John Rogers, Esq be secretary of said Corporation.

Voted that Hon. Arthur Livermore, John Rogers, Esq. Rev. Drury Fairbank and Rev. Robert Fowle be a committee to draft and report a code of orders and by-laws for the government of said corporation.

Voted that Samuel Holmes Esq be treasurer of the Institution.

Voted that Hon. Arthur Livermore, Rev. Noah Worcester, Col. Samuel Holmes and Rev. Drury Fairbank be a committee to procure an instructor for said academy as soon as may be.

Voted that Hon. Arthur Livermore, Rev. Robert Fowle, John Rogers Esq. and Rev. Drury Fairbank be a committee for the purpose of notifying the subscribers of the last year, as also any others who may be inclined to subscribe in future, for the benefit of said Institution, to meet at Col. William Webster's tavern on Monday the twentieth day of March next at one oclock P. M. then and there to confer and act for the benefit aforesaid

Voted that the committee last above mentioned be empowered and directed to appoint and warn the next general meeting of the trustees.

Whereupon the meeting was dissolved

JOHN ROGERS, Sec'y.

During the ensuing few years the records of the trustees, like a volcano at rest, are silent, and the traditions of Plymouth are conservative and generally noncommittal. If there were terms of school under the general direction of the trustees of the Holmes Plymouth Academy before 1826, it remains to be proven.

Four of the trustees were named at the first to call the next meeting. Dr. John Rogers died March 8, 1814, and Rev. Drury Fairbank removed to Littleton, 1820. The two remaining members of the committee, after a deliberation of over thirteen years, warned a meeting as follows:—

Aug. 24, 1822. The Trustees of the Holmes Plymouth Academy are hereby warned that a general meeting of the board will be holden this day at two o'clock, PM. at Col. Webster's tavern in Plymouth for the purposes following:

1. To elect members in lieu of John Rogers Esq deceased and Rev. William Rolfe, resigned.
2. To choose a president of the board.
3. To choose a secretary and transact other necessary business of the corporation.

ARTHUR LIVERMORE }
ROBERT FOWLE } for the Committee

At this meeting which assembled at the inn of Col. William Webster, Aug. 24, 1822, the entire proceedings are not recorded. The secretary recorded only the business transacted after his election. Dr. Samuel Robbins and Stephen Grant, Esq., were chosen trustees, to succeed Dr. John Rogers, deceased, and Rev. William Rolfe, resigned. Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, Esq., was elected secretary of the board. At the same meeting Arthur Livermore, Stephen Grant, and Samuel Rogers were "appointed to contract in behalf of the corporation for the erection of a house for the Academy."

During the life of the Holmes Plymouth Academy, the affairs were administered by a board of seven trustees. In the days of prosperity they were faithful, and in times of depression they personally contributed to the funds and gallantly struggled to save the institution. The whole number of trustees from 1808 to 1841 was twenty-four, and there were two elections which were declined. The term of service of each follows:—

Rev. Drury Fairbank, Dec. 7, 1808 ;	resigned Sept. 2, 1822.
Rev. Noah Worcester, Dec. 7, 1808 ;	" Aug. 21, 1822.
Rev. Robert Fowle, Dec. 7, 1808 ;	" March 10, 1828.
Rev. William Rolfe, Dec. 7, 1808 ;	" Aug. 24, 1822.
Arthur Livermore, Dec. 7, 1808 ;	" July 10, 1826.
Dr. John Rogers, Dec. 7, 1808 ;	died March 8, 1814.
Samuel Holmes, Dec. 7, 1808 ;	" Jan. 4, 1823.
Dr. Samuel Rogers, Aug. 24, 1822 ;	resigned Jan. 27, 1829.
Stephen Grant, Aug. 24, 1822 ;	" March 10, 1828.

Rev. Jonathan Ward, Jan. 9, 1823 ; resigned Jan. 27, 1834.
 Josiah Quincy, Jan. 9, 1823 ; " July 10, 1826.
 Nathaniel Peabody Rogers,¹ Jan. 9, 1823 ; resigned Feb. 8, 1839.
 William Webster, July 10, 1826 ; " Jan. 12, 1837.
 Jonathan C. Everett, July 10, 1826 ; " Jan. 27, 1829.
 William Green, March 10, 1828 ; " May 20, 1836.
 David Moor Russell, March 10, 1828 ; " Jan. 27, 1834.
 John Rogers,¹ Jan. 27, 1829.
 William C. Thompson, Jan. 27, 1829 ; declined.
 Stevens Merrill, April 2, 1829 ; declined.
 Rev. George Punchard,¹ Jan. 27, 1834.
 William Wallace Russell,¹ Jan. 27, 1834.
 Alvah McQuesten, Jan. 27, 1834 ; resigned Feb. 26, 1836.
 William C. Thompson,¹ Feb. 26, 1836.
 Rev. Benjamin P. Stone, May 20, 1836 ; resigned July 17, 1838.
 Rufus G. Lewis,¹ Jan. 12, 1837.
 Rev. Increase S. Davis,¹ July 17, 1838.

Of the twenty-four active members of the board of trustees, fifteen at the time of service were residents of Plymouth, and three on account of connection with Plymouth families are also named in the family registers (Vol. II). A special mention in this connection is not demanded. Of the remaining trustees six in number, none were strangers, at the time of service, to the people of Plymouth.

Col. Samuel Holmes was born in Hadlyme, Conn., 1750, and settled in Campton, 1772. By industry and frugality he acquired a fair estate. He was a soldier in the Revolution, a colonel in the militia, a town officer, and a representative. He gave the land for a parsonage in Campton, and contributed liberally for the support

¹ The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Nathaniel Peabody Rogers was not filled. There were six trustees at the dissolution of the corporation. Samuel Holmes was the president and treasurer of the board of trustees until his death. His successors as president were Arthur Livermore, William Webster, and John Rogers. The treasurer was not always a trustee. There was a vacancy in the office several years. William Green served five years and was succeeded by Greenough McQuesten, who was in office when the corporation was dissolved. The secretaries of the board were Dr. John Rogers, Nathaniel P. Rogers, William Green, Nathaniel P. Rogers a second term, Rev. George Punchard, and William W. Russell.

of preaching. While the discussion concerning a permanent academy in the Pemigewasset valley was under way, he donated five hundred dollars to promote the enterprise, and consented that the institution should be located in Plymouth. In his honor the academy was named. He was one of the incorporators and was the president of the board of trustees until his death. He died in Campton, Jan. 4, 1823.

Rev. Robert Fowle, son of Jacob and Alice Fowle, was born in Marblehead, Mass., 1766, baptized August 31, 1766, and graduated from Harvard University, 1786. He was the Episcopalian clergyman of Holderness many years. He was ordained a deacon Dec. 13, 1789, and priest June 29, 1791. He entered upon the duties of the ministry at Holderness, 1789, and was a rector of the church fifty-six years. He died in Holderness, Oct. 12, 1847.

Rev. William Rolfe was born in Plaistow, March 14, 1773, and graduated from Dartmouth College, 1799. He was settled over the Congregational Church in Groton, as a colleague of Rev. Thomas Page, Nov. 9, 1803. Rev. Mr. Page died May 3, 1813, and Mr. Rolfe continued pastor of the church until his death in June, 1828.

Rev. Benjamin P. Stone was also a preceptor, and will be noticed in that connection.

Col. Rufus Graves Lewis, son of Col. Moses and Sally (Martin) Lewis, was born in Bridgewater (now Bristol), Sept. 14, 1800. He lived in New Hampton, and was a popular and influential citizen. His father removed to Gainesville, Ala., in 1815, and Colonel Rufus generally spent the winter season in the South, where he owned large estates. He was a liberal donor to the Holmes Plymouth Academy and to the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute. He was a Congregationalist, attending church at Bristol. Dartmouth College conferred the honorary degree A.M. in 1860. He died in New Hampton, Sept. 27, 1865. Hon. Edwin C. Lewis of Laconia is a son of Col. Rufus G. Lewis.

Rev. Increase S. Davis, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Sumner) Davis, was born in Brookline, Mass., May 6, and was baptized at

the First Parish Church May 14, 1797. His mother was a sister of Increase Sumner, Governor of Massachusetts, 1797-99. Mr. Davis was a wheelwright in Roxbury, and later became a student at Phillips Exeter Academy. After leaving the academy he was a wheelwright, school teacher, and a farmer in Newton, Mass. In 1827 he entered upon the study of theology with Rev. Jonathan Homer, D.D., of Newton. He was ordained and settled at Dorchester, Oct. 9, 1828, and dismissed June 19, 1833. He was acting pastor at Orford, December, 1834 to May, 1839; at Piermont, April, 1840 to April, 1860. During the Civil War he removed to Nevinsville, Iowa, and was a preacher in the vicinity several years. He was noted for physical vigor, and in his parochial labors he walked long distances. In 1863 he walked eighty miles to attend the general conference at Des Moines, Iowa. He died Nov. 24, 1864.

The next meeting of the board of trustees was held Sept. 2, 1822. The president, Samuel Holmes, was not present, and Arthur Livermore was chosen president *pro tempore*. In the proceedings of this meeting is found the first reference to the selection of a principal and the inauguration of a school. Stephen Grant, Dr. Samuel Rogers, and Nathaniel Peabody Rogers were delegated to "obtain a preceptor for the year ensuing," and in October, 1823, the same committee were again instructed in the same manner. The report of this committee was accepted and placed on file. The report is lost, and the name of the teacher or teachers, if any were employed, cannot be stated.

There is no record of a meeting in the year 1824. In July, 1825, Stephen Grant was requested to visit Dartmouth College and procure a preceptor. He was authorized to offer a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars. He employed Samuel A. Burns, a son of Samuel Burns of Rumney. He was born June 21, 1802, and graduated from Dartmouth, 1826. He was principal of the academy one year. If not the first principal, he is the first one of whom a record is preserved.

At a meeting of the trustees Sept. 8, 1827, a committee was

chosen to procure a suitable boarding-house for the preceptor; the trustees also directed that a new door to the academy building, with a new lock and key, be provided, and ordered some other repairs. At a meeting two weeks later the records assert "Received and accepted the statement of Col. William Webster, agent to procure repairs to be done on the Academy house, the expense of which was \$25.00. This and other expenses in all \$39.94, the trustees assumed to pay, assistance from the liberal minded in the neighborhood was voted to be solicited and the trustees voted to share the remainder of the expense equally among themselves."

The next principal was Mr. Abbot, who opened the school Monday, Sept. 17, 1827. Of the terms made with him the trustees made a memorandum. "In a conversation with Mr. Abbot, the preceptor engaged for the coming year, we gave him to understand in case, at the end of the first quarter, the prospect should be that he would receive short of \$500, that on notice he might consider the agreement at an end and terminate the school."

Mr. Abbot found that "the prospect that he would receive short of \$500" was more than a conjecture. He resigned at the close of the winter term. His successor was Ira Young, who entered upon his labor in Holmes Plymouth Academy, Monday, March 10, 1828, but he remained only a part of a year.

Ira Young was born in Lebanon, May 23, 1801. He graduated at Dartmouth, 1828, and when he began teaching in Plymouth he was an undergraduate in the senior class. After his brief labor in this town he was a tutor three years and a professor twenty-five years in Dartmouth College. He died in Hanover, Sept. 13, 1858.

The next preceptor was Milo P. Jewett, who assumed charge of the academy in September, 1828, and remained one year. He was a son of Dr. Calvin and Sally (Parker) Jewett and was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 27, 1808. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, 1828, and a classmate of Prof. Ira Young. He was subsequently distinguished in educational affairs. (See Volume II.)

From the close of the administration of Mr. Jewett in the summer of 1829, the academy probably was closed until the early autumn of 1835. If any teachers were employed during an interregnum of six years the records are silent upon the subject. In the meantime the trustees were not indifferent and it will appear that they were not idle. The palmy days of Holmes Plymouth Academy were yet in the future. In January, 1834, Rev. George Punchard was elected a trustee. His interest in educational affairs and the enthusiasm of his buoyant nature were contagious. At once the trustees manifested an enlarged ambition and the whole community became deeply interested. The fortunes of Holmes Plymouth Academy were reflected in golden hues.

The old academy building was removed, a new and an enlarged building was erected, additional land was purchased, and two boarding-houses were built for the accommodation of the institution. In the work of rebuilding the academy buildings the citizens of Plymouth, with the approval of the trustees, assumed a leading part and in a great measure bore the burden of a substantial undertaking. They chose two committees to prosecute the work, naming one citizen and two of the trustees on each committee. In this work the trustees were enlisted and rendered efficient service as citizens, and the records of the corporation for a season are silent. In the end, as soon as the enthusiasm of the citizens had become satiated by achievement, the corporation was called upon to accept the subscriptions, which were large, and to assume the cost of the land and the new buildings, which were larger. The citizens retired. The academy never recovered from the burden of debt then assumed and never was able to meet the financial obligations which were created under the voluntary administration of the citizens.

The record of the trustees in the completion of the work begun, and in ratifying whatever had been done, is clearly stated in the book of records: —

At a meeting of the board holden at the office of the Pemigewasset Bank, August 29, 1835.

Voted that William W. Russell, Ezra W. Avery [Campton], and John

Rogers be a committee to complete the Academy House and that their former doings in removing the former building and erecting the one now in progress be ratified and accepted.

Voted that William W. Russell, George W. Ward and John Rogers be a committee to purchase land for a boarding house and to complete the house now being erected on the land purchased of John Bailey, and that the said purchase be ratified and accepted.

Voted that said Russell, Avery and Rogers, committee, be authorized to draw on the treasurer for any sum not exceeding (with the amount subscribed) the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

Voted that said Russell, Ward, and Rogers, committee, be authorized to draw on the treasurer for any sum not exceeding three thousand dollars.

Connected with and explanatory of these proceedings there is entered on a page of the records, dated August, 1835, the following statement: —

The trustees of Holmes Plymouth Academy, regarding the interests of religion as well as the education of our youth (prospective objects embraced in the charter of this Academy), and viewing the present as a favorable time to enlarge the accommodations of the institution, met for consultation at sundry times. The inhabitants of the village, in the autumn of 1834, subscribed towards the enlargement of the Academy building and chose a committee to superintend the business. Two out of three of the committee were trustees. The materials were procured, and in the spring and summer of 1835 the Academy Building was rebuilt. The Rev. Mr. Punchard was appointed an agent to collect funds and procure donations and subscriptions. A contract was made and concluded for the purchase of three acres of land and the buildings thereon and a spacious boarding house projected and a committee appointed to purchase the materials and erect a house.

It is known that a considerable sum was freely given by the citizens of Plymouth and the surrounding towns to meet a part of the expense of the new buildings, and it will remain a subject of regret that a list of the offerings of generous men and women is not preserved. In 1837 Col. Rufus G. Lewis presented the corporation sixteen hundred dollars, and the trustees appointed a committee "to present the thanks of the board for his liberal gift."

During the preparation for rebuilding, the legislature in June, 1835, passed an act changing the name of the corporation to "The

Plymouth Literary and Theological Seminary." The trustees held two meetings in consideration of a change of the name of the institution and unanimously voted not to accept the act. From 1808 to 1844, the limits of its existence, the corporation was "The Holmes Plymouth Academy." The names "Teachers Seminary and Theological Institute," "Teachers Seminary," and "Teachers Seminary and Classical Institution," which appear upon the catalogues, are misnomers.

The school was opened in the new buildings in the autumn of 1835. George Cook, who remained one year, was the principal. He was a son of Rev. Phineas and Sophia (Grout) Cook, born in Keene, Dec. 26, 1811; graduated from Dartmouth, 1832. He was pastor of the Congregational Church, Amherst, Mass., 1839-52. Subsequently he was president of the University of Tennessee. He died March 9, 1889. The catalogue for the year of Mr. Cook's administration contains the names of 168 students. Of these 62 were residents of Plymouth.

In 1835 and 1836 the theological experiment was essayed and abandoned. The catalogue for 1836 is styled "A Catalogue of the Teachers Seminary and Theological Institute." It contains the following grave announcement:—

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. This department of the institute is designed for the instruction of a class of men found in many of our Churches of sound understanding, and enlightened and active piety and of good report, who are so far advanced in life, or are so embarrassed with families, or by other circumstances, as to render it inexpedient for them to undertake a protracted and thorough course of academical, collegiate, and theological training, and to afford them the advantages of one, two, or three years study, with direct reference to the duties of the ministry, in such fields as they are designed to occupy. The length of their course must be regulated by reference to their previous attainments. While in this Institution, their time will be occupied, chiefly, in the study of standard English writers;—such, for example, as have written most ably upon Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Divine Existence, the Christian Revelation, Biblical Exposition, and Systematic Theology;—and the composition, criticism, and delivery of original essays and sermons, and the hearing of lectures, upon pastoral duties, and such other topics as may be judged necessary.

No charges will be made for the instruction of any who are in indigent circumstances.

The Rev. Benjamin P. Stone has been appointed Professor in this department, and has entered upon the duties of his office.

Rev. Benjamin P. Stone was the theological department. His name stands first in the faculty and he is called "Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Theology." The catalogue presents no evidence that there were any students in the department, and the catalogue of 1838 announces that "the original design of making theology prominent has, on account of circumstances, been modified."

The principal of the female department was Mary E. Ellison, who remained three or four years. Associated with Mr. Cook the last two terms of the year was George Baker Jewett, "teacher in the languages," who remained the following year. He was a relative of Rev. George Punchard, a son of Paul and Eleanor (Punchard) Jewett, born in Lebanon, Me., Sept. 11, 1818. After teaching in Plymouth he entered Amherst College and graduated 1840; graduated from Andover Theological Seminary, 1842. He was a professor of Latin and modern languages in Amherst College and pastor of the First Congregational Church, Nashua, 1854-56. He is the author of *Baptism versus Immersion*, and *Critique on the Greek Text of the New Testament* as edited by the American Bible Union. He edited the fifth and last volume of Punchard's *History of Congregationalism*. He died June 9, 1886.

Rev. Benjamin Perkins Stone, D.D., son of David Stone, was born in Reading, Vt., Feb. 11, 1801; Middlebury College, 1828, Andover Theological Seminary, 1831; ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church of Franklin, May 26, 1831, dismissed May 2, 1832; installed pastor of Congregational Church of Campton, June 12, 1833, dismissed Sept. 11, 1837. It was during his ministry in Campton that he was elected a trustee and was a professor in Holmes Plymouth Academy. He was secretary of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, with a residence in Concord, 1837-59, and also general agent, 1837-54. He was

editor of *The Congregational Journal*, Concord, 1854-62. As an agent of the Home Missionary Society, he travelled sixty-five thousand miles in New Hampshire. D.D. Middlebury College, 1854. He died in Concord, Nov. 26, 1870.

A catalogue for the year 1837, if printed, has not been found. At this time Timothy Dwight Porter Stone was an associate principal and efficient instructor a few terms. He was a son of Rev. Timothy and Mary (Merwin) Stone, and was born in Cornwall, Conn., July 27, 1811; Amherst College, 1834. He was principal of *The Concord Literary Institution and Teachers Seminary*, 1834-36, and came from Concord to Plymouth in April, 1837. He studied theology with Rev. Dr. Bouton of Concord, and graduated at Andover Theological Seminary, 1842. With the exception of brief pastorates at Holliston, Marblehead, and Stow, Mass., through life he was an instructor in many prosperous institutions of learning, and also a professor of elocution. He is author of *Memoir of Mr. Webster*, *Stories to Teach me how to Think*, *Child's Reader*, *Stone's Elocution*, and other works.

The beginning of a new era in the history of the academy is introduced by a vote of the trustees, Feb. 26, 1836, to elect Samuel Read Hall principal and to offer him a salary of six hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

The coming of Mr. Hall, for unknown reasons, was delayed, and in the meantime Mr. Jewett was retained, and possibly others were secured. In January, 1837, the overtures to Mr. Hall were renewed and the proffered salary of six hundred and fifty dollars was accepted. During the administration of Mr. Hall the institution was styled in the prospectus and catalogue "*The Teachers Seminary.*" The faculty for the year ending 1838 were:—

Rev. Samuel R. Hall, Principal.

Mr. Joel B. Stow, Mathematical Teacher.

Mr. John Lawrence, Classical Teacher.

Miss Mary E. Ellison, Principal Female Department.

Miss Emily P. Copeland, Instructor in Instrumental and Vocal Music and Calisthenics.

Mr. J. P. Rogers } Teachers in Chirography.
 Mr. R. W. Lane }
 Mr. E. W. Noyes, Assistant Pupil.
 Mr. F. S. Thompson, Cabinet Keeper and Librarian.

There are 248 names of pupils in the catalogue, arranged as follows: —

Senior Class	0
Middle Class	10
Junior Class	18
Preparatory Class and General Department	115
Ladies	110

The faculty for the year ending 1839 presents a few changes. Messrs. Hall, Stow, Lawrence, Rogers, and Thompson are retained in the same positions. The new names are: —

Mr. Phineas A. Bean, Assistant in Mathematical Department.
 Mr. John Lane, Instructor in Chirography.
 Mr. Henry S. Farwell, Instructor in Sacred Music.
 Miss Arethusia Hall, Principal Female Department.
 Miss Racillia B. Anderson and Miss Apphia P. Judd, Assistants.
 Miss Clarissa Stow, Teacher Primary Department.

The number of students named in the catalogue is 201, classified as follows: —

Senior Class	7
Middle Class	10
Junior Class	11
Classical and General Department	87
Ladies	86

Mr. Hall closed his labors in the academy early in 1840, and was succeeded by Joseph G. Hoyt, who remained one year. The catalogue of the school is the only recorded history of the year. The records of the trustees are silent. In the catalogue the name of the school is now "The Teachers Seminary and Classical Institution." The instructors for the year were: —

Joseph G. Hoyt, A.B., Principal.
 Mr. William H. Seagrave, Teacher in English.
 Mr. William P. Webster, Teacher in English.

Miss Arethusa Hall, Principal of Female Department.

Miss Racillia B. Anderson, Assistant.

Miss Apphia P. Judd, Teacher Primary Department.

Mr. Jeremiah D. Bullard, Instructor in Sacred Music.

The whole number of pupils is 156; gentlemen, 101; ladies, 55. Of these, thirty were included in the classical department.

From 1835 to 1841 the faculty was large and expensive. The institution was conducted with more ambition than discretion. The receipts from tuition and from donations failed to meet current expenses, and the original burden of debt hung like a shadow over the fortunes of the academy. Before the incidents in the dissolution of Holmes Plymouth Academy are stated, a brief notice of members of the faculty will be given.

Rev. Samuel Read Hall, D.D., was principal of Holmes Plymouth Academy three years. He was a son of Rev. Samuel Read and Elizabeth (Hall) Hall and was born in Croydon, Oct. 27, 1795. He pursued a course of study at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and received the degree A.M. from Dartmouth College, 1839, and LL.D., University of Vermont, 1865. He studied theology with Rev. Walter Chapin of Woodstock, Vt., and with Rev. William Eaton of Fitchburg, Mass., and was licensed to preach by the Worcester North Association of Congregational Ministers at Princeton, Mass., 1822. He was stationed as a missionary at Concord, Vt., and in March, 1823, he established a seminary for the instruction of teachers. To the little school in Concord, Vt., has been given the honor of being the first normal school in America. In June, 1830, he assumed the charge of the English normal department of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He came from Andover to Plymouth, 1837, and was installed over the Congregational Church in Craftsbury, Vt., July 8, 1840, where he labored thirteen years. Subsequently he preached in Brownington, Vt., until 1867, when he resigned on account of age and infirmity. At the organization of Oberlin College he was appointed the first president of that institution, but he did not assume the duties of the appointment. He died at Brownington, Vt., June 24, 1877.

Rev. John Lawrence, son of Hubbard and Mary (Goss) Lawrence, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 21, 1814. He was a student in Dartmouth, 1836-37, but did not graduate. He was an instructor of classics in Holmes Plymouth Academy, 1838 and 1839. He was a student at Andover Theological Seminary, 1840 and 1841, but did not graduate. From 1841 to 1845 he was a teacher in Westfield and Springfield, Mass., and in Lyndon, Vt., 1845. He was acting pastor at Alstead, Hooksett, and Salem, and in Carlisle, Mass., 1853-59. He preached a short time in several other places and died at Elyria, Ohio, May 15, 1894. He is author of *Family of John Lawrence*, 1847, 64 pages, with supplements, 1857, 1869, 1876, 1881, *History of Stanstead County, Canada*, 1874, and *Care for the Soul*, a sermon, 1886.

Joel Buchanan Stow, son of Deacon Joel Stow, was born in Hillsborough, June 30, 1813. He was a graduate of the normal department of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was a teacher in Holmes Plymouth Academy from early in 1838 to 1840. While a resident of this town he married, in the autumn of 1838, Lucretia Brown of Ipswich, Mass., and took charge of one of the boarding-houses belonging to the academy. He removed to the West and was there a teacher many years.

Miss Clarissa Stow, a teacher in the primary department, 1839, was an elder sister of Joel B. Stow, and was born in Hillsborough, Oct. 25, 1798.

Joseph Gibson Hoyt, LL.D., was a son of Joshua F. Hoyt of Dunbarton, where he was born Jan. 19, 1815; Yale, 1840. He was principal of the academy one year, and subsequently was a well-remembered and efficient tutor in Phillips Academy, Exeter, eighteen years. He was chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., 1859-62. He died Nov. 26, 1862. He was a delegate from Exeter in the Constitutional Convention of 1850. LL.D., Dartmouth, 1859.

John Prentice Rogers, teacher of penmanship, 1838 and 1839, was a son of John Rogers, Esq., of Plymouth. (See Volume II.)

Redford Weare Lane, teacher of penmanship, 1838, was a son

of Joseph and Elizabeth (Lang) Lane of Sanbornton, where he was born Dec. 26, 1808. He taught penmanship in other institutions, and after 1850 he was paymaster of the Jackson corporation of Nashua. He was an alderman, and a deacon of the Pearl Street Church. He died at Nashua, March 16, 1872.

Enoch W. Noyes, son of Crisp Bradbury Noyes, was born in Plymouth, July 12, 1812. He was a student and an assistant. (See Volume II.)

William Pingrey Webster, son of Walter Raleigh Webster, was born in Bridgewater, Jan. 20, 1817. He was a student and assistant. (See Volume II.)

William Henry Seagrave, son of John and Mary (Scott) Seagrave, was born in Uxbridge, Mass., Jan 6, 1815. He was a student several terms and in 1840 was a member of the faculty. Subsequently he was many years the cashier of a bank in Slatersville, R. I.

Henry S. Farwell of Ashley, Mass., and Jeremiah D. Ballard of Tamworth were students and at the same time instructors of sacred music.

Mary Elizabeth Ellison, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Cobb) Ellison, was born in Thomaston, Me., 1812. She was a teacher in Boston a few years, coming to Plymouth, 1836, where she remained three years, the accomplished and popular principal of the female department of the Holmes Plymouth Academy. She was principal of the female department of Pembroke Academy two years, beginning 1840, and after teaching in Providence, R. I., she became principal of the Bradford (Mass.) Academy, and successfully conducted that seminary until her marriage. She married in Bradford, Tuesday morning, March 13, 1849, Rev. Luther F. Dimmick, pastor, from 1819 until his death in 1860, of the North Congregational Church, Newburyport, Mass. She died in Newburyport, Feb. 5, 1887.

Emily Payson Copeland, an accomplished instructor in music and calisthenics in 1839, was a native of Boston, Mass., and a daughter of Seth and Martha (Brackett) Copeland. She married,

Sept. 4, 1845, Rev. Alexander Huntington Clapp, D.D., Yale College, 1842, Andover Theological Seminary, 1845, D.D., Iowa College, 1868, pastor of Congregational Church, Brattleboro, Vt., 1846-54, and of the Beneficent Church, Providence, R. I., 1855-65. Subsequently he was secretary and treasurer of the American Home Missionary Society, residing in New York City, where he died April 27, 1899.

Arethusa Hall, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Richardson) Hall, was born in Huntington, Mass., Oct. 13, 1802. Unmarried. After teaching in Plymouth, she was a teacher several years in Brooklyn, N. Y. She is the author of several volumes, including *A Translation of Pascal's Thoughts*, *The Manual of Chorals*, and *The Life and Character of Rev. Sylvester Judd*.

Apphia Putnam Judd, daughter of Sylvester and Apphia (Hall) Judd, was born in Westhampton, Mass., Oct. 27, 1820. She married, Sept. 26, 1842, Joseph H. Williams of Augusta, Me.

The incidents in the life of the Holmes Plymouth Academy are inspiring. It was a pioneer institution, and its individuality is a first chapter of the history of the normal school in New Hampshire. In searching for the causes and conditions which led to a sudden decline, the investigation becomes a post-mortem examination. The disease was debt; the result was death. The records of the trustees for the year 1841, of which a summary is given, are sad and funereal.

Jan. 30, 1841, on motion of William C. Thompson, seconded by Rufus G. Lewis, the treasurer was instructed in the name of the corporation to execute a note of \$3,362.92 and mortgage on all the property of the corporation, except the academy building, to the Pemigewasset Bank. Also to make a note of \$6,659.42, payable, with interest, to William W. Russell, and a note of \$3,731.05, payable, with interest, to John Rogers, and to execute a second mortgage on the same real estate to Russell and Rogers.

In these proceedings no reference is made to an existing school or to instructors, and no other business was transacted during the year. There is no record and probably there was no formal

meeting of the trustees during the ensuing three years. At a meeting assembled at the inn of Denison R. Burnham, May 9, 1844, the trustees confirmed the sale of a tract of land and one of the boarding-houses thereon to Dr. Norman C. Stevens. The proceeds of the conveyance, \$1100, was paid on the note held by the bank. At this meeting Mr. Russell and Mr. Rogers were instructed to sell all the personal property of the Holmes Plymouth Academy and made another payment on the note held by the bank. The end is near. In the record of a meeting in May 1844 appear the manifestations of immediate dissolution. On motion of William C. Thompson, seconded by Rufus G. Lewis, it was voted unanimously that all the property be sold or leased for the purpose of paying the debts of the corporation, that all subscriptions and notes due the corporation be collected, and that after paying the balance of the note held by the bank, the remainder be paid to William W. Russell and John Rogers in the proportion of their claims. The entire claim of the bank was satisfied and the claim of John Rogers was compromised. By levy and foreclosure the land and the academy building and the remaining boarding-house became the property of William W. Russell. The corporation was dissolved.

Mr. Russell sold the entire property to James H. Shepard, July 10, 1852. The succeeding owner was the Suffolk Loan and Accumulating Association, which secured title by foreclosure and which sold the property Feb. 5, 1861, to Denison R. Burnham. Mr. Burnham sold the boarding-house to John T. Cutter. At the founding of the State Normal School, Mr. Burnham and Mr. Cutter conveyed the land and buildings to the State.

The academy building was of brick, fifty by thirty-six feet and two stories high. It contained a library of over one thousand volumes, a cabinet of minerals, and, for the time, a superior collection of chemical and philosophical apparatus. The building is well remembered by many. It stood about seventy yards east of the present normal-school building. The larger boarding-house, standing on the site of the normal-school building, was two stories high, and a spacious and substantial structure, affording accommoda-



ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

COURTHOUSE

ACADEMY

1855



tion for sixty or more inmates. The smaller boarding-house, now the residence of Mrs. Cushman, was sold, as stated, in 1844, to Dr. Stevens.

From 1842 to 1865 there were frequent terms of school in the academy building. The principals, following a usage of the time, were pleased to name the school "The Plymouth Academy," "The Plymouth Seminary," or "Plymouth High School." The school was in the same building, but these irregular terms were not a continuation of the Holmes Plymouth Academy. They were private schools, dependent upon the tuition of pupils, and the teachers were accountable to no one. Several of the teachers were able instructors and conducted commendable schools, while others came without recommendations and were permitted to leave without regret. An attempt to secure the names of all of these nomadic instructors has not been made.

Worcester Willey conducted a commendable school in the academy buildings from 1842 to 1845. He was a son of Darius and Mary (Pulsifer) Willey of Campton, and a brother of Rev. Isaac Willey. Subsequently he was a minister and a missionary in the West. During his administration of the school Lavina Fellows was the principal of the female department about one year. She became the wife of Hon. George W. Dike, late of Stoneham, Mass., where she now resides, being nearly ninety years of age. Miss Fellows was succeeded by Caroline B. Whipple of Wentworth, a sister of Col. Thomas J. Whipple of Laconia, who was a popular and efficient instructor until 1845.

Mr. Willey was succeeded by Samuel B. G. Corser, a native of Boscawen, and a graduate of Dartmouth, 1841. He remained until the autumn of 1846. Subsequently he was a farmer of Boscawen. At this time Mary E. Blair was the accomplished assistant teacher.

Harriet Jane Ward, a daughter of John Ward of Plymouth, taught one or two terms in 1848.

In 1850 James H. Shepard rented the academy buildings and removed to Plymouth. Two years later he purchased all the lands

and buildings formerly of the Holmes Plymouth Academy. He taught nearly four years and made a gallant effort to found a permanent institution. He was a Universalist minister, and while he lived in Plymouth he preached many Sabbaths in the academy building. He removed, 1856, to Centre Harbor.

Joseph Clark, a graduate of Dartmouth, 1854, while a student at law in the office of Napoleon B. Bryant, then of this town, was principal one or two terms. (See Volume II.) Annie Maria Johnson, a daughter of Joshua M. and Clara A. (Patterson) Johnson of Henniker, taught several terms about 1858. In the autumn of 1859, Edward Winslow Howe, a native of Templeton, Mass., and a graduate of Dartmouth, 1859, with Miss Johnson as an assistant, conducted a memorable term in the academy building. Subsequently he married Miss Johnson and removed to Medford, Mass. He died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Jan. 13, 1884. His widow resides in Henniker. Mr. Howe was succeeded in this town by George Merrill, who remained one term.

Andrew Jackson Huntoon, a son of David and Lucy Ann (Baker) Huntoon, born in Unity, was the efficient principal at the outbreak of the Civil War. Elisha Hinds was an assistant. Under their management the school was prosperous and popular.

Mr. Huntoon enlisted from Plymouth in the Twelfth New Hampshire Infantry, Aug. 22, 1862, and was subsequently promoted to captain. He was severely wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and discharged on account of wounds June 15, 1864. For many years he has been a clerk in the Treasury Department, residing in Washington, D. C. The fall term of 1862 and the spring term of 1863 were taught by Charles Melroy Fellows and Esther M. Wight. Mr. Fellows was a native of Thetford, Vt. He married Miss Wight, and subsequently he was a physician in Lawrence, Mass., where he died, 1876.

The fall term of 1863, two terms in 1864, and the spring term of 1865 were conducted successfully by Eli Mellen Wight and Henry D. Wyatt. The assistant teachers during the two years were

Pamelia M. Blair, Esther J. Kendall, Sarah E. Blair, and Martha F. Hazleton. Mr. Wyatt resides in Chattanooga, Tenn., and maintains a summer home in Campton. Mr. Wight, subsequently, was an able physician of Chattanooga, Tenn., and a professor in Nashville Medical College. Following the traditions of the school, he married one of his assistant teachers. (See Blair Register, Vol. II.)

XXI. THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE legislature of New Hampshire in the laws of 1851 and 1868 established stated sessions of teachers' institutes. In this innovation is discovered the promise of the early foundation by the state of a permanent institution for the education and professional training of the teachers of the public schools. The project of establishing a State Normal School was intelligently debated several years, receiving the unqualified support of the prominent educators of New Hampshire. In the meantime an efficient system of normal training was being developed in Massachusetts and in several other states. Tested by immediate results and weighed in the unerring balance of experience, the pioneer schools of this character were eminently successful, and their auspicious fortunes fortified the arguments of the advocates of a normal school in this state.

The original act for the establishment of a State Normal School in New Hampshire was introduced and ably supported by Hiram Orcutt, a distinguished educator and a representative of Lebanon. The bill passed the house and senate without much opposition and was approved by the governor July 2, 1870.

The act was liberally permissive and timidly creative. It anticipated that the land and buildings for school purposes would be presented by the community where the school was located, and that the tuition of the pupils would meet the current expenses. Beyond the payment of the salary of the trustees, which was limited to \$300, the state at this time assumed no financial responsibility. The foundation was weak and uncertain, and the early experience of the school was a gallant struggle for existence. The meagre provisions of the act of 1870 were all that could be wrested from

the economy and conservatism of the time. However, the early promoters of a normal school in this state were satisfied with the privilege of making an experiment and of demonstrating the necessity of normal training. The wisdom and sagacious foresight of the simple provisions of the first statute have been demonstrated by an enlarged liberality on the part of the state and by the uniform growth and prosperity of a substantial institution.

By the terms of the act of 1870 the board of seven trustees were instructed "to give notice, by publication, that they will receive proposals from towns, corporations or individuals to furnish lands, buildings or funds for the school, and they shall make such selection of locality as will, in their judgment, best subserve the interests of the institution and shall establish said normal school with as little delay as possible." The considerations which led to the location of the school in Plymouth are concisely stated in the first annual report of the trustees:—

Notice was given, by publication, for proposals from towns, corporations and individuals to furnish school property and funds, on condition of securing the location of the school. Several towns responded liberally among which were Plymouth, Walpole, Fisherville and Mont Vernon, offering an aggregate quantity of about \$125,000.

After due deliberation, and in view of all the advantages to be secured, the trustees unanimously decided to locate the school in the beautiful town of Plymouth, which had offered, in real estate and cash, some \$42,000.

In stating the proposed donation of Plymouth, the trustees estimated the value of the land and buildings at \$20,000, which was exactly twice the sum the owners received. The propositions made by the advocates of the location of the school at Plymouth to the trustees were formulated and executed, as follows:—

The town purchased and presented to the state for the use of the school the brick academy building and the larger boarding-house erected and formerly owned and occupied by the Holmes Plymouth Academy, and all the land connected therewith. The

property was purchased of Denison R. Burnham, who owned the academy building, and of John T. Cutter, who held the title to the boarding-house. The sum paid by the town was \$10,000. In consideration of free tuition of the pupils of the primary and the higher grades, the village district gave the sum of \$7000. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad donated \$4000, and to these gratuities the liberal citizens added \$1100.

In addition to these stipulated donations, and in consideration of the proposal of the normal school to instruct in the model school the pupils of the village district, known as District No. 2 of Plymouth, the district agreed to pay to the normal school the school money annually raised by assessment. The sum paid by the district from 1872 to 1904 was gradually increased from \$600 to \$3300 per annum, and since the establishment of a high school the annual payment is \$1000.

In the selection of Plymouth as the seat of the state institution the central situation of the town, the healthfulness and the attractive natural features of the locality were deservedly considered. There were additional considerations. In the public mind forever there will remain a sentiment of fitness and the completion of a reward for an early and heroic struggle to found a permanent institution of learning in Plymouth. The Holmes Plymouth Academy, after a few years of fickle prosperity, had failed. Upon its ashes was reared the normal school. After many years, like bread cast upon the waters, the good works of a former generation were rewarded. It is stated in another chapter that in Plymouth, and in the same buildings, Samuel Read Hall, the American pioneer of normal training, conducted a seminary for the professional education of teachers more than thirty years before a normal school was established in this state. The State Normal School was planted on a congenial soil.

The subsequent history of the State Normal School is the continued record of growth and development. Profiting by experience, directed by an intelligent and zealous board of trustees, and sustained by an enlarged liberality of the state, the institution



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, 1875



has been steadily advanced from a feeble infancy to the ready vigor of maturer years.

The normal school is a state and not a town institution. Its location and its immediate contact with the people of Plymouth, for more than thirty years, demands notice in every narrative of town and school affairs.

The school was opened March 15, 1871, with eighty students in the normal department, for a term of eight weeks. The trustees had elected Silas H. Pearl, A.M., as principal, who was unable to assume the duties of the position until near the close of the term, when his engagement with the normal school at Johnson, Vt., was completed. Amos Hadley, A.M., of Concord, was elected associate principal, and he conducted the school during the first term with success and to the satisfaction of the trustees and pupils. In the succeeding terms of the school the burdens falling upon Mr. Pearl were accumulating and exacting. The buildings were too small and inconvenient. The number of students was fully maintained, but the available funds of the school were inadequate for a reasonable support. In June, 1871, the legislature donated \$5000, and the following year appropriated \$8000 for the repair and enlargement of the school building. Referring to the experience of the year ending in June, 1873, the trustees in their annual report say, "The labor imposed upon Mr. Pearl has been too severe; he cannot endure as much another term." In the light of subsequent events the remark was a prophecy. Mr. Pearl died soon after the report was submitted to the legislature. The first principal of the normal school is kindly remembered by all who knew him. He was a faithful and tactful teacher, and a kind and cultured gentleman. During the administration of Mr. Pearl, Mr. Hadley remained in charge of the classical department.

Under the general direction of Joseph Burrows, Henry W. Blair, and Rev. Anthony C. Hardy an addition, fifty by forty-six feet, was built on the west side of the school building and a Mansard roof built over the old and the new part of the building. The contractor was Ellery D. Dunn of Littleton.

In the contest over the location of the school, Henry W. Blair was an able and enthusiastic advocate of Plymouth, and during the years of its youth and feebleness he was a constant friend and firm supporter of the institution. To him and his sagacious efforts the town and the school are mutually indebted.

Rev. Horatio O. Ladd, A.M., was the second principal. He came to the school at the opening of the autumn term, 1873, and conducted the school with a reasonable measure of success until the beginning of the autumn term, 1876, when he resigned. He was a son of Gen. Samuel Greenleaf and Caroline D. (Vinal) Ladd, and was born in Hallowell, Me., Aug. 31, 1839; Bowdoin College, 1855; Yale Theological School, 1863. He was a pastor at Cromwell, Conn., a professor in Olivet College, and pastor at Romeo, Mich., from 1869 to 1873. After his labors in this town he founded the University of New Mexico and the Ramona Indian School, and remained president of these institutions ten years, when he removed to New York City. He married, Aug. 6, 1863, Harriet Abbott, a daughter of Rev. John S. C. Abbott. The legislature appropriated \$5000 in 1873 for salaries and small repairs, and the same amount in 1874 and 1875 for repairs, furniture, and books, and also made the tuition free to the pupils who agree to teach in the public schools of the state for a period equal to the course of study pursued.

At the beginning of the autumn term, 1876, Ambrose P. Kelsey, A.M., succeeded Mr. Ladd as principal. In their annual report the trustees herald the coming of Mr. Kelsey with the following complimentary announcement. "Mr. Kelsey comes highly recommended as an accomplished and successful teacher in similar schools in other states, having been principal of the State Normal School of Maine and professor in the Albany State Normal School of New York, and much is hoped, from his large experience and judicious management, for the future welfare and success of the school."

A latent opposition, which, during the administration of Mr. Ladd, had been in a considerable measure suppressed by the

constant and sagacious effort of the friends of the institution, was now renewed with increasing vigor and acerbity. It was freely asserted that the school was only an academy supported by the state for the benefit of a few. The support of a fostering public sentiment was weakened, and the existing conditions inaugurated a season of despondency and declension in the fortunes of the school. In the legislature, in public discussion, and in the prints, the loyal friends of the normal school, now pleading for financial support and now battling a turbulent opposition, ably and successfully defended an institution which their earlier efforts had founded. The tide soon turned, and public sentiment, if sometimes hesitating and timid, has ceased to be unfriendly to the fortunes of the normal school.

During the administration of Mr. Kelsey less attention was given to instruction in the classics, and the school in its work was more distinctly normal. The number of students decreased, and the reduced attendance extended into the early part of the term of his successor. Having been appointed to a professorship in Hamilton College, Mr. Kelsey resigned, and was succeeded in February, 1879, by Henry Pitt Warren, who remained until the close of the spring term, 1883. In announcing his resignation the trustees pay the following tribute to the faithful service of Mr. Warren. "To our great regret Principal H. P. Warren has resigned, to engage in another educational enterprise, and we feel that his departure is a heavy loss to the school. For the last five years he has been doing most efficient service, whose value, enhanced by the difficulties under which he has labored, cannot easily be estimated. Mr. Warren brought experience, enthusiasm, and scholarship to the work, joined to a high appreciation of the character and purpose of such an institution. Through many discouragements and perplexities he has endeavored with fidelity, constancy, and devotion to realize his own ideal and ours and to give it form and effect." Since he removed from Plymouth, Mr. Warren has been English master of an institute in Lawrenceville, N. J., and is now principal of the Albany (N. Y.) Academy. (See Volume II.)

The fifth principal was Charles C. Rounds, A.M., Ph.D., who remained thirteen years, adding fame to a well established reputation. He was a self-reliant, independent, laborious man. With a term of service longer than that of any predecessor, gifted with an unusual ability to instruct, and possessing the ready power to govern the school and to control men and affairs, he raised the institution from weakness to strength and established it on an enduring foundation.

If sometimes he asserted his matured convictions to the exclusion of the opinions of his associates, or was forceful to the extreme limit of gentleness, it was forgotten in a willing recognition of his devotion to the school and his disciplined ability and enthusiasm in the work of his profession. The school, as he made it, is a living witness of his ability, and the love and the respect of many pupils attest the generous qualities of his heart and the purity of his character. From Plymouth Mr. Rounds removed in August, 1896, to New York City, where he died Nov. 8, 1901. (See Volume II.)

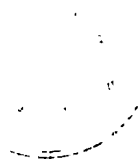
Alfred H. Campbell, A.M., Ph.D., succeeded Mr. Rounds Oct. 9, 1896, and remained in charge of the school four years. The interim of a few weeks was acceptably filled by John A. Russell, one of the assistant teachers. In announcing the engagement of Mr. Campbell, the trustees have left these words among the archives of the school: "His wide experience in educational work while principal of the State Normal School of Vermont, and other schools, and his special study of Normal School methods, at home and abroad, especially qualify him for the position." During his administration the attendance at the school was well sustained, and his supervision and instruction were satisfactory.

The seventh and present principal of the State Normal School is James E. Klock, who assumed the charge of the institution in August, 1900.

Very many of the assistant and department teachers have rendered valuable service, and to them the success of the school is largely due. The bravery of the private soldier is the foundation



NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL



of the fame of the general in command. In an equal manner the laurels of the school and the wreaths which crown the principal are the leaves entwined by the diligence and competence of the under instructors. Early in the administration of Mr. Rounds the reasonable necessity for new and enlarged buildings was apparent and generally admitted, and the increasing number of pupils requiring accommodation was an appeal the state could not resist. For this purpose the legislature of 1889 made an appropriation of \$60,000 to be expended under a commission appointed by the governor and council. In connection with this proceeding Amos M. Kidder, a liberal citizen of Plymouth, presented a tract of land adjoining for a site of the proposed dormitory.

The building commission were Nahum T. Greenwood of New London, Alpheus Gay of Manchester, and Amos M. Kidder of Plymouth, and Head & Dowst of Manchester were the contractors. The present convenient school building and the Normal Hall were promptly completed, and were first occupied early in the year 1891.

From the date of the original act of 1870 until the section of the law was repealed in 1879 the state board of education annually appointed a supervisor of the normal school. The principal of the school, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the supervisor constituted a commission with power to prescribe courses of study and the conditions of admission and graduation. The supervisors were Hiram Orcutt of Lebanon, one year; Ephraim Knight of New London, seven years; and Rev. Gerhardus L. Demarest of Manchester, one year.

The superior mission of the institution and the years of prosperity and of depression are expressed in an exhibit of the number of graduates during the thirty-four years of its work in this state. The whole number is eight hundred and twenty-five. On account of the small number in attendance and a rearrangement of conditions, none were graduated during the year ending in the summer of 1880.

YEAR.	GRADUATES.	YEAR.	GRADUATES.	YEAR.	GRADUATES.
1871	6	1883	8	1894	27
1872	37	1884	21	1895	19
1873	45	1885	9	1896	17
1874	15	1886	4	1897	34
1875	33	1887	22	1898	20
1876	36	1888	13	1899	21
1877	43	1889	27	1900	37
1878	37	1890	21	1901	39
1879	21	1891	24	1902	39
1881	2	1892	21	1903	54
1882	10	1893	21	1904	42

The first treasurer of the institution was Charles M. Whittier, who died Sept. 13, 1881. He was succeeded by Charles A. Jewell, who removed to Boston, Mass., in 1886. Frank W. Russell, who declined a re-election, was appointed to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Jewell. Mr. Russell was succeeded by George H. Adams, who has completed seventeen years of continuous service. The annual reports of the treasurers are concise exhibits of the finances of the institution, presenting a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of the institution during thirty-three years.

The state appropriations of \$5000 in 1871 and \$8000 in 1872 were mainly expended in repairs upon the buildings. From 1873 to 1887 the annual appropriation for maintenance was \$5000, with the exception of 1879, when \$3000 was appropriated. Since 1887 the state has appropriated \$7000 five years, \$10,000 eight years, \$15,000 two years, and, beginning 1903, the annual appropriation is \$25,000. The whole sum paid to the institution by the state to the close of the school year 1903-4, including salary of trustees and printing account, is \$361,148.05. The amount paid by the village district of Plymouth for tuition, as stipulated in successive contracts, was increased from \$600 to \$3300 per annum. Since the establishment of the new high school, beginning 1903, the sum is \$1000. The whole sum paid by the district from 1871 to 1904 is \$58,323.63.

The act of 1870 provided for a board of seven trustees, two from each of the three congressional districts and one at large. Three were appointed for one year and four for two years. In 1872 the board was increased to fifteen, and in 1879 reduced to five. At all times the governor and state superintendent of public instruction have been members ex officio of the board. Eighteen governors have participated in the proceedings of the trustees: Stearns, Weston, Straw, Cheney, Prescott, Head, Bell, Hale, Currier, Sawyer, Goodell, Tuttle, Smith, Busiel, Ramsdell, Rollins, Jordan, and Bachelder. The superintendents of public instruction have been John W. Simonds of Franklin, two years; Daniel G. Beede of Sandwich, one year; John W. Simonds, two years; Charles A. Downs of Lebanon, four years; James W. Patterson of Hanover, thirteen years; Fred Gowing of Nashua, five and one-half years; and Channing Folsom of Dover, since September, 1898. Fifty-nine persons have been appointed trustees, with date of first appointment and term of service as follows:—

DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	NUMBER OF YEARS IN SERVICE.
Dewitt C. Durgin, Newmarket, Sept. 22, 1870	6
Charles W. Pickering, Greenland, Sept. 22, 1870	8
George Dustan, Peterborough, Sept. 22, 1870	3
Amos Hadley, Concord, Sept. 22, 1870	1
George A. Bingham, Littleton, Sept. 22, 1870	7
Abel Herbert Bellows, Walpole, Sept. 22, 1870	5
Hiram Orcutt, Lebanon, April 7, 1871; at large	6
Paul A. Stackpole, Dover, Oct. 2, 1871	5
John W. Simonds, Franklin, Oct. 2, 1871; declined.	
Clinton S. Averill, Milford, Dec. 21, 1871	8
George T. Day, Dover, Aug. 6, 1872; died.	
George R. W. Scott, Newport, Aug. 6, 1872	3
Samuel B. Page, Concord, Aug. 6, 1872	3
Atwood B. Meserve, New Hampton, Aug. 6, 1872; declined.	
Hazen Bedel, Colebrook, Aug. 6, 1872	7
Daniel G. Beede, Sandwich, Aug. 6, 1872	1
Joseph G. Edgerly, Manchester, Aug. 6, 1872	6
King S. Hall, Laconia, Aug. 6, 1872	7
John C. Ray, Dunbarton, Oct. 24, 1872	

DATE OF FIRST APPOINTMENT.	NUMBER OF YEARS IN SERVICE.
Reuben B. Jordan, Tamworth, Sept. 4, 1873	2
William H. H. Allen, Newport, Feb. 10, 1874	3
John D. Lyman, Exeter, Oct. 24, 1874	5
William H. Farrar, Somersworth, Oct. 24, 1874	1
William T. Norris, Danbury, Oct. 24, 1874	2
Dauphin W. Buckminster, Keene, July 26, 1875	1
William A. Heard, Sandwich, July 26, 1875 ; declined.	
Benjamin M. Mason, Moultonborough, May 25, 1876	3
Edward L. Goddard, Claremont, Sept. 5, 1876	2
Solon A. Carter, Keene, Sept. 5, 1876 ; declined.	
Royal H. Porter, Keene, Sept. 5, 1876	2
Charles F. Stone, Laconia, Sept. 20, 1876	3
Parsons Brainard Cogswell, Concord, Sept. 20, 1876	3
William M. Chase, Concord, Sept. 20, 1876	3
Howard F. Hill, Ashland, Sept. 20, 1876	3
Charles A. Jewell, Plymouth, Sept. 20, 1876	10
George B. Spalding, Dover, Oct. 24, 1876	9
A. Bardwell Haywood, Keene, Aug. 22, 1878	1
Gerherdus L. Demarest, Manchester, Aug. 22, 1878	1
Osman B. Way, Claremont, Sept. 5, 1878	1
Edwin A. Peterson, Greenland, Sept. 5, 1878	1
Daniel C. Roberts, Concord, July 30, 1879	10
William E. Buck, Manchester, July 30, 1879	8
Hosea W. Parker, Claremont, July 30, 1879	10
Edward B. S. Sanborn, Franklin, Sept. 9, 1885	2
Alvin Burleigh, Plymouth, Jan. 13, 1887	11
Eliza Nelson Blair, Manchester, Sept. 8, 1887	2
Amos M. Kidder, Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1887	2
William H. Mitchell, Littleton, Sept. 21, 1887	12
George H. Stearns, Manchester, Sept. 8, 1889	10
Jason H. Dudley, Colebrook, Sept. 8, 1889	2
Charles H. Sawyer, Dover, Sept. 8, 1889 ; declined.	
John Scales, Dover, Nov. 7, 1889	2
Cyrus Sargeant, Plymouth, Dec. 8, 1891	8
Channing Folsom, Dover, Dec. 8, 1891	5
James Clifford Simpson, Portsmouth, Feb. 23, 1897.	
Henry H. Clark, Franconia, April 11, 1899.	
Benjamin F. Dame, Newmarket, Nov. 22, 1899.	
James H. Fassett, Nashua, Nov. 22, 1899.	
George D. Towne, Manchester, Nov. 22, 1899.	

XXII. THE LIBRARY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, in the early foundation of a State library and in the establishment of local libraries, has ever maintained a foremost position. The first library movement was inaugurated immediately after the Revolution. One of the earliest and most influential advocates of local libraries was Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D., the State historian. An able and convincing plea in their behalf is found in the third volume of the History of New Hampshire. The first local library in New Hampshire was the Dover Social Library, of which Dr. Belknap was one of the incorporators and an active supporter. It was incorporated Dec. 18, 1792. The number of local libraries rapidly increased. They were not founded, as in modern times, under the provisions of a general statute, but each was created and existed under a special act of incorporation.

Succeeding the pioneer library of Dover, fifty-six libraries were incorporated before the close of the eighteenth century, one hundred and sixteen before 1808, and one hundred and fifty-six before 1820. These were not free public libraries. The books were owned and used by the incorporators and their admitted associates, who were styled proprietors. They were supported by a tax upon the proprietors, who enjoyed exclusive privileges, and were not unlike a subscription library of later times. In the several acts of incorporation they were called social libraries.

The story of a large majority of these early libraries is one of decay and early extinction. They were founded on an existing impulse without any assurance of future support. There were no library buildings, and the collection of books was moved from

house to house as often as a new librarian was chosen. The general public was not enlisted.

If the number of volumes of these early libraries were measured by scores instead of by thousands, as at the present time, they were solid, instructive works and were read for instruction. The good influence and educational work of the early libraries of New Hampshire is demonstrated by the character and intelligence of the generation which they served.

As a part of the early library movement the Plymouth Social Library was incorporated June 10, 1807. The incorporators were: Rev. Drury Fairbank, Dr. John Rogers, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Col. David Webster, William Webster, Moor Russell, Samuel Wells, James Little, and John Porter, Esq. By the terms of the act the annual meetings for the choice of officers were held the first Wednesday in January, and the proprietors were privileged to receive donations and subscriptions not exceeding one thousand dollars. The record book is lost, and how many years the Social Library of Plymouth was maintained is not known.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the young women of Plymouth the town is indebted for the early establishment of a public library. In the summer of 1873 a number of young ladies who were associated in social life began to discuss the project of founding a circulating library, with a hope that a free public library would eventually succeed a modest yet substantial beginning. Their ambition invited discussion, and encouraged by the advice and friendly support of Senator Blair and other good citizens of Plymouth, their first plans were enlarged and matured. The Young Ladies' Circulating Library was organized Sept. 2, 1873. If this effort was a slender beginning, it possessed the power of a lofty resolution and the vigor and the bloom of the heroism of young and enthusiastic people. The original membership of the organization was fourteen. Officers were chosen at the first meeting. Ida M. Stearns was the first president; Elizabeth Andrews Dodge, vice-president; Carrie



YOUNG LADIES' LIBRARY (OLD COURTHOUSE)



Elizabeth Hall, secretary; Clara Thompson Clark, treasurer. The directors were Ada Elizabeth Howe, Elizabeth Dearborn, Clara Eaton Cummings, Annie M. Dearborn, and Julia Eliza Hobart. The first librarian was Eliza Ann Hilton Cummings. It was an excellent organization, but as yet it was not a library. They had no books and no money with which to purchase them. The young ladies conducted fairs and a series of entertainments, at which the good will of the community was expressed in a liberal patronage. With a generous sum of money, books were purchased, and early in 1874 the door of the library was opened. It was established on the second floor of a small building on Main Street, immediately south of the present store of Charles J. Gould. Those who enjoyed the benefit of the library paid an annual fee of one dollar, and to enlarge the fund for the purchase of new books the young ladies with tact and success made many appeals to the public. Fairs, concerts, lectures, and dramatic entertainments followed in rapid succession, and the library was enlarged from year to year. In 1875 Capt. John Bertram of Salem, Mass., while sojourning at the Pemigewasset House became interested in the successful library work of the young ladies, and expressed his approbation in a donation of five hundred dollars. A portrait of the donor is hung in the library.

The purchase of the first courthouse in Plymouth and its removal to Court Street by Senator Blair is stated in another connection. This was done in 1876, and the library was then removed to its present home. In recognition of the good work of the library association the town made an appropriation for its benefit in 1885 and renewed its support in several succeeding years.

On account of important and radical changes in the laws of the state regulating public libraries, and in order to permanently establish the library in Plymouth upon the basis of a free public library, the town, since 1896, has chosen library trustees, and by mutual arrangements has joined with the directors of the library association in the general management of the library. The library trustees elected by the town in 1896 were Frank W. Russell, three

years; Alvin Burleigh, two years; and Henry C. Currier, one year. In 1897 Caroline S. Burns was elected, and Frank W. Russell, Alvin Burleigh, and Caroline S. Burns by re-election have been the trustees to the present time. The librarians in the order of service are Eliza Ann Hilton Cummings, Clara Thompson Clark, Mary Emma Merrill, Annie Maria Dearborn, Julia Eliza Hobart, Martha Higginson Leverett, and Caroline Ruth Leverett. The present efficient librarian is Elizabeth Fox, a graduate of Wheaton Seminary.

The conditions of the present joint management of the library are clearly defined in the contract between the library trustees of the town and the directors of the association. This contract has been continued by renewal since 1897. The terms of the agreement are appended.

That the Directors of the Young Ladies Library Association, duly empowered for the purpose, and the Library Trustees of the Town of Plymouth, duly authorized by the vote of said town, mutually agree as follows:

Said Directors in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars to be annually paid to them by said Town, agree that said Association will furnish for the term of three years from the first day of April, 1902, for the free use of all inhabitants of the town, under such rules and regulations as are now in force, and which are not to be changed except by consent of both parties, its complete library, together with its library building, suitably heated, cared for and lighted, and will furnish a competent librarian, who shall have charge of said library, and also the books therein which are owned by the town, and which are to remain, together with any other purchased by, or in behalf of, the town, for the use of all its inhabitants. Said Directors, in consideration aforesaid, further agree that said Association shall keep its Library and the books aforesaid of the town, insured for its benefit and that of the town as their respective interests may appear, and that whatever part, if any, of said annual payment of \$300. shall remain unexpended by said Directors for current expenses, which among other things shall include repairs on books and replacing those worn out, shall be expended annually, or at the end of said term, at the option of the Association, in the purchase of books approved by said Trustees, which shall be the property of the town, and so marked and

used as a part of its free public library. Said Trustees agree that in consideration of the foregoing covenants on the part of said Association, and its Directors, made and to be kept, the town of Plymouth, through said Trustees, will pay to said Association annually for the term of three years from the first day of April, 1902, the sum of three hundred dollars.

XXIII. THE PEMIGEWASSET WOMAN'S CLUB.

LONG has the fairy of Plymouth lived in the valley of the Pemigewasset. The mothers and the maidens of the first settlement greeted her as a sister and called her to their homes. She is young and fair and beautiful, light and elastic in step, and graceful and charming in every motion. Her face is as rosy as the blush of morning and her voice, soft as a flute, is as clear and rippling as the laughter of brooks. She wanders over the wooded hillside giving names to singing birds and gathering the sweet blossoms of spring by the side of running brooks. She walks from home to home on the green meadows and sunny uplands, and many flowers, before unknown in the valley, spring up in her pathway. She is ever charmed with the beautiful in nature that surrounds her, and she calls her sisters to behold the grandeur of the mountains and the verdure of the meadows. She timidly listens to the rage of the Pemigewasset in feshet, and laughingly bathes her feet in the tranquil and repentant river of summer. She sings while her sisters toil, and she lightens their burdens of household cares, cheering them in the strength of morning and soothing them in the weariness of evening. She has a chair at the fireside, where she listens to the carders of wool, the hum of the spinning wheel, and the even click of the loom. She sings to the toilers the cheering songs of industry and thrift. At the shearing of the sheep she dances with joy, and is gayest and happiest when counting the sheaves of a golden harvest. She leads the children to the early schoolhouses, pleasing them with elfish songs and fairy tales. The fairy of the valley, the good goddess of Plymouth, rejoices with her sisters at the building of a church and she kneels with them at the meetings of prayer. She

visits the sick, bringing flowers and the fresher bloom of her gentleness and kindness. She lays her soft, cool hand on the brow of fever and smooths the pillow of pain and suffering. She weeps in the presence of death and she walks by the bier to the burial, scattering blossoms upon the new-made grave. It is then the good goddess, with a voice vibrant with tenderness and with words of the gentlest sympathy, soothes the wounds of bereaved and sorrowing hearts. The good goddess, with eyes turned upward and tearful, hears the harsh, discordant notes of war. Her heart of gentleness and love is bleeding for her sisters as she touches them with the wand of resignation and heroism. She calls them to surrender fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons, but she gives them strength and courage to say farewell with cheerful face and unbroken voice when the heart is breaking.

This sweet fairy of the valley is the type of Plymouth womanhood. No one woman has lived as long or wrought as much as the good goddess, but collectively the pure lives and good works of the mothers and the maidens of Plymouth, during one hundred and forty years, have fulfilled all the attributes of a pure and lofty model. As long as the women of Plymouth imitate the graces and virtues of the mothers the good goddess will not forsake them. If she grieves when some new woman wanders from the lofty models of pious mothers and strays too far from the altar of home, she will still attend her sisters into new fields of learning, culture, and human progress, rejoicing with them in the substantial advancement in education that admits a woman's club among the best ideals of city and country life.

On a summer afternoon fifteen women of Plymouth assembled to consider the foundation of a woman's club. The place of the meeting was Normal Hall and the date was June 26, 1897. The club was instituted, and on the pages of each year is recorded the evidence of progress and prosperity. The charter members are Charlotte (Dearborn) Fox, Etta F. (Draper) Maynard, Mabel

L. Greeley, Ada E. (Howe) Keniston, Annie (Burgess) Hull, Louisa (Hall) Russell, Maria A. (Dolloff) Hodge, Glennie (Bartlett) Adams, Elvira (Page) Burleigh, Caroline (Sargeant) Burns, Blanche (Plaisted) Wentworth, Jennie (Lyford) Fellows, Jennie J. (Adams) Webster, Marion (Blake) Campbell, Arabella (Roberts) Mason.

The good goddess of Plymouth cheerfully and confidently submitted all the details of the organization to the wisdom of her assembled sisters, entreating only for the insertion of one article in the constitution. In a clear bold hand she wrote: "The object of this club shall be to broaden and strengthen the moral, social, and intellectual life of its members and through them to make itself a power for good in the community."

Over thirty meetings are held each year, and in the arrangement of numbers for essay, discussion, or review nearly all the members are enlisted and benefited by the discipline of personal effort. A few of the evenings of each annual course are reserved for lectures, to which the public are welcomed. Among the men and women of reputation who, under the auspices of the Woman's Club, have entertained and instructed the people of Plymouth are Russell Herman Conwell of Philadelphia, William G. Ward, May Alden Ward and Louis Charles Elson of Boston, DeWitt Miller of Maryland, Charles Francis Richardson of Dartmouth College, Eliza (Nelson) Blair and Olive (Rand) Clarke of Manchester, Sarah A. (Gerould) Blodgett of Franklin, Mary Elizabeth Blair of Plymouth, and Frank West Rollins and Lillian (Carpenter) Streeter of Concord.

The officers of the club are a president, two vice-presidents, a recording and a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, six directors, a lecture committee of four, and a social committee of five members. A member is eligible to a second but not to a third consecutive election to the same office. The present membership is seventy-two, and the bow of promise in brilliant hues is reflected in the light of unity and progress. Since the organi-

zation of the club six members have occupied the chair eight years:—

Elvira (Page) Burleigh, 1897, 1898.

Marian (Blake) Campbell, 1899.

Jennie J. (Adams) Webster, 1900, 1901, 1903.

Glennie (Bartlett) Adams, 1902.

Ruth (McClure) Chase, 1904.

Sarah Kate (Smith) Adams, 1905.

XXIV. POST-ROUTES AND POST-OFFICES.

FROM the settlement of Plymouth in 1764 until near the close of the Revolution there was only one post-office in New Hampshire. Under the colonial government a post-office was maintained several years at Portsmouth with Eleazer Russell postmaster. The provincial congress established a post-office at Exeter and appointed Samuel Penhallow postmaster. There were mail communications between Portsmouth and Boston, and after 1775 between Exeter and Portsmouth, but there were no mail-routes to other towns in New Hampshire. The first mail-route and the first post-office, beside the official post-office at the seat of government, were established by the State of New Hampshire several years after the colony had ceased to exist.

With the present association of post-offices and the transportation of mail with the government of the United States, it should be remembered that there was no Federal government and only a confederation of States until 1789. In the meantime New Hampshire had made material progress in the establishment of postal and other public conveniences and in the perfection of a State government.

A few months previous to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown the legislature of this State, June 27, 1781, directed the establishment of a post-route from Portsmouth through Plymouth to Haverhill, returning to Portsmouth by way of Charlestown and Keene. The full circuit was to be made once in every fourteen days. The immediate object was to effect a more speedy distribution of government papers and incidentally to accommodate the public. In this act is the call to the first post-rider or mail-carrier in New Hampshire.

In July, 1781, John Balch of Keene and Meshech Weare were in conference at Exeter, and there consummated a contract.

State of
New Hampshire

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.
EXETER July 27 1781

Pursuant to a vote of the Gen. Assembly of the 27th of June, 1781 authorizing the Committee of Safety to establish a Post to ride from Portsmouth to the western parts of this State & agreeable to the proposal of Mr. John Balch of Keene, he the said John Balch is hereby appointed a Post rider for the term of three months to set out from Portsmouth on Saturday morning to ride to Haverhill by the way of Concord and Plymouth thence down the river to Charlestown, Keene and to Portsmouth again, which tour is to be punctually performed once in each and every fourteen days, during said term, unless this Committee shall think it most convenient for the public good that the said Balch should sometimes alter his Rout. The said Balch is to convey all public Acts, Letters and Dispatches free from Charge. For which Service he shall receive from this State the sum of Seventy hard Dollars or Paper money equivalent.

M. WEARE, Presd^t

I, John Balch do hereby agree to the foregoing proposals and engage punctually to perform the duty of Post-rider agreeably thereto

JOHN BALCH.

John Balch, a son of Andrew and Bethiah (Lovett) Balch, was born in Beverly, Mass., Oct. 12, 1735; while a lad the family removed to Keene. He served in the Revolution.

For more than two years he was the trusted bearer of the dispatches of the government, the communications of business, the greetings of friendship, the pleadings of love, and the intelligence of sorrow.

Long live the memory of John Balch, the first post-rider of New Hampshire, the first to bring a mail to Plymouth. In summer's sun and winter's storm he rode his weary circuit. He traversed forests, forded rivers, and climbed the mountains. His memory was stored with news and his saddle bags were filled with letters for many people. How the hoofs of his horse pounded the mellow roads of Lower Intervale as he rode straight to Webster's Inn. Here he delivered packets of war to Colonel Webster, communica-

tions of State to the selectmen, letters and invoices to the merchants, letters of news and friendship to others, the smaller missives, more neatly folded, to blushing youth, and, alas, sometimes the sad intelligence of death, written and read through the misty veil of tears.

In November, 1785, the legislature established two routes and provided for two post-riders. The first route is described in the records "from Portsmouth through Exeter, Nottingham Concord & Plymouth to Haverhill and from thence down Connecticut river to Charlestown from thence through Keene Amherst and Exeter to Portsmouth and alternately from Portsmouth through Exeter, Amherst Keene and Charlestown to Haverhill and return by Plymouth, Concord, Nottingham & Exeter to Portsmouth." This was called the western route. The second, called the northern, route was from Portsmouth through Dover and around Winnepesaukee Lake, through Gilmanton and Dover to Portsmouth.

The routes were revised in March, 1786, and the post-rider, passing through Plymouth, was to leave Portsmouth every Monday for Plymouth, Haverhill, Orford, and Hanover, returning to Portsmouth by way of Boscawen, Northfield, Canterbury, Epsom, and Newmarket.

With the growth of the State and the increasing number of towns demanding consideration, the legislature could not long defer an enlargement of the existing system. In February, 1791, four routes were established. The second route was from Concord through Boscawen, Salisbury, Andover, New Chester, Plymouth, Haverhill, Piermont, Orford, Lyme, Hanover, Lebanon, Enfield, Canaan, Grafton, Alexandria, Salisbury to Concord. The compensation of the post-rider was fixed at £12 semiannually. At the same time it was voted that "the postage on all private single letters be six pence for every forty miles and four pence for every number of miles less than forty and other letters and packetts according to their weight and bulk, which shall be exclusive perquisites of the post-riders carrying the same."

There was a post-office at Portsmouth several years before any

others were established in the State. From this office letters and parcels from abroad were distributed by the post-riders. Under the authority of the joint resolution of Feb. 15, 1791, the president and council, March 18, 1791, established ten post-offices and appointed an equal number of postmasters. The post-offices were at Portsmouth, Exeter, Dover, Plaistow, Concord, Amherst, Plymouth, Haverhill, Hanover, Charlestown, and Keene. At the same time Dr. John Rogers was appointed postmaster of Plymouth. He was the first postmaster in this town and the only one in Plymouth appointed by the State.

In March, 1786, Jeremiah Libbey of Portsmouth was appointed postmaster-general of New Hampshire. This action was held to be in conflict with the powers of the confederation, and the action of the executive of this State was modified. In July following he was appointed superintendent of post-routes and of the post-office at Portsmouth.

John Balch, the pioneer post-rider, having completed the contract for three months was continued in service upon the route through Plymouth until August, 1783. He was succeeded by Timothy Balch, who rode the circuit over two years. At this time two post-routes were established in November, 1785. Samuel Bean was appointed "to perform as rider" on the route through this town, and Jeremiah Libbey was requested to furnish him with instructions. In connection with the establishment of four routes in 1791, John Lathrop of Lebanon was appointed to the route through Plymouth and Samuel Bean was transferred to another route. Ozias Silsby of Acworth was a post-rider many years after 1791 and mainly in the southern part of the State. Upon the route through Dover and around Lake Winnepesaukee, called the northern route, Samuel Dearborn and Nahum Akerman were post-riders in 1786 and 1787. In later years, and before the advent of stages, Ezekiel Moore of Canterbury, Peter Sleeper of Bridgewater, and Josiah Abbot of Concord were post-riders between Concord and Plymouth. Samuel and Moses Harriman, sons of John and Sarah (Heath) Harriman of Bridgewater, were post-

riders, and Moses is said to have driven the first stage into Plymouth. They were not long employed in the carriage of the mail. Both settled in Stewartstown. The last post-rider from Haverhill through Plymouth was Silas May. He carried the mail upon horseback and later was a driver of the mail-coaches. About midway of his career he drove a light covered wagon drawn by one horse, and in this way he supplied the missing link between the saddle bags and the mail-coach. Considerable has been written of Silas May, and all the writers have called him Col. Silas May. A prolonged effort to secure some definite information of this pioneer in the mail service has been attended with negative results. He did not buy or sell land in Grafton County. There is no record of his estate in the probate records of the county. He was not appointed a colonel in New Hampshire. He was not a myth because he was the defendant in several petty suits in 1820 and 1821. At this time he was a resident of Haverhill, and was taxed in that town 1819, 1820, and 1821. In the record of these suits no military title is chronicled. He was a colonel only by the brevet of courtesy.

For several years the rate of postage for a single letter not exceeding forty miles was eight cents, over forty and not exceeding ninety miles ten cents, over ninety and not exceeding one hundred and fifty miles twelve and one-half cents, over one hundred and fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles seventeen cents, over three hundred and not exceeding five hundred miles twenty cents, over five hundred miles twenty-five cents. The miles in the schedule was the measure of the route and not of the letters.

A full account of the lines of stages from Haverhill to Concord, like the history of a railroad, is not within the exclusive province of the history of any one town. The chronicles of the early and later stage lines, the names of the proprietors, managers, and drivers, the contentions over highways, and the building of turnpikes afford the material for an interesting and instructive chapter of the history of a county or a State. The lines of stages were not corporations, and the State archives afford no information,

and the page of local history is richer in romance than in historical data. In the new History of Concord is found an excellent and helpful article by Henry McFarland from the standpoint of Concord as a stage centre. To William Tarlton should be given the honor of being one of the pioneers in the establishment of a stage line from Concord to Haverhill. He was a resident of Piermont, but was intimately associated with the people of Haverhill. In 1811, and while he was the sheriff of Grafton County, he was associated with many others in a first effort to establish a line of stages over this route. It is generally admitted that a stage made regular trips for several months. The History of Haverhill asserts that the driver of the stage at this time was William Smart. The History of Warren says he was Peter Smart. Whoever is called as a referee to decide which of these worthy men drove the first stage on this route through Plymouth should be informed that Peter Smart, the famous driver of mail-coaches, in the summer of 1811 was seventeen years of age. All the writers are agreed that the first gallant attempt to establish a line of stages from Haverhill to Concord was early abandoned.

A line of stages was established in 1814, and the mail-coaches made regular trips until the railroads drove them from the road. It is asserted by many that Robert Morse of Rumney was the founder of the line which was established at this time.

Robert Morse, son of Stephen and Sally (Kay) Morse, was born in Haverhill in 1792 and became a resident of Rumney. For many years he was the manager and proprietor of the stages between Haverhill and Concord. In the past and future chronicles of his time he deserves honorable mention. He was an able manager and an efficient promoter of the stage business in Grafton County. No writer has credited him with a measure of ability and enterprise he did not possess, but it is possible that the traditions of the county have introduced him upon the stage a few years before the fact. There were many who were interested and who contributed substantially to the founding of the business. Among these were Col. David Webster, Col. William Webster,

Moor Russell, and Jabez Hatch Weld of Plymouth. At times in later years there is evidence that Robert Morse was sole proprietor, and he also was interested in other lines of stages. Many of the early coaches did not transport the mail. The government established post-routes without much regard to the routes of the stages, and contracts were made with post-riders and with persons who drove a light wagon drawn by one horse. The mail was carried to and from Plymouth by private conveyance until after 1820. In the spring of 1817 a contract was made for carrying the mail from Concord, through Salisbury, Andover, New Chester, Bridgewater, to Plymouth, thence by New Holderness, New Hampton, Salisbury, Boscawen to Concord. The mail was to leave Concord every Tuesday morning and arrive at Plymouth Wednesday at eleven in the forenoon; returning leave Plymouth Wednesday at two in the afternoon and arrive at Concord Thursday at six in the afternoon. The driver on this route was Simon Harris of Bridgewater. In 1820 Samuel Tallant, who had been a post-rider, began the carriage of the mails in a light coach drawn by two horses, making, for a year or more, semi-weekly trips from Concord to Plymouth. Soon after 1820 the government established a mail-route from Concord through Plymouth to Haverhill, which followed the line of the railroad as subsequently located. At the same time another post-route was established from Concord through Bristol, Bridgewater, West Plymouth, and Rumney to Haverhill. As will appear, over these two routes permanent lines of stages and mail-coaches were run many years.

In the newspapers of the time the Morse stages were advertised to leave Concord for Haverhill daily, one-half of the stages going by way of Canterbury and Plymouth village and the others by way of Bristol and the Mayhew turnpike. All of these stages traversed the same route from the northern terminus of the Mayhew turnpike at West Plymouth to Haverhill. The two routes were under one management and the drivers were frequently transferred from one to the other.

In a schedule of stages leaving Concord in 1842, prepared by

Henry McFarland, there is mention of a stage leaving the Phenix Hotel every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for Haverhill by way of Plymouth village, and one leaving the American House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by way of Bristol and the Mayhew turnpike. At this time the driver through Plymouth was Peabody A. Morse, and over the Mayhew turnpike the driver was William B. French, well remembered as Bailey French.

In 1826, through the active influence of Nathan Pike of Waterford, Vt., David Moor Russell, William Wallace Russell, William Webster, and Stevens Merrill of Plymouth, Truman Stevens and Isaac Abbott of Littleton, and others in the vicinity, a line of stages from Waterford, Vt., through Littleton and Franconia Notch was inaugurated. This line, without great prosperity and with some minor changes of route, was continued until the building of the Pemigewasset Valley Railroad. In Plymouth, where the coaches connected with the through lines from Haverhill to Concord, this line was called the Littleton stage. The property was owned by Truman Stevens and Isaac Abbott of Littleton and later by George W. Little and Harrison B. Marden of Plymouth. In the later years the coaches were lettered "Plymouth & Franconia Mts." Damon Y. Clark, who died in Littleton in 1900, and Seth Greenleaf were drivers on this route.

Among those who were drivers, and also at some time owners of an interest in some of the stage lines passing through or centring in Plymouth, were Harrison B. Marden, Charles Norton, Henry Abbot, George W. Little, Frank Thompson, and Seth Ford. Seth Greenleaf, James F. Langdon, and Wilbur C. Stearns were veterans of the whip. Their routes generally were not through this town. The Morse brothers — Peabody A., Thomas J., and Stephen C., sons of Robert Morse the proprietor — and William B. French, who married a daughter of the proprietor, are well remembered by the aged residents of Plymouth. Other drivers were Willard Graves, known as Judge Graves, Jabez Burnham, Willis Hall, Alvin T. Burleigh, John E. Little, Leonard Brock, Curtis Clark, Ira Muzzey, and Charles Sanborn.

The United States Government assumed control of the post-office of Plymouth in 1795, and Dr. John Rogers, who was the only postmaster under the authority of the State, became the first postmaster under the general government. The post-office was at his residence on South Main Street. He was a Federalist, and early in the administration of Thomas Jefferson he was succeeded by Dr. Jonathan Robbins, who belonged to the other party. It is said that when Dr. Robbins received the mail and supplies of the office, he inquired of his predecessor if that was all he would need in the future conduct of the business, to which Dr. Rogers replied that he would need nothing more except brains. Dr. Robbins lived where Amasa W. Avery now resides, and there the post-office remained thirteen years. Nathan Harris, a merchant near the corner of Highland and Langdon streets, succeeded Dr. Robbins and held the office until 1825, when Col. William Webster was appointed early in the administration of John Quincy Adams. Colonel Webster removed the post-office to the hotel, on the site of the Pemigewasset House, and there it remained nearly thirteen years, when he was succeeded by Joseph Powers in 1837, who removed the office to a frame building where Rollins Block now stands. The political tables were turned at the time of the inauguration of William Henry Harrison. In May, 1841, Denison R. Burnham, greatly to the delight of the Whigs, was appointed postmaster and removed the office to the hotel. Four years later the Whigs were defeated, and Timothy Eastman was appointed to succeed Mr. Burnham. He placed the office in a building which stood on the site of the dwelling-house of Henry George. In the succeeding presidential election the Democrats were defeated. Denison R. Burnham was again appointed postmaster, and the office was removed a third time to the site of the Pemigewasset House. In 1852 John T. Cutter succeeded Mr. Burnham, and the office was removed to the building where it was accommodated during the term of Joseph Powers. In 1857 Timothy Eastman was again appointed, and the office was accommodated in the building next south of the Tyler House, where it remained nearly four years.

Walter D. Blaisdell was appointed postmaster in June, 1861, and was continued in office nearly twenty-six years. He did not remove the office when he assumed the control, but later he removed it to a building in Quality Row, east of the common, which has since been removed. Chauncey A. Fellows succeeded Mr. Blaisdell, and he removed the office to Kidder Block. John Mason was appointed in 1891, William G. Hull, 1895, and Walter W. Mason, 1899, and the post-office has continuously remained in Kidder Block. The exact date of the several appointments are as follows: —

John Rogers, July 1, 1795.
 Jonathan Robbins, July 1, 1802.
 Nathan Harris, Aug. 4, 1815.
 William Webster, June 7, 1825.
 Joseph Powers, April 15, 1837.
 Denison R. Burnham, May 19, 1841.
 Timothy Eastman, May 16, 1845.
 Denison R. Burnham, March 20, 1849.
 John T. Cutter, Dec. 30, 1852.
 Timothy Eastman, Nov. 4, 1857.
 Walter D. Blaisdell, June 18, 1861.
 Chauncey A. Fellows, Feb. 22, 1887.
 John Mason, Jan. 27, 1891.
 William G. Hull, Jan. 21, 1895.
 Walter W. Mason, March 2, 1899.

In 1830 a post-office was established at West Plymouth and was discontinued Sept. 6, 1900. Thirteen postmasters have been appointed: —

Dearborn H. Hilton, May 19, 1830.
 Taylor P. Hannaford, April 14, 1831.
 Peter Flanders, March 22, 1832.
 Thomas Paine, July 22, 1835.
 Joseph Fifield, April 8, 1840.
 Joseph D. Osgood, Sept. 30, 1841.
 Thomas Milligan, March 18, 1852.
 James Cochran, July 23, 1855.
 Charles S. Bunker, Feb. 26, 1857.
 James W. Hoffman, April 1, 1859.
 Levi S. Gordon, March 17, 1860.

Richard G. Stearns, July 14, 1870.

Discontinued Nov. 1, 1892.

Re-established July 5, 1893.

Harrison B. Page, July 5, 1893.

Discontinued Sept. 6, 1900.

At the present time the Plymouth post-office is conveniently located in Kidder Block, and is conducted by Walter W. Mason, postmaster; Edson M. Barker, assistant postmaster; and Lucy B. Smith, clerk. The gross receipts for the year 1904 were \$7700. Connected with the post-office are four rural free delivery routes. No. 1, established Sept. 1, 1900, Adin H. Philbrick, carrier, extends to West Plymouth, returning by way of Rowe's Corner and Livermore Falls. No. 2, established Nov. 1, 1900, Walter D. Philbrick, carrier, extends through Lower Intervale to Bridgewater, returning by way of Bridgewater Hill, and accommodating families in the south part of the town of Plymouth. No. 3, established April 1, 1901, Charles P. Dyer, carrier, is to Campton, from thence to Campton Bog and returning by way of Beech Hill. No. 4, established April 1, 1901, John M. Russell, carrier, extends to Squam Lake, returning east of Mount Prospect.

XXV. BANKS.

THE PEMIGEWASSET BANK.

THE Grafton Bank at Haverhill was incorporated 1803. The second bank organized in Grafton County was the Pemigewasset Bank at Plymouth. It was incorporated July 2, 1825, and began business previous to March, 1825. It was a State bank of discount, issuing bills redeemable in specie and conducting a business similar to that of the banking institutions of the time. The banking-room was in the north end of the brick house occupied by William C. Thompson, which stood on the site of the present Kidder Block. There, with a reasonable measure of success, the bank conducted business twenty years, when the corporation was dissolved. According to the usage of the time, the charter was limited to twenty years. In 1845 a new charter was secured for an additional term of twenty years, but the organization was not continued.

The incorporators named in the charter of 1825 were prominent men of this town and vicinity. Those not otherwise designated were residents of Plymouth. They were William Webster, Caleb Keith of Wentworth, Stephen Grant, Moor Russell, Josiah Quincy of Rumney, Phineas Walker, John Rogers, Ira Goodall, a lawyer of Bath, Joseph Flanders of Bristol, Joseph Weld, William Caldwell of Groton, Enoch Colby, Jr., of Thornton, and Isaac Smith of Franconia. By the terms of the act of incorporation the capital stock was not less than \$30,000 or more than \$100,000. The managers organized with a capital stock of \$50,000. The first cashier was William C. Thompson, who served two years. Mr. Thompson was a busy lawyer, and the bank was in his office.

At his suggestion William Green of Concord was appointed cashier early in 1828. Mr. Green remained the cashier of the bank until it was dissolved, a period of eighteen years. He was a faithful servant of the bank and a useful citizen. The books and records of the bank are probably in existence, but their location is unknown to the people of Plymouth. In the possession of Mrs. Robinson, a daughter of William Green, is the original resolution, of which a copy follows:—

PLYMOUTH March 14, 1845.

At a meeting of the directors of the Pemigewasset Bank March 12, 1845 the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That William Green, Esq. is justly entitled to the confidence and respect of the board for the faithful and able discharge of his duties as Cashier of this Bank, for the last seventeen years and for his kind and courteous deportment towards all interested in the affairs of the institution and that the clerk be directed to give said Green a certified copy of their resolution. A true copy.

WILLIAM W. RUSSELL, Clerk.

At the organization of the bank Arthur Livermore was chosen president. At the close of the year he resigned as president and declined a re-election as director. The second president was Daniel Smith of New Hampton, who served four years and was succeeded by William Webster of Plymouth, who was the president of the bank from 1831 to 1845.

During the twenty years which measure the life of the bank there was a board of seven directors elected annually. In 1845 there was one vacancy. The following list gives the date of a first election to the board and the number of years of service of each director, and represents an aggregate of one hundred and thirty-nine years. The residence of the several directors is Plymouth unless otherwise stated.

William Webster, 1825, twenty years; John Rogers, 1825, twenty years; William C. Thompson, 1830, sixteen years; Josiah Quincy of Rumney, 1825, four years, and 1834, twelve years; Ichabod C. Bartlett of Bristol, 1832, fourteen years; William W. Russell, 1835, eleven years; Daniel Smith of New Hampton, 1826, four years, and 1839, six

years; David M. Russell, 1825, nine years; Rufus G. Lewis of New Hampton, 1830, six years; Isaac Smith of Franconia, 1825, four years; Stevens Merrill, 1830, four years; Gov. William Badger of Gilman-ton, 1827, three years; Daniel Lewis, residence unknown, 1836, three years; Jonas Richardson, residence unknown, 1830, two years; Arthur Livermore of Holderness, 1825, one year.

At the expiration of the first charter, the Pemigewasset Bank was again incorporated. The act was approved Dec. 25, 1844. The incorporators were Samuel Burns of Rumney, William Webster, Thomas Clark, James McQuesten, William W. Russell, John Rogers, Joseph D. Osgood, and Aaron Goodwin of Rumney.

There was no organization under the second charter, and the directors of the bank secured the passage of an act giving them two additional years in which to complete the work of liquidation.

To complete the record of State banks, mention is made of an effort in 1848 to establish the Plymouth Bank to succeed the Pemigewasset Bank. A charter was granted and approved Jan. 3, 1849. The incorporators were Robert Burns, William W. Russell, John Keniston, William C. Thompson, Isaac Merrill of Warren, Josiah Qunicy of Rumney, Abraham Ward of Rumney, David Hazleton of Hebron, William Clark of Campton, Obadiah Smith of Holderness, Peter Walker of Thornton, John Currier of Wentworth, and Samuel Burns of Rumney. An organization was not perfected.

THE PEMIGEWASSET NATIONAL BANK.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the Pemigewasset National Bank held the first formal meeting and filed articles of association Oct. 8, 1881. At this meeting a board of seven directors was chosen. They were Nathan H. Weeks, Carlos M. Morse, George H. Adams, Plummer Fox, all of Plymouth, and John W. Peppard of Rumney, Thomas S. Pulsifer of Campton, and Nathaniel P. Batchelder of Ashland. There was no change in the board until January, 1888, when Carlos M. Morse, John W. Peppard, and Nathaniel P. Batchelder retired and were succeeded

by Charles H. Bowles of Plymouth, Charles B. Griswold of Haverhill, and Frank L. Hughes of Ashland. In February, 1888, Plummer Fox resigned and John Mason of Plymouth was elected. Nathan H. Weeks died Sept. 12, 1889, and Frederick P. Weeks was elected to fill the vacancy. John Mason retired Aug. 24, 1894, and was succeeded by Dean S. Currier. Charles B. Griswold and Dean S. Currier retired in January, 1900, and were succeeded by Davis B. Keniston and Scott N. Weeks. George H. Adams and Thomas S. Pulsifer are the only remaining members of the original board of directors. The first president was Nathan H. Weeks, who served until his death, when George H. Adams was elected, who has served the institution in this capacity fifteen years. The first cashier was Osman B. Copeland, who remained until January, 1888. He is now cashier of a bank at West Randolph, Vt. The second and present cashier, Rodney E. Smythe, was elected Jan. 21, 1888. John E. Smith served the institution as assistant cashier from April 18, 1896, until May 4, 1903. He resigned when elected treasurer of the savings bank. The wisdom of the trustees in management, and the efficiency of the cashiers in the discharge of an exacting duty, are demonstrated in the good reputation and substantial prosperity of the bank. The capital stock is \$75,000 and the surplus and undivided profits is over \$77,000, and during the years of its existence a regular and increasing dividend has rewarded the officials of the bank with the confidence and approval of the stockholders.

From 1881 to 1885 the bank was located in the Pemigewasset House. In the meantime a building site was purchased and the present commodious building was constructed. It was first occupied in 1885.

THE PLYMOUTH GUARANTY SAVINGS BANK.

This is the first savings bank organized in Plymouth. It was incorporated 1889, and was organized Oct. 7, 1889. The original guarantee fund was \$25,000, which was increased April 1, 1893, to \$35,000, Nov. 4, 1901, to \$45,000, and Oct. 7, 1903, to

\$60,000. The surplus fund in July, 1904, was \$26,200, and the total deposits amounted to \$534,769.38. The history of this bank is a continued record of growth and of cautious and successful management. The business is conducted in rooms of the National Bank building. There is a board of eleven trustees. The original board were Charles H. Bowles, George H. Adams, Davis B. Keniston, Frederick P. Weeks, Benjamin Sanborn of Campton, Elliott B. Hodge, Alvin Burleigh, Rodney E. Smythe, Amos M. Kidder, John Mason, and Frank L. Hughes. The five trustees first named have been re-elected at each meeting and have completed fifteen years of continuous service. In 1893 Charles J. Gould was elected to succeed Elliott B. Hodge, who died Dec. 5, 1893. Alvin Burleigh and Rodney E. Smythe retired in 1895 and were succeeded by Scott N. Weeks and Henry C. Currier. John Mason died Sept. 9, 1898, and Amos M. Kidder retired 1898. These vacancies were filled by the election of Edward H. Sanborn of Campton and Dean S. Currier. Dean S. Currier removed to Colebrook 1899, and was succeeded by David B. Pulsifer of Campton. Frank L. Hughes died 1903, and John E. Smith was elected Oct. 7, 1903.

The first treasurer of the Plymouth Guaranty Savings Bank was Rodney E. Smythe. His duties were discharged with unfailing accuracy and faithfulness. After over thirteen years of continuous service he resigned May 4, 1903, when John E. Smith was elected.

Charles H. Bowles was elected president at the organization of the bank, and with continued expression of confidence and regard he has been annually elected to the present time. In the organization of the institution there has been an investment committee of three trustees. Charles H. Bowles and George H. Adams have served continuously from the date of organization. The third member was Amos M. Kidder, who was succeeded, 1896, by Davis B. Keniston.

XXVI. MILLS AND MANUFACTURES.

THE saw mill and the grist mill are the most serviceable utilities of civilization. The early erection of a grist mill in Plymouth saved many tiresome journeys to the older towns, and everywhere the saw mill has been the herald of mansions, the pretentious successors of the log cabins. The donation of lands or money by the proprietors of towns, to ensure the early erection of mills, is a familiar incident in the annals of New Hampshire. In August, 1763, and before a permanent settlement had been made in Plymouth, the proprietors assembled in Dunstable and voted that in the division of the township into lots there be reserved "a proper piece of Land for Building mills and that the committee for Laying out the Lands agree with sum person to Build a mill in said Town." The members of the committee were David Hobart, Elnathan Blood, and William Nevins. At a meeting held at the inn of Samuel Cummings in Hollis in January, 1764, the proprietors voted:—

That two sets of mill irons be purchased, viz: for a corn mill and a saw mill and Onesipherus Marsh appearing and offering to goo to peney-cook and speak for the said irons within this Fortnight and voted that he have three pounds, silver money, for this service; then voted that Josiah Brown employ Proper person to Carey up the mill irons to the Township of Plymouth this winter and that he be paid for the same by this Propriety.

It will appear that Elnathan Blood, one of the committee to contract for the building of the mills, made certain propositions on the subject. For this reason he was excused from the committee, and Josiah Brown was chosen to serve with David Hobart

and William Nevins. In May, 1764, David Webster was chosen to succeed William Nevins, and the new committee was instructed to secure the completion of the mills during the ensuing summer, and that they be erected on the "most convenient place upon Mill brook." This is a small brook flowing north into Baker's River.

As the summer was fading into autumn the proprietors voted, Sept. 3, 1764:—

To Give Elnathan Blood and Benjamin Wright, the fifteenth and sixteenth Lotts on Bakers River Range in Plymouth and the irons for a Grest mill and a Saw mill, except the saw, to be Delivered to them at Plymouth and one Dollar upon each Right of Land in Plymouth that is Ratable. Provided that the above named Elnathan Blood and Benjamin Wright Build a good Grist mill and Saw mill, upon the Streeme that Runs Through the sixteenth and seventeenth Lotts, in the most convenient place and that the Grist mill be built by the Last Day of November 1764 and the Saw mill to be built by the first of August 1765 and that the above said Elnathan Blood and Benjamin Wright keep the above mills in good Repaier for the Space and Term of Ten Years from the Time the mills are built and that thay saw the Proprietors Logg at Six Shillings Sterling per Thousand or to the halves, which thay please, and that thay enter into Bonds and keep the above mill in good Repaier for the above Term of time and that thay Grinde and Saw for the Proprietors before aney other People.

Voted that the Clerk give Elnathan Blood and Benjamin Wright security for the above dollar on each Right in behalfe of the proprietors when the Grist mill is fit to Grind.

Elnathan Blood, one of the proprietors, and Benjamin Wright were residents of Hollis. For reasons unknown they neglected or refused to build the mills in Plymouth, and the year 1764 was memorable in a failure of the matured plans of the proprietors and in the disappointment and inconvenience of the early settlers. The first harvest of Plymouth was ground in the mills of Canterbury and Concord, and Mill Brook enjoyed an added year of freedom from toil at the wheel for the convenience of mankind.

In the failure of the agreement with Elnathan Blood and Benjamin Wright, the enterprise "received a grave but not a mortal wound." The early plan to build a mill on Mill Brook

was vigorously renewed the following year. There was an article in the warrant for a meeting held at the inn of Samuel Cummings in Hollis, Feb. 12, 1765, "To See what the Proprietors Shall think proper to be Don with Regard to Building the mills." The proprietors thought it proper "to Give Mr. Ephraim Lund the same Incouragement Towards Building the mills at Plymouth that was Formerly voted to Elnathan Blood and Benjamin Wright." At this meeting David Hobart, William Nevins, and Abel Webster were chosen to give Mr. Lund a deed of lots 15 and 16, the two mill lots, and to superintend the "building of the mill on the stream that runs through lots 16 and 17 at the most convenient place."

The irons for the first mill in Plymouth, including the ponderous crank, which was a feature of the primitive saw mill, were drawn from Concord in the winter of 1764 on a hand-sled by men employed and probably attended by Lieut. Josiah Brown. It was a laborious undertaking, but it utilized and was a golden opportunity for a few men, living then as well as now, who will work only on the off side. During the following winter the irons for the first mill in Newbury, Vt., were drawn through Plymouth upon a hand-sled. A narrative of the enterprise is found in the History of Coos by Rev. Grant Powers.

In accordance with the terms of the contract with the proprietors, Ephraim Lund, in the summer and autumn of 1765, built the first mill in Plymouth. There were a saw mill and a grist mill under one roof. In the survey of the township the fifteenth and sixteenth lots in Baker's River range were reserved for mill lots, and were deeded to Ephraim Lund in consideration of his completed promise to build the mill. Finding a better locality near-by for the construction of a dam, the mill was built on the seventeenth lot, and near the west line of the sixteenth lot. Mill Brook, which turned the wheel of the first mill and later of two other mills, crosses the Hebron road near the Hamlin farm and flows north through the Pem farm into Baker's River. Traces of the dam of the Lund mill are found on the north side

and near the Hebron road and on the southwest part of the Thomas Clark farm.

Ephraim Lund, the builder, owned the mill less than two years. July 6, 1767, in consideration of £56 11s. 4d., he sold to James Gordon of Boston, Mass., sixty acres of land, "together with a saw mill and grist mill standing on lot No. 17 adjoining the above with all the privileges, utensils and appurtenances thereof and thereunto belonging." Having sold the mill he demanded a settlement with the proprietors for the bounty payable in money. In August, 1767, the proprietors voted to dismiss the article, but March 30, 1769, they voted that Capt. David Hobart, William Nevins, and Abel Webster, the former committee, shall raise the money by selling common land and "settle with Mr. Lund upon Mill affairs."

Ephraim Lund was from Dunstable and was forty-five years of age when he came to Plymouth, 1765. He remained in this town five years, and in 1767 he was the town clerk and a selectman.

The second mill in Plymouth was built before the Revolution by Ebenezer Blodgett, and was sold by him in 1776 to his brother James Blodgett. Its early construction is evidence that the Lund mill failed to meet the increasing demands of the growing settlement. This mill was situated on Blodgett Brook, which flows north near the Mayhew turnpike, through the farm of Francis F. Blake, and into Baker's River. The highway leading south from the Rumney road near the residence of Charles Fletcher soon crosses the stream, and fifty yards east of the bridge are found the foundations of the mill and the embankments of earth and stone which were a part of the dam. James Blodgett owned and conducted the mill twenty-five years. The later owners were David Richardson, Thornton Alls, and Joshua Thornton.

The third mill was on the stream flowing easterly through Glove Hollow into the Pemigewasset. There were a saw mill and a grist mill under one roof, and it was built during the Revolution. This mill is notable in the number of successive owners or lessees. Capt. James Hobart, if not the builder, was an early proprietor.

Daniel Darling owned this mill several years, beginning about 1800, and Moses Hadley was the proprietor in 1811 and conducted a tanyard near-by. On account of a failure to mention the mill in several conveyances the succession of proprietors cannot be easily obtained at the registry of deeds. The later owners were Joseph Fletcher, Humphrey Sawyer, David Ford, and John Blake. In the progress of years the mill was often repaired, and possibly at some early date it was rebuilt. About 1856 it was purchased by Thomas F. Glynn, who continues in possession of the premises. The saw mill was remodelled by Mr. Glynn by the introduction of a circular saw mill. All the machinery was sold about 1865, and the building has fallen in decay.

For many years the brook in Glove Hollow was called Darling's Mill Brook. Moses Hadley, one of the owners of this mill, came to Plymouth in 1805 and remained fourteen years, when he removed to Richmond, Maine. He was a selectman of Plymouth, and while in this town he established a tanyard in the vicinity of the mill. The unused millstones, reposing upon the bank of the stream, and the remains of an ancient dam are the silent witnesses of occupation.

Samuel Stearns, about 1785, built a saw mill on his farm, now occupied by Nelson Downing, and on the stream formerly called Mill Brook. It was on the same stream and south of the Lund mill. At this point the brook was small, and the chief occupation of the miller was the waiting for the pond to fill. This mill later was owned and operated by a grandson, Aaron Stearns, Jr., and was abandoned a few years before his death, which occurred in 1865.

About 1815 Arthur Livermore of Holderness built a saw mill on Mill Brook and north of the Stearns and Lund mills. It was located on the Pem farm, owned within a few years by Amos M. Kidder, Harris J. Goss, and Lyman R. Sherwood. Mr. Livermore conveyed the mill in 1818, by a lease for one thousand years, to Peter Webster and Daniel Smith. The later owners were Moses George, Washington George, Samuel George, Richard Philbrick,

and Abiel C. Flanders. The mill was burned in 1860, and two years later was rebuilt by Ezekiel Elliot Merrill, who conducted it a few years, when it was abandoned.

In the Merrill Gazetteer of New Hampshire, compiled in 1816 and published in 1817, it is stated that there were four mills in Plymouth. If the enumeration is correct, it is evidence that either the Lund mill had fallen into disuse or that the Livermore mill, last named, was not completed in 1816.

Of the remaining mills the order of the building cannot be accurately stated. They were erected upon farms owned by the builders, and were operated many years before the record of the sale of the farm mentions the existence of a mill. There were two saw mills near the Mayhew turnpike and on the stream which turned the wheel of the Blodgett mill. Of these one was situated near the present residence of Jesse Sanborn, and the other near the homestead of Alvah S. Pillsbury. These mills have had many successive owners, and both were abandoned nearly fifty years ago.

Upon a small stream in the southeast part of the town, flowing from Plymouth through a corner of Bridgewater into the Pemigewasset, was a small mill once used for sawing shingles and threshing grain. It was owned by John Nutting and by Noah Harris.

North of Baker's River there have been two small saw mills in this town. Upon the most western of the two brooks flowing south into Baker's River, and upon the farm now of Calvin Clark, William Goold built a mill about 1848, and soon after removed the machinery to a new mill on a better site on the same stream. The dam was washed away in a few years and the mill was removed. The other mill, on another stream, was on the farm now of Cortez C. Hawkins. It was built and owned by David Merrill and operated by him a part of each year from about 1840 to 1860.

On Hazeltine Brook, which flows easterly through the southern extremity of Plymouth village into the Pemigewasset, there has been a saw mill, of which there are so many conflicting traditions that the cautious listener learns more of fable than of fact. The

mill stood near a dam at the outlet of the ice pond of Plummer Fox. It is certain that here Freeman and Ephraim Kingsbury Cook built a saw mill before 1852, the date of their removal from Campton to Plymouth. They sawed a considerable quantity of old-growth pine, which they used in building and in the manufacture of sash and blinds.

Also on the Hazeltine Brook, and to the east of the Cook saw mill, Clark Gilman Batchelder had a small shop in which he sawed shingles and prepared stock for his business as a wheelwright. He sold the shop to Freeman and Ephraim Kingsbury Cook, then of Campton, who removed it and erected a building of two stories one hundred by thirty-five feet. Here for several years they manufactured doors, sash, and blinds, and at times made caskets and coffins. The mill was also a convenience in their business of contractors and builders. In 1860 the younger brother removed to Laconia, and in 1864 Freeman Cook exchanged the factory and the saw mill with Hiram W. Merrill for the land on which have been erected the town hall and the spacious factory of Draper & Maynard. The following year the factory was burned, and has not been rebuilt.

In the tanning and leather dressing shop of John T. Cutter & Sons, nearly opposite the present factory of Draper-Maynard Company, there was a grist mill several years.

The modern mill, with improved machinery and fixtures and tenfold capacity, demands much greater motive power than is afforded by the several streams in this town. Of the twelve mills erected during the first century of the history of Plymouth none now remain. The local mill no longer is a necessity in every community. The present facilities of transportation distribute in every market the materials for building and corn and wheat prepared for use. The location of all the early mills is known, but in a few years every trace of some of them will be obliterated. On the site of each a commemorative tablet should be erected and dedicated in memory of the industry and hardships of the early fathers of Plymouth.

THE VILLAGE GRIST MILL.

In 1888 James K. Pierce removed to Plymouth and built a grist mill south of the freight depot in Plymouth village. He conducted a custom business and was a dealer in flour and grain. He died in the autumn of 1900. A few months later the mill was purchased by William Patterson, who has refitted the plant with modern milling machinery and is conducting a general business in flour and grain.

THE PARK MILLS.

William R. Park and William R. Park, Jr., who have conducted a lumber business in several towns, while residents of Plymouth were manufacturers of and dealers in lumber. They owned a portable saw mill, which was located a few years where Foster's Peg Mill now stands. They removed from this town in 1896.

THE CHASE MILLS.

The brothers Warren G. and Irving H. Chase, under the firm name of W. G. & I. H. Chase, have been engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Thornton and elsewhere. In 1897 they erected a mill in the village of Plymouth and are successfully conducting an extensive business. The motive power is a stationary steam engine of 250 horse-power. The mill possesses the most modern improvements, and in one day, with one-tenth of the outlay of manual labor, it turns out more lumber than any of the early mills could produce in a year.

The mill is supplied with logs, mostly pine, drawn by teams from woodlands in Plymouth and adjoining towns, and a greater quantity shipped by rail from points more remote. The firm gives employment to fifty and sometimes eighty men, and daily produces thirty thousand feet of dressed lumber. The greater part of the product of the mill is recut and sold for packing cases.

THE PLYMOUTH VENEER COMPANY.

This corporation was organized under the voluntary corporation laws of New Hampshire, Dec. 14, 1892. The incorporators were Davis B. Keniston, Plummer Fox, William R. Kimball, Joseph P. Huckins, Curtis L. Parker, and Obadiah G. Smith. The business was conducted in a building near the railroad station, now occupied by the Beal Mattress Company. The motive power is a steam engine. From veneer stock cut from poplar and other wood the company manufactured butter dishes, berry baskets, and a variety of wares, giving employment to forty people. The business was suspended in 1901. The corporation now owns the building, machinery, and the power plant.

THE FOSTER PEG MILL.

Jacob R. Foster, now a resident of Shelburne Falls, Mass., has been a successful manufacturer of split shoe pegs about fifty years, and has conducted business in several towns in New Hampshire and in Massachusetts. In 1897 he purchased a tract of land in Plymouth near the junction of Baker's and Pemigewasset rivers, and immediately laid the foundations for a commodious mill, which was completed in the early autumn of 1898. The motive power is a steam engine of 100 horse-power. There are several tenement houses connected with the plant. In all its appointments the mill is modern and it contains every innovation known to the business. From the log to the finished shoe peg every process is an object lesson in the study of the wonderful labor-saving devices of an inventive age. It is a forcible expression of the concentrated thought and invention of many men during the past sixty years.

The business is under the able and intelligent management of Edwin J. and George R. Foster, sons of the proprietor. The mill consumes twenty-five hundred cords of birch logs annually and produces three hundred bushels of shoe pegs each day.

To their stated business they have recently added the manufacture of bobbins, which are sold in the rough and are finished in other mills.

THE BEAL MATTRESS COMPANY.

This industry was established and conducted ten years in Orford and was removed to Plymouth in March, 1904. The company has leased and occupies the building of the Plymouth Veneer Company. The patented machines used in the preparation of the material and in filling the mattresses are the distinguishing feature of the company when compared with other concerns engaged in the same business. The company proposes to employ about thirty people, and the daily product will exceed one hundred finished mattresses.

THE GLOVE INDUSTRY.

For many years the manufacture of the Plymouth glove was the principal industry of this community. It offered remunerative wages to many men and women and added fame and reputation to the town. The foundation and the successful prosecution of the business are interesting incidents in the history of Plymouth. The inventions of Arkwright, Hargreaves, and Whitney in ginning and spinning cotton, which have been in use more than a century, were the solid foundations upon which the manufacture of many fabrics in universal use has been reared. In a smaller field, but relatively with equal success, the experiments and discoveries of Alvah McQuesten founded an industry which for many years was the fostered child of Plymouth.

Alvah McQuesten was a tanner. His tanyard was at the foot of Ward Hill. With the use of hemlock bark and by the processes then in general use, he tanned domestic hides, which he bought of the farmers, and annually produced, according to the nomenclature of his time, a finished stock of calf skins, cowhide, and sole leather. In his regular business there appears no suggestion of glove stock or the Plymouth glove.

In tanning by the established process the small number of deer skins that were annually placed in the vats, the results were very unsatisfactory. The tanned skin was not sufficiently soft and pliable. The hair side, called by the craft the grain, was hard and

glassy, and in use soon became chapped with many breaks and seams. Such was the common result everywhere, and deer skins were almost worthless.

An improved process in tanning and in dressing deer skins was not a sudden discovery nor the application of a secret communicated by others. It was the rich reward of many experiments made by Alvah McQuesten, an intelligent country tanner, who discovered a process of removing the grain, filling the skins with oil, and producing a soft and pliable material which was pleasing to the sight and durable in use. Compared with former results, it was a new material. If Alvah McQuesten, in his continued and studious experiments, was assisted in any manner by the intelligence of the men employed by him, they should receive the credit which is their due. The tradition of the use of a secret obtained from the Indians is the decline of folly into foolishness. The Indians were not tanners. They produced no finished leather. The statement that the world never saw a specimen of genuine glove stock until it was produced by a citizen of Plymouth remains unchallenged.

As a natural sequence, and following these successful innovations in the preparation of the stock, Alvah McQuesten, about 1835, began the manufacture of gloves and continued the business until 1867, when he removed from town.

A few years later Jason C. Draper, who became a successful and prominent factor in the business, established a tanyard and glove factory at Lower Intervale. Oliver S. McQuesten, a brother of Alvah, and Arthur Ward, a merchant, jointly were dressers and manufacturers several years. In any review of the glove industry it will be discovered that many of the merchants of Plymouth were manufacturers of gloves, and many of the manufacturers, for the time being, were merchants. The union of the glove factory and the store was a convenience, if not a necessity, in the successful conduct of the business. The gloves were sewed by women in their homes, and merchants who were manufacturers paid for the labor in store goods. In the firm of Ward & McQuesten, Mr. Ward

conducted the store and had charge of the piece work, while his partner superintended the tanning, dressing, and cutting of the stock. From 1862 to 1868 William G. Hull was a partner, and the firm name was Ward, McQuesten & Hull.

Chase W. Calley in early life was employed by Alvah McQuesten and by Jason C. Draper, and thoroughly learned the art of dressing stock and the manufacture of gloves. At the age of twenty-one he began the manufacture of stock and of gloves in the south part of the village, now Warren Street. He continued in business over fifty years, reaping the merited rewards of industry and integrity. He retired from active business in 1898. Jason C. Draper established business in this town and removed to Bristol in 1858. Nathaniel F. Draper was a merchant, purchasing stock, and was active in the manufacture from 1857 until his death, 1871. In later years his son, Jason F. Draper, was an active and esteemed factor in the business.

Samuel C. Heath is well remembered as a skilful leather dresser. He was employed a few years by Ward & McQuesten, and subsequently he had a tanyard and glove factory at Lower Intervale. He conducted business also at Livermore Falls and in Holderness.

The brothers Daniel H. and Henry C. Currier were leather dressers and manufacturers at Glove Hollow several years.

Ezra W. Avery and his son, Amasa W. Avery, manufactured gloves on Highland Street. Later the business was continued with a substantial measure of success by Amasa W. Avery, who retired from the business twenty years ago.

The brothers Thomas F. and David Glynn, under the firm name of Glynn & Brother, established business at Glove Hollow about 1865. They tanned and dressed their stock and made gloves in considerable quantity. They also sold prepared stock to other manufacturers. They retired from this business in 1878.

Pelatiah Russell removed to Plymouth, 1868. During several years, in connection with his sons, he was engaged in the business. Deserving equal mention, and engaged in business a longer or

shorter time between 1865 and 1880, were Henry S. George, Horace W. Smith, George P. French, Blair & Burleigh, Smith & Marden, John T. Cutter & Sons, Ferrin & Wilkinson.

The brothers Erastus B. and Gill F. Dearborn, for several years, conducted a prosperous business in the manufacture of gloves and in dressing glove stock.

The early and some of the later manufacturers of the Plymouth gloves tanned and dressed the stock from which the gloves were made, and great quantities of undressed skins were purchased in Boston and New York and shipped to Plymouth. Beginning about 1850, several of the active manufacturers purchased of Plymouth parties the stock prepared for immediate use. From 1850 to 1870 was an era of prosperity in Plymouth. The men in business secured a reasonable profit, and many skilful dressers and cutters commanded remunerative wages. The limit of a paying business was reached soon after 1870. There were so many engaged in the business that competition among rival manufacturers in the sale of the goods forced the selling price below the level of a reasonable profit. One by one the manufacturers gradually retired from business. Another and a more potent factor contributed to the overthrow of a cherished industry on the field of its origin and development. While the manufacturers of this town were maintaining a commendable pride in their method of dressing stock and in honest and thorough workmanship, there were shrewd and active men in other places who were deaf to the traditions of the glove makers of Plymouth. While borrowing largely from the method and skill developed here, they encouraged innovations, introduced machinery, and adopted processes of tanning and dressing stock at reduced expense and in less time. The old glove makers of Plymouth, adhering to tested methods, did not follow their uninvited rivals into a new field of competition. During the past thirty years the business in this town has rapidly declined. Frank C. Calley, a son of the veteran manufacturer, Chase W. Calley, and J. Gill Fletcher, faithful custodians of the fame of the Plymouth glove, are the only persons at present engaged in glove making in this town.





NORTH MAIN STREET



SOUTH MAIN STREET



THE DRAPER-MAYNARD COMPANY.

Jason F. Draper, a native and resident of Plymouth, and John F. Maynard, under the firm name of The Draper-Maynard Company, were successful and extensive manufacturers of the Plymouth gloves at Ashland nearly twenty years, beginning in 1881. During the past few years the firm has gradually withdrawn from the glove business and has introduced the manufacture of a full line of sporting goods. They erected a substantial and commodious factory on North Main Street, and removed their business from Ashland to this town in December, 1900. The company is prosperous and enterprising.

THE PLYMOUTH CREAMERY COMPANY.

This company was organized upon the co-operative plan May 20, 1893. The original capital stock was \$3000, which was increased in September of the same year to \$5500. The company has established a separating station in Campton, and from the beginning the amount of business each year has been quite uniform. The farmers of Plymouth and Campton have been paid about \$26,000 each year and have delivered to the company about 1,600,000 pounds of milk annually. The average annual product of the butter made and sold has exceeded 140,000 pounds. The superintendent of the creamery is Charles J. Hosford, and George H. Crowe is his assistant.

The annual meeting is held in January, at which a board of five directors is chosen. Ten persons have been elected, and of these Charles J. Gould and Thomas S. Pulsifer have been re-elected at each meeting to the present time. The years of service of each director is noted.

Charles J. Gould, 1893-1905.

Thomas S. Pulsifer, 1893-1905.

Edwin S. Weeks, 1893-1897.

Francis F. Blake, 1893-1896.

George W. Martin, 1893.

Silas B. Elliott, 1894.

Edward H. Sanborn, 1895-1905.

Henry H. Whittemore, 1897-1905.

George D. Harriman, 1898-1901.

Nathan B. Cox, 1902-1905.

Since the date of organization of the company Charles J. Gould annually has been elected president and Thomas S. Pulsifer vice-president. Dean S. Currier was the secretary and treasurer until May 20, 1899, when he resigned and was succeeded by John E. Smith.

XXVII. TOPICS.

PAUPERISM. — The settlements upon the New Hampshire frontiers were peopled by rugged, self-supporting families. The prevailing conditions did not invite the aged and the infirm, and they seldom removed from the older towns unless attended by relatives who were able to provide for them a comfortable support. With few exceptions, only the industrious husbandman, the mechanic, and a few professional and business men were found among the settlers of a frontier town. In Plymouth, as elsewhere, a commendable sentiment of good fellowship prevailed. The feeble-minded, supported by parents, were permitted to walk in green fields, to wander from door to door, obtaining food from the willing hand of charity, and comforted with gentle words of kindness and sympathy. The public laws did not then regulate every expression of charity to the needy. The people considered the poor as one of themselves. The selectmen treated each case according to the circumstances and necessities of the applicant. The methods of relief were as many as were the poor. They did not tag each applicant for assistance with a pauper label. It was their aim to assist the poor in becoming self-supporting. Sometimes the tax was abated; sometimes the rent was paid by the town; sometimes a cow was bought by the town and loaned to a needy family; sometimes the firewood or a stipulated amount of provisions was provided; and with such measures of partial support was extended an invitation to the needy to do something for themselves. If the town was wise in the management of these affairs, there is something nobler and sweeter in the story of the charity of the individual to his neighbor. Every misfortune of accident was followed by some substantial expression of sympathy. If a farmer

was sick at seed-time his fields were planted by generous neighbors; and if he recovered not until the close of harvest he found his crops secured and his granaries rejoicing with the product garnered by willing labor. These neighborly offerings were a school of charity. When others fell sick or were impoverished by accident, those who had been assisted gave back many fold all they had received. In such communities there were very few paupers. In the progress of years a few passed from an intermittent to a chronic stage, and the town for a first time adopted a method of treatment. For many years, and until 1835, each of the town's poor was supported by contract in some family in Plymouth. In determining the sum to be paid by the town in each case, the ability of the person to earn a partial support was taken into consideration. In several instances the sum paid by the town was a very few dollars per annum. For several years, in Plymouth as in other towns, the financial terms of the contract were determined by auction. Much has been written concerning the inhumanity of "selling the poor at auction." In the defence of our fathers it should be stated that under this system the poor were provided with a comfortable support in good families. Then the poor of a county were not segregated in one corrupting mass, each one lending an added misery to the accumulation. There were elements of merit in many old customs. The first radical change in Plymouth concerning the support of the poor was similar to the action in a majority of New Hampshire towns.

In 1829 an overseer of the poor was chosen, and to him was committed the care of the wards of the town. This officer found homes for them, and contracts were no longer made at auction. At the March meeting in 1833 appears the first reference to the purchase of a poor farm or the establishment of a town almshouse. The town, by vote, requested Walter Blair, David Moor Russell, and David Webster "to investigate the farming system for supporting paupers, and report at the next March meeting." The report is not found in the town files; but at the next March meeting the subject was referred to the selectmen, who were Walter

Blair, Noah Cummings, and Benjamin Bayley. At the annual meeting in March, 1835, it was voted "it is the opinion of this town, that it is expedient to purchase a farm to support their poor on; that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain how a farm can be purchased, and utensils to carry on the same, and report at an adjourned meeting." Walter Blair was the moderator of this meeting, and he was requested by the town to appoint the committee. He appointed Noah Cummings, Moses George, and Isaac Hills. The meeting was adjourned to March 25, when a new committee was chosen to purchase a farm and to secure a superintendent at once. The committee was Noah Cummings, Moses George, and Perley Pike.

The committee purchased a farm of James Blake; the consideration was \$1450. By vote of the town the house thereon was made a House of Correction. These proceedings were completed in the spring and early summer of 1835. In 1838 the town voted to sell the town farm, and instructed the selectmen to effect a sale and to purchase "a more suitable farm." Under this vote no action was taken, and the town owned the farm purchased of James Blake until 1871, when it was sold to James F. Langdon. The farm is now owned and occupied by Wesley G. Barnard.

A county farm was established at Haverhill in 1868. This institution, under the management of the county commissioners, provides a home for the county paupers, and the sale of the town farms was a natural sequence. The town continues a temporary or partial support to those who need assistance for a season; but the persons whose necessities demand permanent assistance are humanely supported at the county farm.

THE MAYHEW TURNPIKE. — The early turnpikes of New Hampshire were a clear expression of the prevailing conditions of their time. The expansion of the territory under cultivation produced a surplus of the products of the farm, which sought a market at the seaboard. At the same time the increasing and more prosperous population demanded larger supplies of domestic and foreign goods from the markets of Portsmouth and Boston.

In a larger exchange of commodities a greater number of teams were employed, and journeys of business and of pleasure increased with the amendment of the fortunes of the people. In such conditions is discovered the necessity of better roads. After a few years of depression, which immediately followed the Revolution, the country was prosperous, and many became possessed of savings which sought investment. At once the turnpikes offered increased facilities of travel and employed the ready capital of the people. From 1796 to 1812 fifty-three turnpikes were incorporated in this State. With few exceptions, these corporations were the beginning of the use of associated capital in the promotion of business and public convenience, and the charters are an instructive exhibit of the thought and customs of the time. One hundred years ago the principal line of travel from the Coos country to Concord and beyond, described in terms of the present time, followed the line of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad to the line between Plymouth and Rumney, thence through the western part of Plymouth into Hebron, passing west of Newfound Lake, and crossing Newfound River at Bristol. The numerous petitions in the legislative files of the State, and the indictment of towns found in the court records of Grafton County are evidence of the general interest of the people living both north and south of Plymouth in the maintenance of this thoroughfare. The construction of a turnpike on this line of travel was not long deferred. The work mainly was prosecuted by men from other towns. The oculists of those days were not expert, and through their eye-glasses a majority of the people of Plymouth failed to discover the necessity of a highway which diverted travel from the village.

The Mayhew turnpike was incorporated Dec. 29, 1803. The incorporators were Col. Moses Lewis, a merchant and manufacturer of Bridgewater, now Bristol; Thomas W Thompson, a distinguished lawyer and business man of Concord; Peter Mayhew, a resident of Rumney; Col. William Tarleton of Orford; Col. Peter Sleeper, an innholder and prominent citizen of Bridgewater, now Bristol; Ebenezer Kelley, an innholder of Bridgewater, now

Bristol, and a partner of Colonel Lewis in manufacturing, and Moses Kelley of Bridgewater. By the terms of the charter the incorporators were authorized to build "a turnpike four rods wide from or near Peter Peaslee's, in New Chester, to the east side of Newfound Pond, thence on to a road leading from Plymouth to Coos."

Translating the changes of a century, the Mayhew turnpike extended from a point in the town of Hill, one half mile south of Smith's River, and near the Franklin and Bristol railroad; thence northerly through the village of Bristol and east of Newfound Lake through the westerly part of Plymouth to the Rumney road at West Plymouth. The northern terminus was at the present residence of Henry H. Whittemore. The distance was sixteen miles. A majority of the people of Plymouth and Hebron were opposed to the charter of the turnpike, and the selectmen of Hebron preferred a formal remonstrance. At the same time Peter Mayhew addressed the following communication to the senate:—

RUMNEY, December 12, 1803.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the honorable senate now sitting in Concord that he is always for a free road in a free country, but on mature consideration and for good reasons assigned him, he is decidedly in favor of the prayer of the petition of Moses Lewis, Esq., and others praying for a grant of a turnpike road by Newfound pond, as he is sensible the same will greatly promote the public good. He therefore heartily joins with the petitioners in praying for the grant.

PETER MAHEW.

Evidently it was the aim of many living north and south of Plymouth to maintain a better road, and more particularly to secure an essential amendment of the route in Hebron and further south. Many efforts to secure a satisfactory road had failed, and the construction of a turnpike was the last resort. Under the supervision of Peter Mayhew the turnpike was constructed in 1804. The only toll gate in this town was at West Plymouth.

In the progress of years the turnpikes became unpopular, and very few of them yielded a reasonable income upon the money

invested. Some of the charters were surrendered without compensation to the proprietors, and others were dissolved under the provisions of the act of 1838, which provided that towns under certain conditions might convert a turnpike into a highway upon the appraisal and payment of damages in the same manner as the land of individuals was taken for highways. At the term of court held at Plymouth in November, 1839, in answer to a petition preferred by Thomas Paine and others, the court appointed Larkin Baker of Westmoreland, Charles Flanders of Plainfield, and Henry B. Rust of Wolfeborough, a commission to lay out a road over the proposed route if in their opinion the public good required it. The proposed highway described in the petition begun at the inn of Thomas Paine in West Plymouth at the point where the turnpike intersected the road leading from Plymouth to Haverhill, and continuing southerly over the Mayhew turnpike, four rods wide, to the southern terminus in Hill. The prayer of the petition was granted, and the damage to the corporation was appraised at \$1600, and divided among the towns as follows: Plymouth, \$340.70; Hebron, \$366.49; Bridgewater, \$337.29; Bristol, \$529.09; Hill, \$26.43.

Thomas Paine, who was a party in these proceedings, kept a hotel at the northern terminus of the Mayhew turnpike, in West Plymouth, from 1835 to 1839.

THE WAR OF 1812. — The record of very many of the towns in New Hampshire, in the War of 1812, is faithfully told in a single paragraph. Without trespass upon the domain of State or national history the narrative cannot be extended. In addition to the towns honored by the distinguished service of Dearborn, Miller, and McNeil, only three towns in New Hampshire present much material for local history. Lancaster was the home of Capt. James W. Weeks, and there his gallant company was raised and equipped. The company won imperishable honors at Chippewa. Concord was the principal recruiting station, and experienced a scourge of scarlet fever which originated in the barracks. Portsmouth was greatly alarmed in 1814 at the appearance, outside the

harbor, of several British men-of-war. In the defence of Portsmouth is found the principal incident in the history of Plymouth during the war.

The company raised in July, 1812, for six months, commanded by Capt. Ephraim H. Mahurin of Stratford, and stationed on the northern frontiers, was drafted from the thirteenth regiment, comprising the towns of Haverhill, Piermont, Orford, Wentworth, Warren, and Benton. In this company was John Abbot of Warren. He was not drafted, but served on the quota of Haverhill. At the expiration of the term of service he enlisted a second time, and died of scarlet fever in the barracks at Concord, April 13, 1813. Ephraim Lund of Warren, probably a grandson of Ephraim Lund who built the first mill in Plymouth, also served in Captain Mahurin's company. Humphrey Webster, son of Humphrey Webster of Plymouth, was an ensign in Capt. John Bliss' company of Colonel Ripley's regiment. He was a graduate of Middlebury College, and enlisted from Salisbury. He was badly wounded in the face. Subsequently he was a lawyer. He died in Jeffersonville, Ind., June 15, 1819.

In April, 1813, a company commanded by Captain Edmund Freeman of Lebanon was ordered to the northern frontiers to take the place of Captain Mahurin's company, which had been honorably discharged. In this company were John L. Robbins, Prescott Hall, and Isaac Mitchell. The residence of these three men upon the company roll is said to have been Plymouth. Possibly John L. was an error for Jonathan L. Robbins, a son of Dr. Robbins. Hall and Mitchell do not appear upon any tax list about that time.

In New Hampshire the supreme excitement of the war was in the late summer and early autumn of 1814. The fear prevailing at Portsmouth was extreme and not without cause. The British cruisers were constantly hovering about the coast. The people throughout the State were solicitous concerning the security of the seaport. On the ninth of September, Governor Gilman ordered that the whole militia of the State hold themselves in readiness

to march at a moment's warning. He further ordered that seventeen companies from regiments near Portsmouth be detached and march at once to that town.

In connection with these proceedings for the protection of Portsmouth, the Governor issued a call for men from all the companies of militia in the State which were not already represented in the service. An army of about four thousand men was collected at Portsmouth. The quota in a majority of the towns was filled by a draft. The town records on this subject are silent, but it is probable there was a draft in Plymouth. The names of the following men — either volunteers, drafted men, or substitutes for drafted men — appear upon the rolls and are credited to the quota of this town: Isaac Chamberlain, corporal, Asa Robbins, David Alls, Ira Morse, Jonathan Hall, Joseph Chamberlain, Jonas Keyes, Reuben Draper. They were mustered into the service Sept. 29, 1814, and served sixty days in the company commanded by Capt. John Willey of Campton. In the same company was Stephen York of Holderness, who removed to Plymouth, 1839.

In a company commanded by Lieut. Nathaniel Burley of Sandwich were three men from Plymouth, who served sixty days, beginning Sept. 29, 1814. They were Thomas Robie, sergeant, Laban Keyes, and John Fuller. Upon the roll Fuller is reported "sick in hospital." A company commanded by Capt. Reuben Hayes of New Durham served sixty days from Oct. 3, 1814. In this company were Jonathan Dearborn and Peter Draper of Plymouth. In the same company were Jonathan Fellows of Bridgewater, the grandfather of Chauncey Ayer Fellows, and Walker Buswell, who, subsequently, lived a few years in Plymouth.

Several soldiers in the War of 1812, who were enlisted from other towns, subsequently removed to Plymouth. Among these were Walter Melvin, who removed from Bridgewater to Plymouth, 1815; James Pebbles, a native of Orford, who came to this town 1863; David Burleigh, who resided here after 1853; Benjamin Glover, who lived here a few years before the war and is buried in the Town Cemetery; Daniel Sanborn, removed from Dover to

Campton, 1828, and is buried in the Town Cemetery; and Deacon Simeon Sanborn, who lived in Plymouth from 1848 to 1878.

RAILROADS. — The history of the construction and the operation of a railroad extending through many towns, when viewed from the standpoint of a single community, is fragmentary. In the conveniences of life and of travel, in the transportation of the mails and freight, in the encouragement of business, the railroad has constantly served the people of Plymouth and offered equal facilities to many towns of the State. The completion and successful operation of the Concord Railroad to the capital of New Hampshire stimulated a desire in many communities for roads extending from Concord to northern sections of the State. The advocates of a railroad through Plymouth to Haverhill were able and resolute men. The charter of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad was approved Dec. 27, 1844. The incorporators were James Cofran, Zenas Clement, John Taylor, William Badger, Stephen Gale, David Pingree, Warren Lovell, Samuel Bean, Obadiah Smith, Walter Blair, William W. Russell, Josiah Quincy, John Page, John McClary, John McDuffee, William A. Woods, Samuel Ross, Daniel Patterson, William V. Hutchins, Artemas Morse, Cyrus Eastman, William Brackett, James Allen, Samuel Hutchins, Jacob Kent, Jr. The enterprise was feebly supported by the capitalists of Boston and other centres of wealth. The capital stock was subscribed, and the construction was undertaken by hopeful men who lived upon the line of location. The road was opened to Tilton, May 22, 1848, to Laconia, Aug. 8, 1848, to Plymouth, Jan. 21, 1850, and to Wells River, May 10, 1853; but the construction was not completed and fully opened to the northern terminus until July or August. Reckoning from different dates in the progress of construction, the authorities give several conflicting dates concerning the day when the road was opened to Plymouth. It is known that a train of freight from Boston, drawn by the locomotives "Josiah Quincy" and "John McDuffee," rolled into Plymouth about January 15. The cars were laden with merchandise for the stores of William W. Russell & Company, and the

event was celebrated by a salute from a cannon and the cheers of an enthusiastic populace. About the same time a special train of passenger cars arrived, and the New Hampshire Statesman of Jan. 25, 1850, gives the following account of the celebration of the event: —

On the 18th inst. the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad was opened from Fogg's Farm in New Hampton to Plymouth, and a fine entertainment was given to all present by that energetic, well known, and highly approved landlord, D. R. Burnham, Esq., of the Pemigewasset hotel, free to all at the landlord's expense. It was a time of rejoicing to the people of Plymouth, and the friends of the road generally, and story-telling, speechifying briefly, and toast-drinking (with pure, cold water) occupied an hour or two very agreeably. The train had at least 100 tons of merchandise on board, which, with the well filled cars, taxed heavily the iron horses, the "*Josiah Quincy*" and the "*John McDuffee*," the former bearing the name of the president of the road, and the latter that of the old veteran surveyor, whose honest old visage is still fresh in the mind's eye to most who have been members of the legislature of this state from 1817 to 1846, who have listened patiently to his pleadings for a canal up the Pemigewasset valley, and for remuneration of his services for sundry explorations made by him on that route in other days.

This historic corporation has met and surmounted many financial difficulties, but at all times it has been of great benefit to Plymouth, and a constant factor in the development of business in many places. It is now a part of a system of railroads, and its name and its individuality are lost. The Boston, Concord, and Montreal was leased to the Boston and Lowell, June 1, 1884, for the term of ninety-nine years, and was operated by the Boston and Maine until the lease was vacated by legal process. In September, 1889, the corporation was united with the Concord under name of Concord and Montreal Railroad. The new corporation was leased to the Boston and Maine, June 29, 1895.

The first president of the corporation was Josiah Quincy of Rumney. He was an early and an able promoter of the road, and at all times a wise counsellor and a sagacious manager. He was continued in office until 1860, when he was succeeded by John E. Lyon of Boston, Mass., a man of remarkable energy, courage, and

sagacity. He realized that the Boston, Concord, and Montreal was a natural avenue to the mountains of New Hampshire, and that a vast amount of lumber and other freight would be transported to a waiting market. He believed that the future of the road was secure, and he encouraged industries and extended the road into new fields. He built the Pemigewasset House, and encouraged the building of many summer resorts. Mr. Lyon was succeeded by J. Thomas Vose, his associate many years in business.

John Emery Lyon, son of Capt. John and Sally (Crooker) Lyon, was born in Lancaster, Mass., March 1, 1809, and died in Plymouth, April 11, 1878. In the record of his birth he was called Amory Ward Lyon, but the name was changed to John Emery Lyon. He attended the public schools of his native town, and subsequently was a clerk in the store of Gage and Moody, dealers in dry goods, Liberty Square, Boston, Mass. His promotion was rapid. He was soon admitted to the firm which in 1835 became Lyon and Vose. The new firm surrendered the dry goods trade, and conducted with unusual success a general commission business, and engaged in the development of railroads and navigation. Several of the finest ships sailing from Boston were owned by the firm. Mr. Lyon never married. His only sister died in infancy. His estate by the terms of his will was divided among his personal friends.

The first board of directors called to their assistance Peter Clark, who was the building agent from May, 1846, until near the close of the following year. He was a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Punchard) Clark, and was born in Lyndeborough, Aug. 13, 1784. He was an active merchant in Francestown, and a director of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. About 1845 he removed to Nashua. He died Dec. 25, 1853.

Mr. Clark was succeeded by James N. Elkins, who became the first superintendent of the corporation. Previously he had been a conductor on the Concord railroad. He was an efficient manager, and was continued in office until his death. He died in Plymouth, June 20, 1853.

James M. Whiton, the second superintendent, continued the offices of the road in Plymouth. He resided across the river in Holderness.

Fifty years ago the number of the men who were familiar with the management of railroads was limited. Until he was called to the supervision of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal, Mr. Whiton had been a merchant of Boston, Mass. He was a man of unusual ability, experienced in business, and a cultured gentleman. He died March 22, 1857. (See Volume II.)

Immediately succeeding the sudden death of Mr. Whiton, and until a permanent superintendent was appointed, the road was under the control of the directors, who were represented by John T. Coffin of Laconia. Joseph A. Dodge, who had been station agent at Tilton, Laconia, Meredith, and Plymouth, at this time was living in Plymouth, and was general freight agent. He was appointed superintendent by one record in 1860, and by another, Aug. 9, 1858. Mr. Dodge was superintendent about twenty years, and after the death of Mr. Lyon he was general manager until his death in 1883. He was an able manager and a valued citizen of Plymouth.

Since the date of the lease, by which the Boston, Concord, and Montreal surrendered its integral character, the business offices have been removed from Plymouth. The division superintendents have been William A. Stowell of Montpelier, Vt., Edward F. Mann, a popular and efficient manager, who died Aug. 19, 1892, and George E. Cummings of Woodsville, the present and competent official.

While Joseph A. Dodge was the station agent at Plymouth, he was more actively employed as general freight agent of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal. In the supervision of the station he was assisted by James Robie, who subsequently was an express agent many years. The second station agent was Mark L. Lawrence, whose term of service extended from about 1855 to 1864. Mr. Lawrence was succeeded by John C. Chase, who was killed in a railroad accident Oct. 3, 1883. George H. Colby was appointed



BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD OFFICE

station agent Nov. 24, 1883. He was a popular and an efficient official nearly twenty years. He died, by accident, Feb. 5, 1903. Leon L. Adams, the present agent, was transferred from the station at West Rumney.

The Pemigewasset Valley Railroad was chartered in 1874 and completed — from Plymouth to North Woodstock, a distance of twenty miles — in 1883. In 1896 the track was extended about three miles to a point in Lincoln. From the beginning the road has been operated under a lease to the Boston, Concord, and Montreal, and is now a part of the system controlled by the Boston and Maine. Nathan H. Weeks and Charles H. Bowles have been directors, and George H. Adams, clerk of the corporation.

The sad and accidental death of George Henry Colby, who died in the faithful discharge of duty, is a part of the annals of the railroad in Plymouth. He was an efficient and an energetic station agent, having completed over twenty years of service in this town. About eleven o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1903, two men wearing masks entered the office of the station agent, and with a display of arms "held up" Thomas H. McGough, a telegraph operator, who was in charge, and the sole occupant of the office. They emptied the money drawer, containing only a small amount, and made a precipitate flight, following the railroad track towards Livermore Falls. Captain Colby was immediately informed of the event, and with habitual energy and promptness he summoned aid and prepared a locomotive for pursuit. Upon the locomotive were Captain Colby and Fred R. Smith, engineer, George Keniston, fireman, and Arthur A. Ferrin. Meanwhile Lewis C. Mills, a policeman, and Andrew J. Pike were driving in a sleigh towards Livermore Falls. At the bridge Mr. Mills, thinking he must be near the fugitives, left the sleigh and followed the railroad track towards Campton, expecting every moment to overtake them. In the uncertain light of midnight, and in a moment of extreme excitement, Mr. Mills and Captain Colby met. Each mistook the other for the object of the search. Pointing a shotgun, Captain Colby commanded "hands up," and

fired, and instantly Mr. Mills fired upon him. The mistake was quickly discovered, and Captain Colby was hastily borne to Plymouth. He died before his home was reached.

Soon after, Sheriff Brown and James N. McCoy, with others, followed the footprints of the fugitives to Campton Village, and there arrested them. They were Kenneth McMurray of Worcester, Mass., and Reginald Harris of Providence, R. I. Both were youths of eighteen years. At the May term of the Superior Court at Plymouth, both were sentenced to the State prison for a term not exceeding two years and six months. The robbery of the railroad office was an event of little moment, but the death of Captain Colby, an esteemed citizen and a faithful official, cast the shadows of sorrow over the community, and the color of mourning upon every reference to the event.

THE PLYMOUTH AND CAMPTON TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMPANY. — This prosperous and enterprising company was incorporated in 1881, and the first meeting of the stockholders was held at the Black Mountain House in Campton, June 18, 1881. The subsequent meetings, with few exceptions, have been held in Plymouth. The original capital stock, subject to subscription, was three thousand dollars, or three hundred shares of ten dollars each. The enterprise was firmly supported by the public, and over one hundred persons were subscribers to the original issue of stock. There was one subscription for fifteen shares, one for ten, one for six, fifteen for five shares, and the remainder in smaller amounts. In 1897 the capital stock was increased to six thousand, and three years later to twelve thousand dollars. The par value of the shares was increased to twenty-five dollars. At the present time the capital stock is owned mainly by a few residents of Plymouth.

By new construction and by the purchase of connecting lines, the company has established wires and instruments in Plymouth, Campton, Ashland, Holderness, New Hampton, Centre Harbor, Bridgewater, Quincy, Rumney, West Rumney, Wentworth, Warren, Thornton, Waterville, Woodstock, Lincoln, Franconia, Easton, Sugar Hill, Lisbon, Littleton, and Bethlehem. There are five



RAILROAD SQUARE

central offices located in Plymouth, Ashland, North Woodstock, Warren, and Franconia.

The company has established, and maintains one hundred and thirty miles of pole line and five hundred miles of wire. In 1905 there are over five hundred telephones in use, and the greatest advance in improvements made and in the number of new subscribers has occurred the present year. Since 1884 the company has earned and paid an annual dividend of six per cent.

One of the trunk lines of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, from Boston to northern New Hampshire, passes through Plymouth. To the south the line follows the Boston and Maine Railroad, and to the north it follows the valley of Baker's River. Connection is made with the local company for toll business. The New England Company has five circuits running into the Plymouth office of the Plymouth and Campton Company, and the local company is connected at Littleton with the New England Company by two circuits. Both companies are licensees of the American Bell Telephone Company, and they do not compete for business in the same territory.

Since 1888 the Plymouth and Campton Company has prospered under the able and progressive management of Walter I. Lee of Plymouth, who has held every office in the gift of the corporation. He is a son of Joseph and Jane French (Kimball) Lee and was born in Belmont, Sept. 18, 1864. He was connected with the Winnebago Telephone Company several years immediately preceding his removal to this town. He has been supported by an efficient board of directors, and every year has made its record of prosperity and extension.

Officers of the corporation have been chosen annually, and the list includes the principal owners of the stock: —

Presidents: Alvin Burleigh, 1881-1884; George H. Adams, 1885; Plummer Fox, 1886-1899; Davis B. Keniston, 1900-1904; Walter I. Lee, 1905.

Treasurers: Erastus Dole, 1881-1883; Joseph M. Howe, 1884, 1885; Henry S. George, 1886, 1887; Plummer Fox, 1888-1896;

Frederick P. Weeks, 1897-1899; Plummer Fox, 1900-1904; Davis B. Keniston, 1905.

Directors: Joseph Cook, 1881-1886; Orrin F. James, 1881-1885; Edward H. Sanborn, 1881-1885; Frank W. Russell, 1881, 1882, 1888; Joseph C. Blair, 1881-1883; Frank L. Hughes, 1883-1887; Erastus Dole, 1884, 1885; Plummer Fox, 1886-1904; Davis B. Keniston, 1886-1905; Moody C. Dole, 1886-1896; Henry S. George, 1887; James F. Huckins, 1888-1891; Lucius M. Howe, 1889; Carlos M. Morse, 1890, 1905; George H. Adams, 1891-1905; Scott N. Weeks, 1897; Frederick P. Weeks, 1897-1905; Walter I. Lee, 1892-1905.

THE PLYMOUTH ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY. — This company was organized July 29, 1891, under the provisions of the voluntary corporation laws of New Hampshire. The capital stock is \$10,000, and the incorporators were Alvin Burleigh, Frank C. Calley, Plummer Fox, Warren G. Chase, George H. Adams, Charles J. Gould, Frank W. Russell, John Keniston, Davis B. Keniston, Hazen D. Smith, Erastus B. Dearborn, John H. Mudgett, Perley S. Currier, and others. The Edison system was adopted, and the plant is of sufficient capacity to furnish a suitable number of arc and incandescent lights for present use. The directors are James N. McCoy, president; Frank C. Calley, treasurer and general manager; George H. Adams, clerk; Frederick P. Weeks and Warren G. Chase.

PLYMOUTH PARK. — In accordance with a vote of the town, passed March 8, 1892, the selectmen, in the name of the town, purchased the tract of land bounded by the highways and situated east of the store of Webster, Russell Company and of the bank building. The land is held by the town as a public park. In this manner it is preserved from trespass, and is dedicated to the pleasure of the present and future generations.

THE BAPTISTS. — A majority of the early settlers of Plymouth were Congregationalists. They organized a church before they removed from Hollis, and the families from other towns generally were of the same faith. How many, if any, of the earliest families were Baptists, or at what time any of the Congregationalists em-



RUSSELL SQUARE

braced the Baptist faith cannot be fully stated. The recorded evidence of a small number of Baptists in this town first appears in the records of 1777. At this time eight citizens and taxpayers entered a formal protest against the vote raising money for the salary of Rev. Nathan Ward. In 1778 and 1779 there were seven dissenters each year. The tax for the salary of Mr. Ward was assessed upon the polls and estates of all. The dissenters refused to pay the tax, and suits were instituted. The conditions invited a contest, but a superior wisdom prevailed and a satisfactory settlement was made.

At the annual meeting in March, 1780, the dissenting Baptists agreed to pay all the taxes that had been assessed, and the town agreed in the future to excuse from the ministerial tax "All persons who give in their names as being of the Baptist principles." This was forty years before the passage of the Toleration Act. There is no event in the history of Plymouth that reflects the superior wisdom and tolerance of the town in a better light. Together these men in founding a town had endured the hardships of the frontiers, and together they had shared the burdens and the perils of the Revolution, and when one chanced to differ from his brother in religious belief, both were solicitous that fraternal relations be continued. In these early proceedings the names of eighteen Baptists are entered in the records. They were Samuel Ambrose, Zebadiah Richardson, Jacob Draper, Henry Eastman, Simeon Hovey, Ephraim Keyes, Thomas Lucas, Jonathan Robbins, Stephen Webster, Stephen Webster, Jr., Abel Webster, Amos Webster, Nathaniel Webster, Daniel Clough Webster, Paul Wells, Stephen Wells, Joseph Wheeler, Dr. Abijah Wright. Of these Samuel Ambrose and Zebadiah Richardson lived in this town only two or three years after the adjustment of the contention. Both, subsequently, were Baptist ministers. (See Volume II.) Abel Webster and Stephen Webster, Sr., in 1765 were members of a committee of five, representing the proprietors acting as a parish, at the ordination of Mr. Ward. Their election by a parish at this time is not evidence concerning their church relations. Elisha

Bean of Plymouth, who was a deacon of the Baptist Church in Rumney, always paid a minister tax in this town; and while the town constituted a parish he was one of a committee to build the second meeting-house, and was prominent in parish affairs. Abel Webster was a prominent factor among the Baptists for many years, but was frequently chosen by the town to act in parish affairs. Stephen Webster, Sr., in the records is styled Elder Stephen Webster, a title frequently given to Baptist preachers. At the meeting in March, 1780, following the vote to excuse the Baptists from future taxes for the support of a minister, the town chose four Baptists and two Congregationalists to agree with Mr. Ward concerning the arrears of salary due him. The committee were Francis Worcester, Elisha Bean, Benjamin Goold, Thomas Lucas, Stephen Webster, and Abel Webster.

In 1783 the persons who were excused at their request from the payment of a ministerial tax were Zebadiah Richardson, Elder Stephen Webster, Daniel Clough Webster, Abijah Wright, Abel Webster, Nathaniel Webster, Stephen Webster, Jr., Stephen Wells, Jacob Draper, and Henry Eastman. At this date Samuel Ambrose, Simeon Hovey, Thomas Lucas, and Joseph Wheeler had removed from the town.

In 1780 a Calvinistic Baptist church was embodied in Rumney, of which Rev. Cotton Haines was the pastor nearly twenty years. Several Plymouth families were regular attendants at this church for many years. The Baptists enjoyed preaching occasionally in schoolhouses and sometimes in the meeting-house, but there was no church organization in this town. In the autobiography of Rev. John Colby, a zealous Baptist preacher, he records: "Next morning, Nov. 12, 1810, I went to Plymouth, where I met with a number of loving brothers and sisters." The same preacher was again in Plymouth June 22 and 23, 1812.

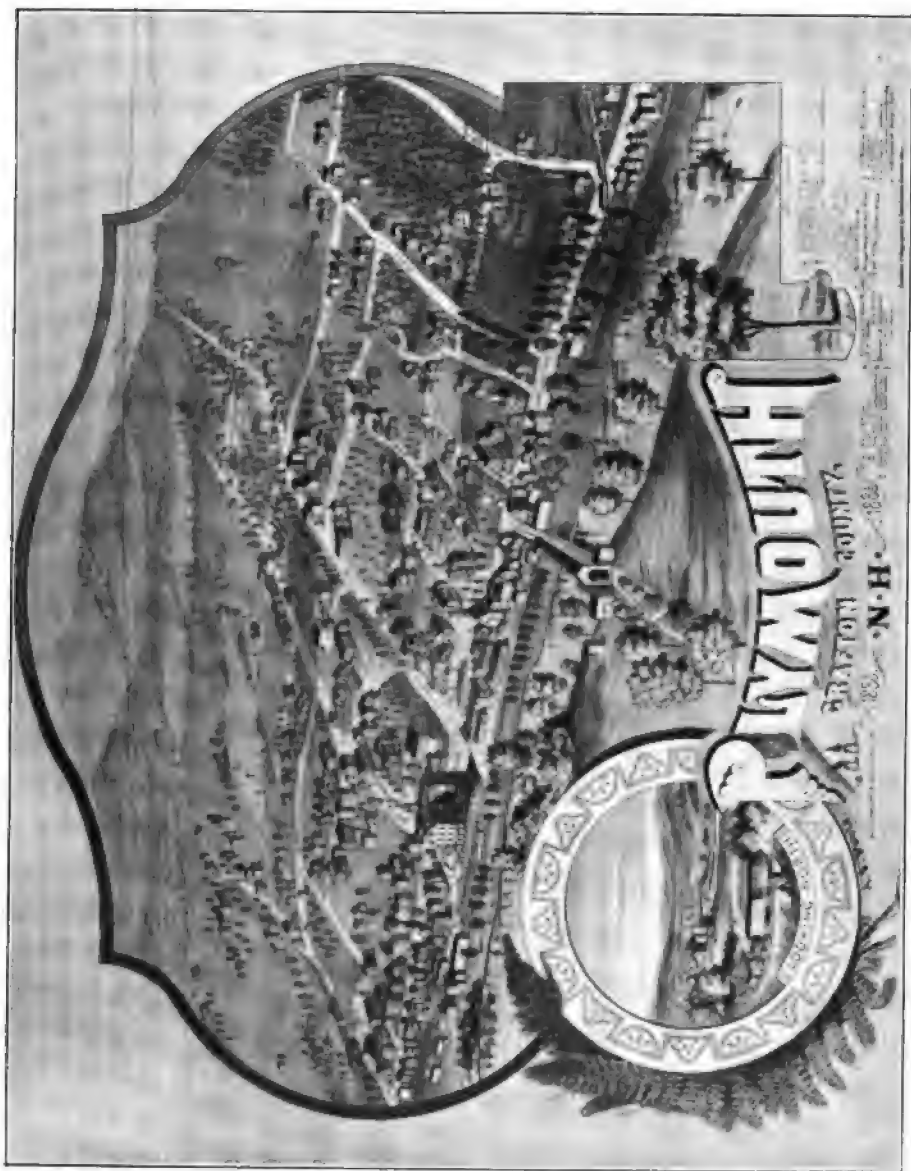
About thirty years ago stated preaching was maintained a short time in a hall upon the site of Tufts Block. There are many who remember these meetings of devout worshippers.

At the present time several families of the Calvinistic Baptist





PLYMOUTH VILLAGE, 1856



PLYMOUTH VILLAGE, 1883



faith, joining with others in Campton and Holderness, are stated worshippers in a chapel recently erected near Plymouth village, in Holderness.

THE VILLAGE FIRE PRECINCT. — The purpose of the precinct is twofold. It assumes control of fire and water, but refuses the responsibility of floods and freshets. Such subsidiary corporations exist in many towns. They are founded on the principles of equity. The precinct enjoys the right of raising money by taxation for local and special purposes, and for the sole benefit of the people within the precinct. The remainder of the town not participating in these special privileges is exempted from taxation in the premises. Many of the public utilities are the product of a slow and at times an almost imperceptible growth. While the precinct is founded in the growth and vigor of a village, the origin of such an organization is often found in the distant past. If there had been no fire company in Plymouth many years ago, there would have been a precinct when the conditions demanded one; but the public spirit which suggested a fire-engine company in the progress of years demanded an early organization of a precinct and the privileges which it controls. The old fire-engine company is the cornerstone of the present structure. It was organized in 1831, and, like the birth of a child, its organization is recorded in the town records: —

Notice. — Horace Bugbee, Oliver S. McQuesten, Alvah McQuesten, Pelatiah Russell, Samuel Dearborn, George Farnum, Jonathan Eaton, Frederick W. A. Robie, Thomas Hinds, Leonard George, Caleb Eastman, Greenleaf Malone, Jabez Merrill, Milton Willoughby, John Rogers, William Greenleaf, Hiram Farnum, Charles Hazelton, Enos Shattuck, William W. Russell, William Green, David C. Webster, have associated themselves together as a fire engine company with the name and style of **THE FIRST FIRE ENGINE COMPANY IN PLYMOUTH**, and have by that name become a corporation with the privileges incident to the same, according to the provisions of the statute of July 1, 1831.

Evidently the existence of an organized fire company invited the town to further action in regard to a protection from fire.

From 1831 to 1843 the town annually chose from two to five fire wardens. Among the citizens of Plymouth who served the public in this capacity were John Rogers, Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, David Moor Russell, William Wallace Russell, Alvah McQuesten, Oliver S. McQuesten, Benjamin Edmonds, Stevens Merrill, Isaac Ward, Austin George, Timothy Eastman, Frederick W. A. Robie, and William Green.

THE PLYMOUTH VILLAGE FIRE DISTRICT. — The village precinct was organized under the laws of New Hampshire April 24, 1888. It is a limited town within a town, and is bounded as follows: —

Commencing at the Pemigewasset River where the brook that runs the C. W. Calley tannery empties into said river and following up said brook to south west corner of John Boynton's lot: thence following said Boynton's westerly line to Langdon St.: thence northerly on Langdon St. to Morris Condon's south line: thence westerly on said Condon's line to his west line: thence northerly on said Condon's west line to Mrs. Owen Sullivan's south line: thence westerly on P. Fox's north line to Sylvester Swett's east line: thence northerly on said Swett's east line to Pleasant St.: thence westerly on Pleasant St. to Avery St.: thence northerly on said Avery St. to Range line and south line of land owned by A. W. Avery: thence westerly on said range line to west line of land owned by Ella McQueston: thence northerly on said McQueston's west line to Highland St.: thence westerly on Highland St. to west line of A. J. McClure: thence on said McClure's west line to Bakers River: thence following down Bakers River to Boston, Concord & Montreal R. R. thence southerly on said railroad to crossing at Five Points so-called; thence to Pemigewasset River: thence following down said river to bound begun at.

The stated officers of the precinct are a moderator, clerk, a board of three fire commissioners, and a board of three water commissioners. The annual reports of the commissioners are printed. The precinct, through the board of water commissioners, purchased, 1899, the properties of the Plymouth Aqueduct and Water Company for the sum of \$35,000, and enlarged the supply of water by the addition of a system of driven wells near the peg mill of

Jacob R. Foster, obtaining power for the pumps at Foster's Mill. The debt of the precinct Dec. 31, 1904, was \$38,600. The water system at cost and supplies on hand were valued at \$47,756.77. The fire department is under the immediate control of the fire commissioners.

The following is a list of the officers of the district from date of organization to the present time: —

Moderators: John Keniston, 1889–1892; Rodney E. Smythe, 1893–1896, 1902–1905; Frank H. Rollins, 1898–1900; Frank W. Russell, 1901.

Clerks: Fred N. George, 1889; Louis I. Moulton, 1890–1893; William J. Randolph, 1894–1896; Hume B. Heath, 1897–1899; Albert S. Robie, 1900; John E. Smith, 1901–1905.

Treasurers: Hume B. Heath, 1895–1899; Albert S. Robie, 1900; John E. Smith, 1901–1905.

Fire Commissioners: George W. Little, 1889, 1890; Joseph P. Huckins, 1889, 1890, 1892–1900; Frank C. Calley, 1889; Henry Rogers, 1890; John Keniston, 1891, 1892; Eri C. George, 1891, 1893–1900; Frank Chick, 1891, 1892; A. George Amsden, 1892, 1893; J. Frank Gould, 1894, 1895; Charles E. Barker, 1896, 1897; George W. Gore, 1898–1900; Hume B. Heath, 1901–1903; George R. Foster, 1901–1905; Alvah C. Cousins, 1901–1905; Moody P. Gore, 1904, 1905.

Water Commissioners: James N. McCoy, 1899, 1900; Frank H. Rollins, 1899, 1900; Charles J. Ayer, 1899, 1900; Warren G. Chase, 1899, 1900; Alvin F. Wentworth, 1899, 1900; Charles H. Bowles, 1901, 1902; Charles J. Gould, 1901–1905; Amasa W. Avery, 1901, resigned, and Edwin J. Foster, elected, 1901–1905; Alvin Burleigh, 1903–1905.

THE PLYMOUTH AQUEDUCT AND WATER COMPANY. — A record of this corporation is a part of the history of the Plymouth Village Fire District. The company was incorporated in 1881, and prosecuted with vigor the work of construction. The village is indebted to James Fogg Langdon, the leading spirit of the company, for an early inauguration of a system of water works for fire and domestic purposes. Mr. Langdon died in 1887, and during the ensuing twelve years the system was managed by Woodbury F. Langdon, who had been associated in the management from the

beginning. In 1899 all the rights and properties of the corporation were sold to the Plymouth Village Fire District, and the corporation was dissolved.

THE PLYMOUTH FAIR ASSOCIATION. — This is a local corporation and the successor of older organizations. The New Hampshire Agricultural Society was incorporated in 1812 and reorganized in 1850. The Grafton Agricultural Society was incorporated June 23, 1818. The incorporators were Jonathan Wilcox, Dan Young, John B. Wheeler, John Ford, Thomas H. Pettingill, Thomas Whipple, Jr., Benjamin A. Gilbert, George Woodward, Augustus Storrs, and John Dame. Nearly all of these were residents of the towns in the Connecticut valley, and there many of the early annual fairs were held. At a date not certainly known, but soon after 1820, one fair, or cattle show, under the auspices of the County Society, was held in Plymouth. The tents and pens for cattle were on the interval immediately south of the Pemigewasset House. The annual address was delivered by Moses P. Payson of Bath.

In a record of Plymouth the number and locations of the annual fairs held in the western part of the county is not material. In 1858 the fair was called the Eleventh Annual Fair of the Grafton County Agricultural Society. It was held in Plymouth, with the pens and some of the tents on the east side of the river in Holderness. The following account is found in the New Hampshire Statesman of Saturday, Oct. 2, 1858: —

The eleventh annual fair of the Grafton County Agricultural Society was held near Plymouth on Monday and Tuesday of this week. The grounds selected for the exhibition were an interval tract on the easterly side of the Pemigewasset, owned by Mr. N. J. Bond, being part of the fine farm of the late J. M. Whiton, Esq. The enclosure embraced some thirty-five acres, around which a secure fence was constructed, and the interior arrangement of pens, booths, racecourse, and tents was very advantageously made.

In some of the departments the collection, whether considered as to quantity or quality, was above the average standard of New Hampshire counties; in others, below, and among the latter were the horses, some

disappointment being felt that so few good animals were presented. In the more remote towns of the county little interest seems to have been felt, if one may judge by what they contributed to the material of the fair.

The first day (Monday) was cool, with an easterly wind and signs of rain. The usual episode of a runaway horse was introduced about four o'clock. Nobody was harmed, and the performance was greatly admired.

A very eloquent gentleman, in a gig wagon, devoted his powers of mind and body to the sale of copying material, whose merits he felt sure were of a very high order. A younger gentleman in his audience, who wore a red shirt with forty-five bone buttons arranged in a diamond form on each side of the front, insinuated that the eloquent gentleman was a humbug. Eloquence said he was no such man. Red Shirt would not retract. Eloquence therefore said he was a "wolverine," and if they had steel traps where he resided he would never have come to the fair. This was considered a personality by the wearer of the buttons, and hostilities seemed impending, but the affair was happily arranged without a sacrifice of honor by either party.

Tuesday was a clear, beautiful day, and after the sun had lifted the fog clouds from the vale of the Pemigewasset the borderers began to gather, and soon the crowd exceeded that of Monday.

The circle around the pleasant, morning fire of the Pemigewasset House, including its jovial landlord, Burnham, were considerably exercised to learn that a mishap had befallen the flag, which hung across the square, the day previous. It was owned by the Fremont folk, and that was, perhaps, the cause of its abstraction. Breakfast enabled us to hear the disaster.

At 10 o'clock the horses were exercised on the track, the fastest mile being made by the horse owned by Geo. L. Batchelder in 3:07. At half past 11 the address to the Society was delivered by Samuel Herbert, Esq., the President.

Among the distinguished strangers on the ground we noticed Daniel Flagg, formerly of Pembroke, in his usual costume.

An exhibition of horsemanship was made by Col. Ira Coffin, Dr. J. A. Dana, and three ladies, who each rode a bay horse. These ladies were Mrs. A. L. Carson of Holderness, dressed in green thibet trimmed with black velvet, and velvet cap with plume; Miss Martha J. Dana of Holderness, in crimson bodice, trimmed with black, blue skirt, and brown hat; Miss Martha J. Kenniston of Plymouth, dressed in black velvet, velvet cap and plume. These female equestrians rode well and attracted much attention. The judges declined to express any preference, but complimented them all, and rewarded the merit without distinction.

The fair was regarded as a success, to be repeated in succeeding years. Excellent music was furnished by the Holderness and the Plymouth bands. Although the last named was organized only six months ago, its performances were highly creditable, and gave promise of high attainment in their indispensable profession.

The address of Samuel Herbert, delivered on this occasion, was printed. It is a pamphlet of twenty pages, and several copies are preserved in Plymouth. In 1859 and 1860 the fair was held in Littleton. To secure a proportion of the fairs in Plymouth it became necessary to lease or purchase suitable grounds for the meetings. In 1871 Alfred Cook leased to Joseph A. Dodge, trustee for the Grafton County Agricultural Society, the land since known as the Fair Grounds. A fence, trotting track, and the buildings usual in such grounds were erected, and have been maintained to the present time. In these proceedings Joseph A. Dodge and other officers of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad rendered an efficient service. With few exceptions fairs have been held annually. In 1896 the incorporators of the Plymouth Fair Association, which succeeded the earlier organizations, were Rodney E. Smythe, Loren Webster, Joseph P. Huckins, Chauncey A. Fellows, George H. Adams, Jason F. Draper, William M. Peppard, and others. William M. Peppard was elected president, William D. Baker, secretary, Rodney E. Smythe, treasurer, and Joseph P. Huckins and Charles A. Holden, directors. Later, Charles C. Wright was the secretary, and Chauncey A. Fellows was added to the board of directors. The management was efficient, and all the premiums were promptly paid. In 1902 the corporation was dissolved, and the capital stock was paid in full to the stockholders. Under this organization fairs were held each year from 1896 to 1902. The horses owned in Plymouth which are best remembered were "Camors," owned by Charles H. Bowles, "Lady Mar" and "Yankee Boy," by Captain Little, "Almont X," by William G. Flanders, and "Dandy Boy," by Emerson O. Gitchell.

THE EMILY BALCH HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION. — This useful institution was established through the intelligent and benevolent

effort of Catherine Holme Balch of Holderness, aided and generously supported by the philanthropic women of Plymouth. J. R. Coolidge and other generous friends contributed liberally to a fund for this worthy object, and as a preliminary work several patients were cared for at the home of Mrs. Ames in Holderness. In the meantime the effort to found a permanent hospital was continued, and the funds were increased to nearly two thousand dollars. The Emily Balch Hospital Association was incorporated July 3, 1899, and received a name in honor of the mother of the foremost of the promoters. The association purchased a house on Highland Street in 1899, and fitted rooms for the accommodation of the sick and others seeking medical attendance. An experienced nurse with competent assistants is permanently employed.

The church organizations of Plymouth, the Pemigewasset Woman's Club, the Woman's Auxiliary, and the Neighbors' Friendly societies have loyally supported the hospital, and many charitable persons, men and women, have made timely and substantial contributions. During the fifth year, which ended June 30, 1905, fifty-four patients were admitted and received medical or surgical treatment. The receipts and the expenses exceeded twelve hundred dollars.

XXVIII. BIOGRAPHY.

COL. DAVID WEBSTER.¹ — The stock from which our Revolutionary colonel, David Webster, sprang passed from Scotland, through England and Massachusetts, into New Hampshire. From the arrival in America it can be followed in the records of church and town. The lonely graveyards on the hillsides or in the fence corners of the old farms hide their forgotten dust. The old slate headstones are mouldered away. Yet, on many of those headstones might truly have been inscribed the epitaph, "*Siste viator! Heroem calcas!*" Stop, traveller! Thou treadest on a hero!

"It is not in Indian wars," said Fisher Ames, "that heroes become celebrated, but it is there that they are formed." It can hardly be said which menaced the infant frontier settlements most, the inexorable forces of nature in that wilderness or the red savages, set on by the French from the country of the St. Lawrence. The traditional hatred of the French and English had been transferred from the old world to the primeval solitudes of the new continent. The former had established a chain of posts from Quebec, through the region of the lakes, to New Orleans, and their eastern camps constantly threatened the peninsula of New England.

The birth of Colonel Webster occurred a quarter of a century before the peace of 1763, which terminated the old French War, commonly so-called, in which, as a youth, he was to take part. He was born in Chester, in 1738, December 12. His father was Stephen Webster, a substantial pioneer, trained in border warfare, who married Rachel Stevens. The father of Stephen

¹ This sketch of Colonel Webster is contributed by Alfred Russell, a descendant, and a loyal son of Plymouth.

Webster was Nathan Webster, one of the first settlers of the town of Chester. The father of Nathan was also named Nathan, and lived in Bradford, Mass. His father, John Webster, emigrated from Ipswich, Eng., to Ipswich, Mass., in 1635. David was the first child of his parents. The town records of Chester contain the names and dates of birth of their five children: David, Stephen, Lydia, Sarah, and Amos. The latter was born Jan. 5, 1748, and took part in the battle of Saratoga in 1777, where he fell at the head of the company of which he was captain. David enjoyed the training of good parents and acquired the elements of education in what was called the district school. George Ticknor, a son of New Hampshire, the eminent author of a History of Spanish Literature, wrote that, "in New England, ever since the first free school was established amidst the woods that covered the peninsula of Boston in 1636, the schoolmaster has been found on the border-line between savage and civilized life; often, indeed, with an axe to open his own path." Great equality of condition then prevailed, but it was the equality of poverty. At the same time, amid all the struggle, there was sincerity and valor, contentment and happiness. Religion and education were not unprovided for. The schoolhouse and the meeting-house were there. Not long after Webster's birth, the apostolic Wheelock built the foundations of Dartmouth College in the wilderness and laid live coals on the altar of learning while yet the fire hardly flamed on his own hearthstone. Stephen Webster, David's father, was himself a schoolmaster, and taught the first school in Plymouth. But David's tastes were rather for athletic sports and hunting and fishing than for books. Of a robust constitution, and endowed with great physical strength, he became popular with his fellows in the little border community, and by his courage and manliness won the respect of his elders. When David was seventeen years old, in 1755, there was an incursion of Canadian Indians, who came as far south into New Hampshire as the confluence of Baker's River with the Pemigewasset, — the very spot where David was to establish his

home years afterwards, — and there they made a prisoner of the celebrated John Stark, whose statue New Hampshire has contributed to our National Statuary Hall at Washington, and carried him into Canada and sold him to the French for forty pounds. General Stark, in his old age, when the property of neighbors was being canvassed, said that if a thing is worth what it will fetch he was worth forty pounds.

In 1757 Stark, who had escaped from Canada, co-operated with the famous Maj. Robert Rogers in forming his historic Regiment of Rangers. The first young man they picked out in Chester was David Webster. He was enlisted in Captain Hazen's company, and received the warrant of sergeant at the age of nineteen. Ebenezer Webster, father of the great Daniel, also went out with Rogers's Rangers. David served thenceforward in the old French or Seven Years' War until its close in 1763. He went with Majors Stark and Rogers in pursuit of the enemy from Ticonderoga to Crown Point, Chambly, and Montreal. In 1760, at the age of twenty-two, he commanded the advance guard in dislodging the enemy at Isle aux Noix, the night before it was abandoned. He took part in the final engagement of the war at Chambly, and was at Montreal when the forces of General Amherst and Sir William Johnson obtained the final surrender of all Canada to his Britannic majesty. I may here observe, considering the youth of Webster at nineteen, that a majority of the soldiers who won the war for the Union a hundred years later, 1861 to 1865, were not above twenty-three.

Peace being restored, Webster returned to his home at Chester, and April 20, 1761, at the age of twenty-three, married Elizabeth Clough of Kingston. Eleven sons and one daughter were the fruit of that union. The daughter married Hon. Moor Russell of Plymouth, for many years a State senator of New Hampshire.

As Mr. Batchellor has recently shown in his Notes on the Militia of New Hampshire, the military system of the province was in a state of marked efficiency at the close of the old French or Seven Years' War. It was, he says, definitely established by

law, and the different organizations were well equipped and efficient. The military experience of the previous century had shown the necessity of constant readiness for hostile outbreaks. Accordingly, when the northern counties were organized, two additional provincial regiments were created, one, the eleventh, with headquarters at Plymouth, with John Fenton, colonel; David Hobart, lieutenant-colonel, and Jonathan M. Sewall, major. Webster afterwards became captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel of this regiment. Samuel Cummings of Hollis was one of the original proprietors of Plymouth. He was brother-in-law to Webster, and the latter, through Mr. Cummings's influence, removed from Chester, first to Hollis, in November, 1763, and secondly to Plymouth, after exploring the new settlement there. He returned to Hollis for the coming winter's provisions and furniture, and, in the fall of 1764, drove an ox-team to Plymouth and cleared a place for a cabin on the spot where the Pemigewasset hotel now stands, about a mile south of the junction of the river of that name with Baker's River. In October Mrs. Webster started from Hollis on horseback, with her boy, two years old, to join her husband at Plymouth. There were only a footpath and spotted trees to guide her as she came near Plymouth. Evening was drawing in, and clouds obscured the moon. A ledge is now shown to visitors where she hitched her horse to a tree and crawled into a sort of cave to pass the night. Later, the moon came out, and she espied an Indian camp on top of the ledge, where the savages were holding a powwow. At daybreak she renewed her journey, undiscovered by the red men. I doubt whether the "new woman" of the nineteenth century surpasses that pioneer woman.

The life of these frontiersmen was not by any means unattractive. They were physically strong, and had a resulting zest of life which is denied to feeble people. The woods were full of moose and the river was full of salmon, which ascended from the sea, stopped by no dams. The present countless spindles of Manchester, Lawrence, and Lowell were, as yet, undreamed of.

The glorious hills uplifted the souls of the settlers and imparted something of their own loftiness.

Webster was placed on committees for building roads, bridges, mills, etc., connected with the settling of the proprietary lands, and displayed activity and good judgment. The next year, 1765, he was engaged in raising an independent company of foot for the royal service, and was commissioned by the captain-general of the province, as ensign, May 24, 1765. The commission is now in the possession of David M. Webster, Esq., of Bridgewater, with the other commissions hereinafter referred to.

This independent company was subsequently incorporated into the eleventh regiment, above mentioned, and in 1773 the royal governor of the province appointed Webster a captain in that regiment.

The next year, 1774, being the fourteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, Webster was made major of the same regiment, the Eleventh New Hampshire Provincial Regiment, Colonel Fenton.

Major Webster now found himself living among scenes and events of stirring interest. The divisions between the colonies and the mother country were increasing and widening. The inhabitants of New Hampshire (as of all the colonies) were not a unit. Many insisted on loyalty to the crown, and party feeling ran high. Major Webster had now reached the age of thirty-five and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all parties. Without hesitation he declared himself for independence, and his words and example were potent. The British ministry made orders forbidding the sending of military stores to America, and Maj. John Sullivan, of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, with other patriots, on Dec. 14, 1774, attacked the royal Fort William and Mary at Portsmouth, hauled down the English flag, and captured the powder, guns, and munitions of war. This occurred several months before Lexington and Concord, and is believed to have been the first hostile demonstration of the Revolution. In vain did the royal governor issue proclamations. He was soon

compelled to flee from the province, and an independent colonial government was established for New Hampshire with a legislature called a congress. In September, 1775, the congress of the colony of New Hampshire appointed Major Webster to be lieutenant-colonel of the eleventh regiment, and the following is a copy of his congressional commission, signed by Matthew Thornton, president of the congress of New Hampshire, and later a signer of the Declaration of Independence: —

Colony of New Hampshire

(seal)

The Congress of the Colony of New Hampshire

To David Webster, Esquire, Greeting.

We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Fidelity, Courage and good Conduct, Do by these Presents constitute and appoint you the said David Webster, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Militia within the said Colony of New Hampshire.

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a Lieutenant-Colonel in leading, ordering and exercising said Regiment in Arms, both Inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline; hereby commanding them to obey you as their Lieutenant-Colonel, and yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from Time to Time receive from the Congress of said Colony for the Time being, or (in recess of Congress) from the Committee of Safety, or any your Superior Officers for the Service of said Colony, according to Military Rules and Discipline, pursuant to the Trust reposed in You.

By order of the Congress:

(signed) Matthew Thornton, President.

Exeter, the fifth day of September, A. D. 1775.

(signed) E. Thompson, Secretary.

About this time Hon. Samuel Livermore, the eminent lawyer of Portsmouth, with whom General Sullivan had studied his profession, and who was afterwards chief justice and senator in congress, removed to the town of Holderness, across the river from Plymouth, and occupied the beautiful farm, the site of Trinity church and churchyard, and where, at present, the Holderness School for Boys is established, and the residence of the

family of the late Archdeacon Balch stands. Between Livermore and Webster a friendship sprang up which ceased only with their lives. Arthur, the son of Samuel, was afterwards on the bench, and the grandson of Samuel, the present Arthur Livermore, has furnished me with some reminiscences of Colonel Webster in his later years, which I print further on. The change from the cultivated circles and beautiful old mansions of Portsmouth to the forests of Grafton County was a sharp one for Judge Livermore. But he helped make the wilderness blossom as the rose, built a fine homestead, and elevated the tone of the new community.

In June, 1777, upon the retreat from Ticonderoga, Lieutenant-Colonel Webster marched from Plymouth with a detachment, collected there and in the adjacent towns, but did not arrive in time to take part. The retreat of the Americans from Ticonderoga greatly disheartened the people, but resulted in spurring them to renewed exertions and increased enlistments. Col. John Stark, whose name was a tower of strength, took command of the new levies, at Charlestown, and marched for Bennington, Vt., where the British were moving to capture our military stores. Stark's famous victory in the ensuing battle, at that place, filled the country with hope and led to a determination to take the offensive against General Burgoyne. Stark found that Burgoyne would try to retreat to Canada and moved in his rear, capturing Fort Edward, to cut off retreat. General Burgoyne's plan of campaign had been ably formed, but after the battle of Bennington he was placed on the defensive. Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, commanding a detachment, hastened to join the main army of the American General Gates. Capt. Amos Webster, brother of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, took part in the battle of Stillwater, and wrote a letter to his brother giving some account of that battle. I copy the letter which is still extant, in the possession of a descendant: —

STILLWATER, Sept. 29, 1777.

To you, loving brother, —

I embrace this opportunity to write you, to let you know I am in good health, and I hope this will find you the same. I would inform

you that on the 19th instant we had a fight with the enemy. We, with two thousand men, fought Burgoyne's whole army; the battle lasted about seven hours; a steady fire. I, with my company, was in the warmest part of the fire, but, through the goodness of God, I escaped, and am well. Our killed was seventy-three, and one hundred and fifty wounded; by the last account of the enemy, there were one thousand dead, taken and wounded the same. The enemy are a mile, or thereabouts, off. We hear that General Burgoyne is mortally wounded. Time being short, I shall write no more, but I remain, your loving brother,

AMOS WEBSTER.

Col. David Webster.

Captain Webster, as he wrote, escaped at Stillwater, but fell at Saratoga shortly after, at the head of his company. His last words were, that victory gained, he died content. General Burgoyne fell back on Saratoga, and here took place the decisive battle of the Revolution, resulting in the surrender of the entire British army as prisoners of war Oct. 1777. At that battle the New Hampshire troops were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, and Colonels Bellows and Chase. No State could exhibit a nobler roll of colonels than New Hampshire with these, and Cilley, Reid, Bedel, Hale, Adams, Poor, and Scammell. Colonel Webster's joy as a patriot was dimmed by the loss of his brother, as stated above, the captain, next younger than himself. Captain Amos had been lieutenant in the Third New Hampshire Continental Regiment the previous year.

On the day after the surrender Webster and his regiment were discharged.

David Hobart resigned the office of colonel of the eleventh regiment June 14, 1779.

For the remainder of the war Colonel Webster succeeded to the command of the regiment and was a member of the committee of safety, and had charge of supplies for the army and raising troops by enlistment and draft. June 16, 1780, the president of the State, Hon. Meshech Weare, addressed Webster a letter, of which the following is a copy, the original held by a descendant:—

June 16th, 1780.

Sir: On receipt thereof, you are, without a moments delay, to give the necessary orders for raising the quota or proportion of men from your regiment, which you will find in the acts herewith sent you. Your men must rendezvous at Amherst by the 4th of July next, and you will take care that a trusty person or persons, conduct them to that place, where a muster-master will attend, to muster and pay them travel money from their homes to the place where they will draw provisions, and a Continental officer to give them further directions. A number of acts are sent you that each of your companies may have one, and, in case you do not procure the men by the first draft, you will understand that by the act you are to proceed in drafting until the number is completed.

(signed) M. WEARE, President.

Colo. David Webster.

The following letter of Colonel Morey to Webster shows the need of activity in raising men, particularly for the defence of the Vermont towns:—

ORFORD, 17th Oct., 1780.
9 o'clock Evening.

To Colo. David Webster.

Sir: By certain accounts we learn that the enemy made their appearance in Royalton and Sharon yesterday, that the former of said towns is entirely destroyed, and a part of the latter, the inhabitants taken prisoners and continued as such, except the women and small children, who are released. The party is said to be about two hundred, and, by the last account, which has just come by Major Child, are making a stand in Royalton; by one of the inhabitants that was taken and has since made his escape, we learn they shortly expect a reinforcement of about one thousand. Our men are pushing on in different quarters, but, as it is uncertain what the enemy's plan of operation may be, we think it prudent to call on our neighbors for assistance. I hope you will exert yourself to rally what men you can, and send them as soon as possible. Major Whitcomb with a party of about 160 set off today morning at daybreak by way of Onion River road, with designs to cut off the enemy's retreat, thereby I fear Coos is left too naked as to men, and perhaps a party on Onion River is too powerful for him. Major Child gives us further intelligence that Colo. Warner with his Regiment is entirely cut off and Fort George taken. It seems the enemy take different routes, and use their utmost to divide our force. You will, from the accounts I have given you, forward your men that way it may seem most conducive to our

safety. Hope you will take care to notify the regiment below you of our circumstances. From yours, in haste,

Your most obt. and very humble servant,

ISRAEL MOREY.

Colo. Webster.

Dec. 25, 1784, Webster was made colonel of the fourteenth regiment. His commission is preserved, and the following is a copy: —

The State of New Hampshire.

State of New Hampshire

(seal)

To David Webster, Esquire,

Greeting:

We, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Fidelity, Courage, and good Conduct, Do, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you, the said David Webster, Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of Militia, in the said State of New Hampshire. You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a Colonel in leading, ordering and exercising said Regiment in Arms, both inferior officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline; hereby commanding them to obey you as their Colonel, and yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from Time to Time receive from the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Military Forces of said State for the Time being, or any your Superior Officers for the Service of said State, according to Military Rules and Discipline pursuant to the Trust reposed in you, and to hold said Office during good Behaviour.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused the Seal of said State to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Meshech Weare, Esq., President of our said State, at Exeter, the twenty-fifth day of December, Anno Domini, 1784, and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America, the ninth.

M. WEARE.

By His Excellency's command:

E. Thompson, Secretary.

State of New Hampshire,

Grafton, ss.

David Webster, Esq., within named, took and subscribed the oath of office agreeable to the law and Constitution.

SAMUEL LIVERMORE }
SAML EMERSON } Comissn.

When the time came for considering the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Webster stood with his friend, Samuel Livermore, in favor of the proposed new government. The feeling of the people was about equally divided, and Webster's influence was of great value. Chief Justice Livermore was undoubtedly the ablest in argument of any man on the floor of the Exeter convention. Out of 100 members 70 were against and 30 for the proposed new government. An adjournment was taken, the friends of the change went to work, and, on the assembling again, the vote was 57 to 47 for the United States constitution. The adoption by New Hampshire, as the ninth state, set the new government in motion.

Elected sheriff by the assembly, Aug. 3, 1779, State Papers, Vol. VIII, p. 826.

Webster was appointed sheriff of Grafton County in 1779, and retained the office until his resignation, in 1809, a period of thirty years. The red coat, drawn sword, and cocked hat of that officer are still matters of tradition in the county.

After his resignation of the office of sheriff, Colonel Webster passed his time in rest and quietness. He did not listen to the rude alarms of the War of 1812, but many of his kinsfolk took part in that struggle. After the peace of 1815, the old patriot continued to be a rugged figure in northern New Hampshire, as well known as "The Old Man of the Mountain" itself, — the "Great Stone Face" of Nathaniel Hawthorne. I am able to lay before my readers a sketch of Colonel Webster, as he then appeared, from the facile and accomplished pen of the Hon. Arthur Livermore, a grandson of Colonel Webster's fast friend, Chief Justice Samuel Livermore. Mr. Livermore is a native of Holderness, of the Dartmouth class of 1829, formerly a member of the Grafton County Bar, but now an octogenarian, living in retirement at Broughton House, Manchester, Eng. He writes me as follows: —

It must have been as early as 1818 that I, with a younger brother, had crossed the river from Holderness to Plymouth under the care of a maid servant or our governess. We were within a hundred yards of Col. David Webster's house, which was then opposite the site of the

present Pemigewasset House, and we were proceeding in that direction when we overtook Col. Webster. I perfectly knew his form, for I had often seen him. But a sort of awe, with the bashfulness of childhood, made me averse to contact with him; and I resolved upon a flank movement for avoiding it. But the old man saw me, of course, and hailed me and asked me for my name in the harsh voice, which converted into terror the vague awe the sight of him had created, and confirmed my purpose of avoiding him. I had not the wit to pass on silently, pretending not to have heard his question, but, resolutely pursuing my course, I irresolutely replied, "I cannot tell." The rear of my party soon came up while I was still near enough to hear him say to them, "There is a boy who says that he cannot tell his name."

Col. Webster was fully up to the average stature and was not corpulent, but was portly. His walk was slow, and he supported himself by two very long canes, in the use of which his arms were extended nearly on the level of his shoulders. He wore what I am led, by a process of negative induction, to pronounce to have been a three cocked hat — I feel sure only that it was not a hat of any other sort known to me. It is moreover certain that three cocked hats were not unknown to conservative heads at a time a little anterior; for Mr. Austin, father of the victim of Selfridge's pistol, and who subscribed "Honestus" to his political lampoons, was in his turn satirized by Robert Treat Paine:

Old Honestus's three cocked hat,
Cover for wisdom and fat and fat.

Austin, in fact, was a remarkably lean old man.

Never was childish fear or aversion more misplaced than was mine on the occasion described; for the old man, who asked me for my name, knew perfectly who I was and would have given me both his canes to do me a pleasure. . . . Col. David Webster was sheriff of the County of Grafton, 1779 to 1809, when he gave place to William Tarlton. The change was caused by the shifting political humor of the day, whatever may have been the color of the alleged motives. But it may not be impertinent to mind the undeniable fact that the sheriff had determined, from the beginning of his incumbency, upon a wise economy of its emoluments for the benefit of his own family during the whole term; four, at least, of his sons were his deputies. One who knew them cannot without a disposition to mirth try to imagine a quiet cultivation of a mountain farm in Holderness, armed with a capias, and conveying his neighbor to Haverhill jail for a debt of \$6.67. Days of small things. The early training of Col. Webster campaigning and scouting may account fairly for a military habit of his mind, and for the careful

preservation of the red dress coat that kept alive the memories of his youth. . . .

Among his contemporaries in the office of sheriff are found the names of Thomas Bellows of Walpole, Oliver Peabody of Exeter, Moses Kelley of Hopkinton, and James Carr of Somersworth. With some of these names is connected the tradition of the highest personal worth and social position. To have been chosen into such a peerage creates a prestige that cannot be disregarded in forming an estimate of the character of Col. Webster.

One of Colonel Webster's contemporaries wrote concerning him that "he became proprietor of valuable intervale lands, which, as the settlements increased, grew to a handsome estate. He was an enterprising, brave, liberal, honest, and useful man. He possessed the resolute spirit, and had the powerful constitution necessary and peculiar to the early settlers. He retained a remarkable degree of vigor and health until very near the close of his long life. He had survived nearly all his fellow-settlers, and passed his later years in the midst of a new generation."

Colonel Webster died in 1824, at the age of eighty-six, and was buried in the churchyard of Trinity Episcopal Church in Holderness. Near by are the tombs of Samuel and Arthur Livermore, his old and distinguished friends, whose public services, valuable as they were, have passed from the memories of men.

It is historical that slavery existed in New Hampshire, by law, in the time of Colonel Webster, and he was the owner of two slaves, whose bodies are buried beside that of their master. The original bill of sale of those two slaves is now in the possession of a great-granddaughter of Colonel Webster, and I copy it, in full, on account of its rare and curious interest:—

Know all Men by these Presents, that I, Jacob Whittier, of Methuen in the County of Essex, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, Yeoman, in consideration of the sum of Sixty pounds, lawful money, paid me, or secured by a note of hand, from David Webster, of Plymouth, in the Province of New Hampshire, Gentleman, have sold, and by these presents, do sell, unto the said David Webster, one negro-man, named "Ciscow," and one negro-woman, named "Dinah," wife of said "Ciscow," both being servants for life, and now in my possession;

To Have and To Hold the said negroes, during the natural life of each of them respectively, to the said David Webster, his heirs and assigns, according to common usage, and the laws of said Province.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the thirteenth of December, Anno Domini, 1769, in the tenth year of his Majesty's reign.

(signed) JACOB WHITTIER (seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

Ebenr Barker

Abigail Barker.

We have now finished our review of the life of Colonel Webster. He was a type of a class, — that wonderful race of men who were produced between 1640 and 1790 in New England, from the stock of the British Isles. They had that strain of governing blood that seems wanting in the Latin and Slavonian and African races.

Colonel Webster served well his generation and "fell on sleep." We may apply to him and his compatriots the old verse: —

Their bones are dust:
 Their good swords rust;
 Their souls are with the Saints, I trust.

DAVID HOBART, son of Peter and Sarah Hobart, was born in Groton, Mass., Aug. 21, 1722. In the date of his birth in Volume II, April should read August. He was a grandson of Rev. Gershom Hobart of Groton, and great-grandson of Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham. In 1744 David Hobart was styled of Groton. He removed before 1747 to Dunstable, living in the part of the town called the One Pine Hill. This part of the town was severed from Dunstable and annexed to Hollis in 1763. Among the residents of One Pine Hill, and neighbors of David Hobart, were John Willoughby, James Hobart, and Amos Phillips, who were also his neighbors in Plymouth. The inhabitants of this part of Dunstable were dissatisfied with the settlement of Rev. Samuel Bird, the minister of Dunstable, and many of them attended the preaching of Rev. Daniel Emerson of Hollis. In the controversy concerning the minister, and in the contested measure of annexation to Hollis, David Hobart and his brother, Col. Samuel Hobart, were leading and controlling men.

During the controversy concerning the annexation of this part of Dunstable to Hollis, which was warmly waged from 1746 to 1763, the inhabitants of the One Pine Hill section, in church and social relations and in all particulars except a legal consummation, were a part of Hollis. The births of their children were recorded in Hollis. The statement that the families living in this district immediately previous to 1763 were inhabitants of Hollis is often met and is mainly correct.

David Hobart was one of the grantees or original proprietors of Plymouth. In a series of meetings the proprietors ordered a division of a considerable part of the township into lots or farms, directed the construction of roads, the building of mills, the settlement of a minister, and adopted many measures to forward the settlement. In all of these proceedings he was a potent and influential factor.

Among the gracious measures fostered by Gov. John Wentworth was the construction of a road from Wolfeborough to Hanover. In 1771, after repeated solicitation, he persuaded the council and assembly to pass an act for the construction of passable road three rods wide "from the Governor's house in Wolfeborough, through Tuftonborough, Moultonborough, Holderness, and Plymouth, and from thence on the straightest and best course to Dartmouth College in Hanover."

In the body of the act John House and Jonathan Freeman of Hanover and David Hobart of Plymouth were created a committee to locate the road from the Pemigewasset River to the college. The report of this committee appears among miscellaneous papers near the close of this volume.

Until the organization of the town in 1766, the proprietors exercised all the functions of local government and prosecuted many measures to forward the settlement. In these proceedings the capacity of David Hobart is clearly discerned and his future honors are foretold. Of the twenty-two committees chosen previous to July, 1766, he was appointed on fourteen, and of nearly all he was the chairman, and especially was he selected if the

business referred to a committee was of more than ordinary importance. One incident in the career of David Hobart is eloquently expressive of the esteem of his associates. The proprietors of Plymouth were gathered around the box containing the numbers of the farms which had been surveyed, and each was about to trust the goddess of chance while drawing a number which should designate a future homestead. At a moment of the keenest interest and excitement, the wheel of fortune was stayed until David Hobart and two others had selected farms for themselves. It was an honor delicately expressed, and a fitting reward for eminent and faithful service. He selected lot No. 1 on the Pemigewasset and lot No. 30 on Baker's River. Both were interval lots.

He removed to Plymouth in 1765. He was a selectman of the town, 1767 and 1768. At a meeting of the proprietors, July 20, 1772, Samuel Livermore and David Hobart were chosen "a committee or agents for the proprietors of Plymouth to wait on His Excellency the Governor in order to procure a new charter of the township of Plymouth." The object of this procedure was a better definition of the western boundaries and an incidental enlargement of territory. The petition was presented Nov. 28, 1772, and after a hearing, March 23, 1773, it was graciously dismissed. In 1773 the county of Grafton was organized, and a new regiment was added to the militia of the colony. David Hobart was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the eleventh regiment, of which John Fenton was the colonel, and David Webster captain, of the Plymouth company. The following year David Webster was promoted to major, succeeding Jonathan M. Sewall, resigned.

In 1774 David Hobart was one of the many signers of the petitions praying that the town of Plymouth be granted the privilege of representation in the colonial assembly, and during the same year he was one of the men who joined in the payment of the expenses of Abel Webster, a delegate to the first provincial congress.

John Fenton, the colonel of the regiment and the representative-

elect to the colonial assembly in education and association was a spontaneous Tory. David Hobart and the other men of Plymouth as naturally were patriots. At the outbreak of the Revolution the supreme service of David Hobart was begun. His devotion and patriotism are frequently noted in the history of the town during the earlier years of the war, and Chapters VIII, IX, and X should be included in this biography. The provincial congress, which in 1775 was the only governmental body in New Hampshire, had neither time nor authority to promulgate a system of laws or to create new military organizations. The congress assumed that the existing statutes, which did not interfere with the new plan of government, were still in force, and that the militia system created by the colony, with some imperative changes, could be utilized by the new government. The congress assumed the regiments as the colonial government left them. The Tories voluntarily vacated their commissions, the lukewarm were superseded by men of approved fibre. Thus the army of a colony became the army of a State. New commissions were issued, and the seat of government and command was removed from Portsmouth to Exeter. In June, 1775, there was no colonel of the eleventh regiment, and the remaining field officers had not received new commissions. The congress directed the eight towns in the regiment to choose delegates to meet at the courthouse in Plymouth, and to select and recommend suitable men for the officers of the regiment. This convention of delegates, as stated in Chapter VIII, assembled June 23, 1775. There is no existing record of the proceedings, but without doubt the choice of the delegates is made known by the subsequent action of the provincial congress. The selection of David Hobart for this important trust was a natural proceeding and, to one acquainted with the early annals of the towns in interest, an expected conclusion. The assembled delegates remembered that in 1755 he had served, a sergeant, in the company from Hollis and vicinity, commanded by Capt. Peter Powers in Colonel Blanchard's regiment. In the same company was Deacon John Willoughby, and possibly he was a

delegate and proud to commend a comrade in the French and Indian War.

David Hobart was an ensign of the Hollis company of colonial militia when he removed to Plymouth. Subsequently he demonstrated his capacity in military service as a captain of the Plymouth company and as a lieutenant-colonel of the eleventh regiment of colonial militia. At this date, Colonel Fenton being eliminated, he was the superior in military rank of any person living within the territorial limits of the regiment. For similar reasons Maj. David Webster was recommended for promotion at this time. The provincial congress, Aug. 24, 1775, appointed Lieut.-Col. David Hobart colonel, and Maj. David Webster lieutenant-colonel of the eleventh regiment of the reorganized militia. The commissions were dated Sept. 5, 1775, and soon after Samuel Shepard of Holderness and Alexander Craig of Rumney were appointed and commissioned majors.

In the revolutionary period the State was divided into fifteen and later eighteen military districts, called regiments. Every man liable by law to military duty, living within a district, was a constituent part of the regiment. In any mention of the regiments of Colonel Cilley or Colonel Scammell, reference is made to a collected number of organized companies under arms constituting a regiment. The regiments of Colonel Hobart and the other colonels of the same class were the aggregation of a number of citizens liable to military duty and enrolled in companies. In such connection the term regiment was sometimes employed to designate a territory or section of the State to which reference was made. The statement that men out of Colonel Hobart's regiment enlisted into Colonel Scammell's regiment finds many parallels in the Revolutionary War rolls to designate the section of the State in which the recruits of Colonel Scammell's regiment were raised.

The duties of a colonel of one of the regiments of militia were onerous and exacting. He directed the organization and military exercises of the companies in the several towns of his regiment,

and was charged with a general supervision of military affairs. In a call for men the quota was assessed upon the regiment, and the colonel made a division of the demand among the towns. He promulgated the military orders issued by the State government, and was held responsible for the attitude and efficiency of the militia of his regiment.

The public men of the Revolution, the generals, the judicial, executive, and legislative leaders were beset with problems and perplexities. The conditions were new and constantly changing. The untested fibres of government were loosely woven, and every leader in civil or military affairs was a pilot, without a written chart, upon unknown waters. The weak fell by the wayside, and only the wise and the strong were enduring factors. Col. David Hobart survived the exacting ordeal. As told in another chapter of this volume, he promptly filled every quota and faithfully responded to every demand of the government and every call for help from the northern frontiers. The record of the eleventh regiment in the Revolution is a completed page in the annals of New Hampshire.

In the spring and early summer of 1777 there were imperative calls for men to check the progress of the enemy, to reinforce and save, if possible, Ticonderoga, and to resist an invasion of Vermont. Added to these requisitions was the call for men enlisted for three years or for the war to fill the continental regiments. The manner in which Colonel Hobart met these accumulating demands was an exacting measure of his capacity and resources. His ability and his successful labors in these efforts are disclosed in Chapter X. In this connection it is necessary to repeat that Colonel Hobart was selected to command the companies raised in his own and in the regiments of Colonels Morey, Chase, and Bellows. With these companies he joined General Stark at Charlestown and marched to Bennington. In the battle that ensued he proved himself a brave man among brave men, and won the commendation of General Stark. In General Stark's report of the battle he is called Colonel "Hubbard," and Belknap

and Barstow and other historians have incorrectly written the name, but no error can lessen the fame of Colonel Hobart. Of him Chandler E. Potter, in *Military History of New Hampshire*, has written "Colonel Hobart fought with great bravery in the battle of Bennington, and received due credit from his general on that occasion. He, with Colonel Stickney, led the detachment against the Tory breastwork, where there was the most desperate fighting. The Tories expected no quarter, and gave none — fighting to the last like tigers. They were completely surrounded within their fortifications, and the work of death was finished with bayonets and clubbed muskets. Hobart and Stickney saw the work thoroughly done."

After his return to Plymouth in September, 1777, Colonel Hobart continued in command of the regiment nearly two years. His influence without doubt was increased, and his efficiency was not lessened. He continued to be aided by the loyal support of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, whose vigorous mind and active temperament rendered him an efficient co-laborer. The wife of Colonel Hobart died in Plymouth in 1778. At this time his four children were married and settled in life. At the time of his second marriage, in 1779, he removed to Haverhill, Mass., where he lived in retirement until his death in 1799.

Many of the contemporaries of Colonel Hobart who were similarly connected with public affairs have left a voluminous correspondence and ample files of original documents reflecting light upon the labor and character of the writer. It is a singular fact, and striking in contrast, that the letters and reports of this able man and ardent patriot now preserved in the town and State archives are so small in number. In this fact there is no inference of disparagement. Success is silent. Failures, investigations, and reprimands present ampler material for biography.

In the peaceful days of the colony David Hobart was a plain, estimable citizen, meeting the problems of life with courage and fortitude. With advancing years he lived in an age that developed character and educated leaders for troublous times. He marched

forward with the procession of events. A farmer, a judge, and a general,—in all he maintained a quiet dignity, with ample resources to meet the increasing demands upon his wisdom and ability. After four years of service and accumulating sacrifice, laying aside his sword and commission, he tenders his resignation in language conspicuous in brevity and in freedom from ostentation.

To the Honorable General Court for the State of New Hampshire.

Gentlemen —

I have been Honored with the Command of the Eleventh Regiment of Militia in this State for some years past, which trust I have Discharged according to the best of my capacity—and by change of circumstances it will be inconvenient for me to serve in this station any longer—Wherefore I beg leave to resign this public trust & accordingly Do resign this command, & beg the Honorable Court to accept the same

I am Gentlemen your most obedient Humble Servant

DAVID HOBART

Plymouth June 14th 1779

FRANCIS WORCESTER, son of Rev. Francis and Abigail (Carleton) Worcester, was born in Bradford, Mass., March 30, 1721, and died in Plymouth, Oct. 19, 1800. He settled in Hollis in 1744, and resided in that town twenty-four years. He was a selectman of Hollis six years, moderator of the annual town meeting eleven years, town treasurer twenty years, and a deacon of the church in Hollis fourteen years. With such credentials of esteem and confidence he removed to Plymouth in 1768, and here renewed many friendships among the former residents of Hollis. He settled on the Lower Intervale, and within a few years he erected a substantial dwelling and farm buildings. He was a selectman of Plymouth, 1769, a moderator of many town meetings, auditor of town accounts, and a deacon of the Congregational church.

In the conduct of town affairs many in this town were more frequently elected to office; but in shaping policies, in directing the action of the town upon the momentous issues of his time,

no one was more potent than Francis Worcester. His field was not limited to Plymouth. He was a leader in the county and an esteemed and useful factor in the councils of the State.

In 1776 he was appointed a coroner for Grafton County. In the autumn of the same year he was chosen a representative from the classed towns, — Plymouth, New Chester, Cockermouth, and Alexandria. The district as then constituted included the present towns of Plymouth, Groton, Hebron, Bridgewater, Bristol, and Hill. He was re-elected in 1777 and 1778. The first of these three annual legislatures convened Dec. 18, 1776, and the third was dissolved Nov. 19, 1779.

These were eventful years, and grave responsibility was thrust upon the humblest member of the legislature. The constitution vested the council and assembly with executive power, and the exigencies of the times made every member a minister of war. The abbreviated journals and the few letters which estimate his service afford evidence that Francis Worcester was an able supporter of the measures and policy which gave New Hampshire an honorable position in the Revolution. This service was approved by the people. The following year he was elected by the voters of Grafton County to the council or senate. The legislative year began Dec. 15, 1779. The following year Charles Johnston of Haverhill represented the county in the council, but Mr. Worcester was a member of this dignified body the two succeeding years, and a representative in the legislature which convened in December, 1783, being the last legislature under the temporary constitution. After the adoption of a permanent State constitution he was a State senator 1785 and 1788 — thus completing five terms of service in the upper branch of the legislature.

In the council and senate Francis Worcester was associated in service with Meshech Weare, Josiah Bartlett, Matthew Thornton, Woodbury Langdon, Ebenezer Webster, and other leaders in the Revolution. In such surroundings he maintained an established reputation for wisdom and ability in the solution of the gravest problems of an exacting period. He was a constant friend of

Meshech Weare and a loyal supporter of the Exeter government. It is apparent that he was not in sympathy with the attitude of a majority of the towns in the western part of the county and in their refusal to be represented in the legislature. In effecting a more harmonious sentiment, the pacific and conservative qualities of Mr. Worcester were constantly in exercise. How far he was instrumental in electing Charles Johnston to the council in the autumn of 1778 and 1780 cannot be accurately stated. At the election of a legislature in the autumn of 1782, although elected to the council, he was not a willing candidate. To lead the dissatisfied towns into closer relations with the State government, he urged the election of a candidate from that section. With this understanding he was elected a representative, and, when it appeared that he had been elected to the council against his own advice, Edward Everett was elected a representative on a second ballot.

The service of Mr. Worcester as a delegate to the conventions to frame a State constitution, and to the convention which ratified the Federal constitution, is stated in another chapter. He was a member of the town committee of safety and was a justice of the peace from 1784 to 1800.

He was a man of superior education, gentle and cultivated in manner, and deliberate and conscientious in the discharge of duty. If he was not a dictator he was an advisory leader of men. In the days of the Revolution there was an abundance of enthusiasm and courage. Public sentiment needed contact with pacific men of the type of Francis Worcester.

ABEL WEBSTER, son of Nathan and Martha Webster, was born in Bradford, Mass., July 2, 1726. Nathan, the father, removed from Bradford to Chester in 1738. Abel, the son, was reared in Chester among an intelligent and vigorous race of men. In the progress of the French and Indian War there were not many young men who did not serve one or more campaigns. Abel Webster was not an exception, and in the campaign of 1758 he served in Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell's company of Col. John Hart's

regiment, of which Josiah Brown was the ensign. At this date he was a resident of Hollis, where he continued to reside until he removed to this town. The most casual study of the lifework of Abel Webster reveals the fact that he was a man of superior ability and one who had enjoyed more liberal educational advantages than had a majority of his associates. He wrote a fair hand, and his composition is compact and perspicuous.

He was a grantee of Plymouth, and in the proceedings of the organization of proprietors he was associated with several able men who were honored in life and are conspicuous in the annals of their time. In such surroundings Abel Webster was honored by preferment and maintained a prominent position. He was frequently invited by his associates to serve on committees, and he was the clerk of the organization from the first meeting, in 1763, until 1779. In 1764, while Rev. Nathan Ward was at Hollis in conference with the proprietors concerning his future ministry in Plymouth, he was entertained at the home of Abel Webster.

In 1761 he was one of the selectmen of Hollis, and he was taxed in that town to and including 1765. Later in 1765 or early in 1766 he removed with his family to Plymouth. He was present at the first town meeting in July, 1766, and was elected an auditor of accounts; and beginning 1768 he was town clerk twelve consecutive years.

If he had remained through life in Hollis, and if peace and the government of the colony had not been overthrown, it is certain that Abel Webster would have met with honor the duties of life, but would not have attracted the notice of the present generation of men. During the years of his active life a town was founded, and through revolution a State was founded upon the dismembered fragments of a colony. In such eras weak men, like spindling plants, are weeded from the rows and only the strong survive. In the early affairs of Plymouth he was a counsellor and a leader, and in the Revolution he was a bold and fearless patriot. Beginning several months previous to the dissolution of the colonial

assembly and council and the departure from the State of Governor Wentworth, the real government of New Hampshire was vested in four provincial congresses.

The fifth congress established a State government. As stated in Chapter VIII, Abel Webster was a delegate from Plymouth to the first four congresses which met and surmounted the emergencies of the eventful year 1775. Of the first and second congresses, which assembled at Exeter, July 21, 1774, and Jan. 25, 1775, the journals are not preserved, but it is certain that he was in attendance, and it is reasonably certain that he was the only delegate from Grafton County.

The proceedings of the congresses were progressive, gradually assuming the functions of a government. Abel Webster was permitted to join with his patriotic associates in the organization of regiments, in the appointment of officers, and in the adoption of vigorous war measures. The most momentous problem demanding serious consideration was the formulation of a plan of civil government. The delegate from Plymouth was honored with an appointment on the committee to which the subject was referred.

In the succeeding years of the war, and while he remained a citizen of this town, he was an ardent patriot, serving upon the town committee of safety and maintaining an honored position among his fellow-men.

There is ample evidence in the records for the conclusion that until 1776 he was in sympathy and harmony with the churches in Hollis and Plymouth. He was one of the committee selected to wait upon Rev. Nathan Ward and communicate to him the desire of the proprietors that he accept the extended call to dwell with and minister to them. On later occasions he was repeatedly elected by the town in parish affairs. In 1777 Abel Webster and a few others, as stated in another chapter, dissented to a vote to continue the salary of the pastor, alleging that they were Baptists and not in sympathy with the prevailing creed. He removed from Plymouth in 1783. The remainder of his life was uneventful. He lived in Kingston and with his sons in Vermont. Later he had

a home with his youngest daughter in Chester, where he died Feb. 14, 1801.

JOSIAH BROWN, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Brown, was born in Byfield Parish in Rowley, Mass., May 3, 1720. His parents removed from Rowley to Littleton, Mass., in 1729, and there he grew to manhood, removing to Hollis in 1743. He was one of the petitioners in 1744 for a garrison in that town and was a town officer in 1747 and 1748. Joseph Blanchard, Jr., a well-known surveyor, with several assistants established the exterior line of the Masonian patent in 1751. It was a curved line extending from near the town of Rindge on the State line through Sunapee Lake and Newfound Lake and onward to Conway. This line, as then surveyed and established, was the northern line of New Chester, which then included Bridgewater. Plymouth at that date was ungranted land. Josiah Brown was one of the assistants of Joseph Blanchard, Jr., in this survey, and together they traversed the line that now divides Plymouth and Bridgewater.

Among those who became residents of Plymouth, Josiah Brown, in his visit in 1751, so far as known, was the first to approach the locality. The surveying party passed through wooded uplands into the beautiful valley of the Pemigewasset. They chanced upon an ungranted and untenanted tract inviting settlement. It is safe to assume that Blanchard and Brown carried to their homes fairy tales of the fertility of the soil and the beauty of the surroundings. Not long after both were grantees of the township, and Mr. Brown became a permanent resident. Josiah Brown, in 1745, served five weeks and four days in Captain Goffe's company in scouting between the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers.

In the progress of the French and Indian War, which delayed charters and suspended settlements of new towns, he was commissioned by Gov. Benning Wentworth an ensign in the company of Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell in Colonel Hart's regiment. His commission was dated April 9, 1758, and he was in service until the following December.

Early in 1763, after the charter of Plymouth had been assured, but before it had been issued, Ensign Josiah Brown and Ensign David Hobart were selected by their associates to employ a surveyor and to divide a part of the proposed township into lots. They employed Joseph Blanchard, and the records set forth that Josiah Brown was in Plymouth a considerable part of the summer and autumn of 1763. The following year, with the arrival of the first settlers, he removed with his family to this town, and here he passed the remaining years of his life. He was two years younger than Stephen Webster, Sr., seven years younger than Benjamin Dearborn, but he was older than Rev. Nathan Ward or Col. David Hobart. He purchased several tracts of divided lands and four full rights, and thus became the owner of about one-twelfth of the township. His homestead was on the Lower Intervale.

He was commissioned, May 24, 1765, a lieutenant of a company of detached militia of which David Hobart was the captain. After the organization of the eleventh regiment he held a commission of the same rank a short time. From 1765, with unbroken precision, he is styled in the records "Lieut. Josiah Brown."

As represented in other chapters and as expressed in the records of the proprietors, he was frequently appointed on important committees and was an esteemed and a potent factor in the business of the organization. He was one of the strong men of the settlement, and held an honored position among the fathers of the town. If incapacitated by the infirmities of age from active service in the Revolution, he remained a wise and useful counsellor. He died late in 1787 or early in the following year. He was deceased March 28, 1788.

MOOR RUSSELL, son of Lieut. Pelatiah and Olive (Moor) Russell, was born in Litchfield, Oct. 30, 1757. His father died about the date of his birth, and little is known of his childhood and youth. In 1775 he was a soldier in the siege of Boston, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. His name is not found in the New Hampshire rolls of 1775. Among the Massachusetts

war rolls is a fragment, without date, bearing the name of Moor Russell and other soldiers attested by J. Gilman, probably Josiah Gilman, proving the roll to be of New Hampshire origin. Immediately after this service, in 1775, he removed to Haverhill, where he resided twenty-five years. He enlisted at Haverhill, Oct. 12, 1776, in a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Josiah Russell of Plainfield. This company of fifty-five men served on the northern frontiers, and was discharged Dec. 1, 1776. He also served in Capt. Timothy Barron's company in Colonel Bedel's regiment from April 13, 1777, to April 1, 1778. This regiment, of which David Webster of Plymouth was lieutenant-colonel a part of the year, was stationed at the forts on the Connecticut River and employed in scouting on the frontiers. In his application for a pension, which was granted 1833, he made no mention of the two earlier enlistments, and presented the term of service of which the proofs were available.

He owned and occupied a large and productive farm in the southern part of Haverhill, adjoining Piermont, and soon became prominent in the affairs of that prosperous town. He was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the Haverhill Academy 1794, a representative 1799 and 1800, selectman 1800, and moderator 1801. He removed from Haverhill to Plymouth, 1801. Three years previously he had established a store in this town. At this date the towns of Haverhill and Plymouth were included in the twelfth senatorial district. At the annual election, Tuesday, March 10, 1801, he was chosen a senator and two days later he removed to Plymouth. He was re-elected to the senate 1802, 1803, 1810, 1811, and 1812. He was a selectman 1805 and 1823, and a representative 1823 and 1824, completing a service of ten years in the State legislature. He was one of the incorporators of the first bank in Grafton County, known as the Coos and later as the Grafton Bank of Haverhill.

At the time Moor Russell removed to this town Plymouth was becoming a social and political centre among the surrounding towns. The main lines of travel and the post routes were through

the town, and the roads in all directions centred here. Farming was the principal pursuit of the people, and the plain and simple customs of a former generation were preserved. Changes were near, and the town was entering upon an era of prosperity. A new Plymouth, with the throbbing energies of progress, was pressing forward to succeed the Plymouth planted in the wilderness by the plain and rugged men of a former generation. Moor Russell, in mind and character, in faith and vision of the future, was a safe and prudent leader in the progress and reforms of his time. His consistent life was a power for good in the community. He contributed liberally to the support of the church, and from an early date he was an advocate of temperance, being first among the merchants to renounce the traffic in spirituous liquors. He was a member of the executive committee of the Grafton County Bible Society, and was associated with charitable and benevolent organizations of his time. Although an active merchant, from early manhood to venerable age he was a farmer and a general dealer in lumber, cattle, and every production of the farm and forest. The activities of his business career embraced every commodity that was produced and sold in Plymouth. As a merchant he was the founder of the oldest mercantile firm in this vicinity. His first store, established 1798, and three years before his removal to this town, was on the north side of Highland Street and a short distance west of the present brick store. The building, a landmark of Plymouth, remains, and for many years has been occupied as a dwelling. The store of Moor Russell was the depot of supply for several towns. In the early years the goods were purchased in Portsmouth and later in Boston, and several teams were employed drawing supplies and in transporting to market the products of the farm which had been taken in exchange for goods. Leaving his untarnished mantle upon the shoulders of his sons, he retired from business several years before his death. At times, with partners, the business has been continued by his sons and grandsons to the present time. The brick store was built in 1822 and enlarged 1854.

Moor Russell, venerable in years and rich in the rewards of a useful life, died in Plymouth Aug. 29, 1851.

SAMUEL EMERSON, son of Nathaniel and Mehitable (Eastman) Emerson, was born in Haverhill, Mass., May 9, 1736. His father died when he was five years of age, and seven years later his mother became the wife of Thomas Abbot of Concord. Samuel Emerson possibly lived a few years in Concord, but he removed from Newburyport, Mass., to this town in 1770. He settled north of Baker's River and there resided until his death. He was a farmer, but he was almost continuously employed in public service. In a review of what he did in life, and the manner in which his many and complex duties were performed, we gain essential assistance in an estimate of his ability and characteristics.

He was clerk of the proprietors many years, and was frequently chosen an agent in the conduct of the affairs of the association. He was a selectman of Plymouth twenty-seven years. His labor in this capacity began in 1774 and ended in March, 1803. Except the years 1778 and 1788 it was continuous service. He was the town clerk from 1781 to 1802 inclusive. He was a representative for the year beginning in December, 1775, being the first legislature under the temporary constitution. In 1776 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and was continuously reappointed until 1814, when he declined a new commission. He was Register of Deeds for Grafton County 1779 to 1786 and county treasurer 1782 to 1786. The most conspicuous service of Samuel Emerson was upon the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Grafton County. At the reorganization of the courts in 1776 he was appointed as associate justice and serving in this capacity with Chief Justices Hurd and Payne until 1782, when he was appointed chief justice, superseding Judge Payne. He was continued in this position until he was disqualified by the constitutional qualification of age, May 9, 1806. His successor, Judge Ezra Bartlett of Warren, was appointed June 14, 1806.

In the midst of these employments he conducted a farm and found opportunity to serve as highway surveyor, to draw many

business and legal papers, to draft petitions, and to act as referee in the adjustment of disputes among his townsmen.

He wrote a fair hand. His composition was smooth and clear. His records were not abbreviated, and all essential facts were plainly and fully stated. He was appointed a judge at a time when lawyers were seldom called to the bench. The qualifications in his time were good sense and integrity. Samuel Emerson possessed both, and his service was continued many years.

At the reorganization of the courts under the permanent constitution, the representatives of Grafton County recommended to the executive the appointment of Elisha Payne chief justice, and Samuel Emerson first associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas. At the same time they recommended the appointment of Timothy Bedel for sheriff. The governor and council in March, 1785, revised the proposed division of the offices between the eastern and western parts of the county. They reappointed Samuel Emerson chief justice, and continued David Webster in the office of sheriff.

In the Revolution Samuel Emerson was not under arms or in command of companies or regiments, but his patriotism and his loyal attitude to the State is fully attested by his laborious service as a committee of safety, as a selectman, as a muster master, and as a representative during the eventful year of 1776. The position of Samuel Emerson in the annals of Plymouth is easily discerned. He was the product and not the creator of public sentiment. In the quality of leadership, in formulating policies, and in a ready solution of the problems of the hour he was not the equal of Francis Worcester, David Hobart, and David Webster, but in industry and in attention to the details of public service his career finds few parallels in this or other towns. His life-work was exceptional, and demonstrates the utility in public service of industry and judgment. At one and the same time on repeated occasions he was a judge, a selectman, a town clerk, a school committee, a highway surveyor, and a member of a special town committee. In each employment he labored with equal appli-

cation and dignified the office by a studious attention to the smallest detail. He died September, 1819. Upon his headstone, when erected, should be inscribed "Industry and Integrity."

STEPHEN WEBSTER, son of Nathan and Rachel (Stevens) Webster, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Feb. 18, 1717/8. He lived in Chester and in Hollis, removing to Plymouth early in the year 1766. At this date his son, Col. David Webster, had lived in this town two years. He was a selectman of Chester, 1758, 1759, and of Hollis, 1762, 1763, and 1765. He was the first town clerk of Plymouth, and a selectman 1766, 1778. The valor and good service of two of his sons in the Revolution made ample amends for the infirmities of advancing age, which prevented him from sharing the vicissitudes of war. He was a zealous patriot and faithfully served the cause as a member of the town committee of safety. In early life he had been a school teacher, and it is one of the pleasing traditions of Plymouth that at his home he instructed the youth of his neighborhood. The records afford many proofs that he was educated beyond the measure of his time and that he merited the esteem and respect of the community, which were freely bestowed.

The strength of the present and the hope of the future are fortified in the evidence that the virtues and tested character of the fathers are renewed in the qualities of the sons. Stephen Webster is a type of an ancestor whose biography is written in the lives of his descendants.

Among the complimentary notices of this worthy man is the statement that he was a deacon of the Congregational church from 1767 to 1798. No doubt he was worthy, and in the absence of early church records the assumption was easy, but the statement is not sustained. He was a Baptist, and was excused at his request from the payment of a parish tax for the support of Mr. Ward from 1780 until his death. He died 1798.

CAPT. JOTHAM CUMMINGS, son of Jarahmael and Hannah (Farwell) Cummings, was born in Hollis, Dec. 29, 1741. His father

died before he was six years of age, and his mother became the wife of Deacon Stephen Jewett of Hollis. In 1760 Col. John Goffe commanded a regiment of eight hundred men raised for the invasion of Canada. The regiment marched through Peterborough, Keene, Charlestown, and from thence to Crown Point, cutting a road through the wilderness much of the way. The campaign of this year completed the conquest of Canada. Jotham Cummings served in Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell's company of this regiment from April to November. David Alls, later of this town, was his companion in arms, and David Webster was a corporal in another company of the same regiment. At the date of the charter of Plymouth Jotham Cummings was twenty-one years of age. He was one of the grantees and an early member of the church. He removed to Plymouth with a wife and infant child during the summer of 1764. At the first town meeting in this town in July, 1766, he was elected a deer reeve. He lived in Rumney from the autumn of 1766 until 1773. During the years succeeding he was a useful and a respected citizen of this town. He was a selectman 1780 and 1788, and was frequently appointed on committees and elected to office many years. The appointments made by Gov. John Wentworth in the organization of Grafton County were vacated by the Revolution. In the reorganization by the legislature in 1776 Jotham Cummings was appointed sheriff and held the appointment three years and until he was succeeded by his friend and neighbor Col. David Webster. He was a lieutenant in the Revolution in 1775, serving upon the frontiers, and subsequently a captain of the Plymouth company of Colonel Hobart's regiment.

The father of Capt. Jotham Cummings and one of his sons were surveyors of good repute. Under what conditions and when Captain Cummings learned the art are not known. The township of Plymouth was surveyed and divided into lots by Joseph Blanchard of Merrimack and Matthew Patten of Bedford. If Captain Cummings was employed it was in a subordinate position. His skill, however, was recognized in his appointment about 1772

as deputy surveyor under Isaac Rindge, the surveyor-general of the province. He surveyed the town of Cardigan, now Orange, and in the preparation for a regrant by Gov. John Wentworth he surveyed the governor's farms of five hundred acres each in Plymouth, Campton, Rumney, Lyme, Orford, and Piermont, and the grant to John Fenton. The plans and minutes of all these surveys, in the handwriting of Captain Cummings, are filed at Concord. He died April 14, 1808.

JOSIAH BROWN, son of Lieut. Josiah and Anna (Farwell) Brown, was born in Hollis, Jan. 31, 1759. He was the youngest of nine children and was five years of age when the family removed to Plymouth. The mantle of a venerable father fell upon a son of the same name. He was an able and useful citizen of this town until 1802, when he removed from the State.

In the Revolution he served twelve days in Captain Willoughby's company, in Colonel Webster's detachment, at the Ticonderoga alarm, 1777. He returned from a march to Cavendish, Vt., July 16, and enlisted in Colonel Hobart's regiment July 21. He was engaged in the battle of Bennington and was discharged to date September 28. He enlisted September 25 into Captain Willoughby's company of Colonel Webster's detachment and marched to Saratoga, receiving his discharge October 28. All of this service was in 1777. In the organization of Colonel Mooney's regiment, in 1779, Josiah Brown was appointed a lieutenant by the committee of safety. For reasons unknown he declined the proffered appointment. In 1787 he removed to Bridgewater, but returned to Plymouth the following year.

In the State militia he was commissioned an ensign of the first company of the sixteenth regiment, June 11, 1790, and was promoted to captain, June 12, 1793, resigning the latter commission, Dec. 9, 1797. He was a selectman of Plymouth, 1790, 1795, 1798, and 1800. In the State legislature he was a representative from Plymouth and Rumney, 1795, 1797, 1798, and 1799. In 1800 Plymouth was made a representative district and Josiah Brown was the representative, 1800 and 1801. In the records it is stated

on two occasions "he was elected by a large majority." He was appointed a coroner, 1797, and a justice of the peace, 1799. Evidently he was a man of character and ability, and certainly he was popular and was highly esteemed by his townsmen. In 1801 he removed to Windsor, P. Q. Many of his descendants have been successful in professional and business employments.

JOHN WILLOUGHBY, son of John and Anna (Chamberlain) Willoughby, was born in Billerica, Mass., Dec. 24, 1735. In his youth his father removed from Billerica to One Pine Hill in Dunstable. The homestead was annexed to Hollis in 1763, and he removed to Plymouth, 1764.

In the French and Indian War John Willoughby is credited with service from April to November, 1755, in Colonel Blanchard's regiment; from August to November, 1757, in Major Tash's battalion; and from April to October in Colonel Hart's regiment. Worcester's Hollis credits all the service to John the father, who was born 1707. It is probable that a part or all of this service was performed by John Willoughby the son, who subsequently lived in Plymouth.

He was one of the original grantees of the town, and was one of the surveying party who divided a part of the township into lots in the summer and autumn of 1763. He settled near the residence now of John Keniston. He was a selectman, 1766, 1767, 1769, 1772, 1773, 1779, and through the active years of his life he was a useful citizen.

In the Revolution he was one of the town committee of safety, and in 1776, with other Plymouth men, he served in Captain Eames' company upon the northern frontiers. His service the following year as a captain is fully stated in another chapter. His good service as a soldier was consistent with his excellent record in the conscientious discharge of every duty.

He was a consistent and devoted supporter of the church and was a deacon many years. Tradition asserts that he honored the office sixty-seven years, which is probably correct, but there is no original record of his election and induction into the office. As

he added years to great age he was known and esteemed by the grandchildren of his early associates.

Of life's past woes, the fading trace
Hath given that aged patriarch's face
Expression, holy, deep, resigned,
The calm sublimity of mind.

He died, June 22, 1834, aged ninety-eight and one-half years. In a funeral discourse Rev. George Punchard said he was one of the most perfect examples of a blameless and holy old age he had ever known and that every remembrance of him was pleasant and honorable.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, son of Col. David and Elizabeth (Clough) Webster, was born in Plymouth, Jan. 2, 1769, and died April 16, 1848. He was a man of untiring energy and enterprise, and much of the work planned and outlined in his life has been continued by his successors. He was a striking example of a class of sagacious men whose foresight and achievements enrich the future. He owned a large tract of land in the central part of the village, including the site of the Congregational church, the bank, the courthouse, and the normal school. He sold at nominal prices or donated several lots in the interest of present improvement and future convenience. He was a landlord. For many years the hotel of Colonel Webster, upon the site of the Pemigewasset House, was the most attractive and popular of any inn in the eastern part of Grafton County.

Arriving at manhood a few years after the Revolution, and sharing the military spirit and proud of the service of his honored father, it is natural to anticipate that he would be an enthusiastic supporter of the militia system of his time. The story of his service in the militia is the record of rapid promotion. He retired with the rank of colonel, 1808. In 1808 he was appointed by the legislature the chairman of a commission to establish the town lines of New Chester, Alexandria, and Danbury. The esteem of his townsmen and their estimate of his integrity and ability were expressed on many occasions. He was a selectman

sixteen years and he represented the town in the State legislature seventeen consecutive years.

Colonel Webster was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of Holmes Plymouth Academy and a trustee from 1826 to 1837. From first to last he was a loyal and an able supporter of the institution, and the meetings of the trustees were frequently held at his house. If some of the friends of the academy faltered and felt that the support of the institution was a burden, William Webster, William Wallace Russell, and John Rogers, representing an honored trinity in the families of Plymouth, were conspicuous in a heroic struggle for its maintenance.

The name of Colonel Webster stands first upon the petition for the incorporation of the Pemigewasset Bank. He was a director twenty years, or during the existence of the bank, and was president the last sixteen years.

He lived in a formative period in the life of the town. He contributed much to the Plymouth of his time and he is giving much to the Plymouth of to-day.

WILLIAM WALLACE RUSSELL, son of Moor and Elizabeth (Webster) Russell, was born in Plymouth, May 15, 1801, and died Sept. 3, 1872. Three of the sons of Moor Russell were merchants an unequal number of years in the store he had founded. David Moor Russell, the oldest son and the immediate successor of his father, was a man of unusual energy and business capacity, and while he remained in Plymouth a prominent and honored citizen. He removed to Alabama in 1833. Charles James Russell, the youngest son, was a clerk and a partner in the business from 1842 to 1853, when he entered upon an active and successful business career in Boston and later in Wisconsin.

William Wallace Russell, the second son, in his youth was a clerk and through the active years of his life was a merchant in the brick store founded in the toil and redolent in the memories of his kindred. He was admitted to a partnership with his older brother in 1826, and after the removal of his brother in 1833 he conducted the business alone until 1842, except that Henry Hutch-

inson was a partner about one year, beginning in 1835, and James McQuesten had an interest in the business a very few years, beginning in 1837. In 1842 Samuel Cummings Webster, Jr., who had been employed as a clerk, was advanced on his merits to a partnership, which was continued until 1868.

In 1853 William Wallace Russell, Jr., became a member of the firm and, surviving his father, he remained a useful and active factor in the business until his death. James R. Bill was a partner from 1865 to 1872. Succeeding the death of William Wallace Russell, Sr., William G. Hull was associated with William Wallace Russell, Jr., and Samuel C. Webster from 1872 to 1875. Samuel C. Webster died in 1883 and William Wallace Russell, Jr., died in 1892. Frank Webster Russell, the youngest son of William Wallace Russell, Sr., became sole proprietor of the historic brick store and of the business.

When William Wallace Russell became a merchant in the brick store the population of Plymouth was about nine hundred. The wants of the people were few and simple, and a line of store goods was limited to the necessities of life. Many were clothed in homespun and few were able to make drafts upon the domain of luxury. Money was scarce and the products of the farm were legal tender. An unhealthy system of credit prevailed, which resulted in a steady accumulation of promissory notes and chattel mortgages. The storehouses of the merchants of the time were always filled, because the bulk of the produce of the farmer exceeded that of the goods given in exchange. The career of the merchant was attended with perplexity and the requisites of success were sagacity and caution. The required supply of staple goods was purchased in Portsmouth and later in Boston, and in those cities were sold the butter, cheese, beef, pork, and other products of the farm which had been accumulated in the process of trade.

For many years several four, six, or eight horse teams were employed in hauling commodities to and from the market. The sailing masters of these wheeled and freighted barges over the billows of uneven roads were Capt. William Greenough, Capt.

James Stearns, Deacon James Morrison, Chester F. Ellis, Peter Flanders, and others from Campton and Holderness. It required several days to make an outward and homeward voyage.

Midway in the business life of Mr. Russell the railroad supplanted the teams and Plymouth rejoiced in an era of prosperity. At this time his partners in the business were Samuel C. Webster and William W. Russell, Jr. Trade was extended more and more into the surrounding towns, and to the former lines of goods new commodities were added. To meet the increasing demands a second store was erected near the railroad. This adjunct to the main business was burned in 1862 and was not rebuilt.

In the conduct of his business Mr. Russell employed many clerks. To the young men thus employed he was always considerate and kind, and often gave them a helping hand in securing advancement in a broader field of labor. Peter Harvey, — the Boston merchant and author of *Reminiscences of Daniel Webster*, — Walter M. Rogers, Philander Hall, Stevens W. Merrill, and many other successful men received their early lessons in business under the supervision of Mr. Russell.

Much has been truthfully written concerning the great number of successful men in the cities who were born in the country, but few have comprehended how many of the merchant princes, bankers, and railroad men of New England were trained in the country store. Sixty and eighty years ago there were no technical nor commercial schools, and in the counting-room of the old-time merchant were met the severest discipline in business and the practical lessons of economy.

When William Wallace Russell, Sr., retired from business, a few years before his death, the population of Plymouth had increased to nearly two thousand. He had witnessed many changes and a few revolutions in methods of business, but he kept even with the times, adopting new methods, if approved, and discarding many that no longer were of utility. The narrative of his career is the full record of a progressive and sagacious merchant

in a formative and creative period in the annals of New Hampshire. In a statement that Mr. Russell was an enterprising and sagacious merchant the stronger and better traits of his character are not revealed. He constantly performed with method and cheerfulness all the works of a good citizen. He was a constant and liberal supporter of the church and of the benevolent and educational enterprises of his time. He was kind to his fellow-men and generous to the poor. Many men have made more pretension, but few have more fully responded to every summons of duty.

SAMUEL CUMMINGS WEBSTER, son of Samuel Cummings and Catherine (Russell) Webster, was born in Plymouth, Feb. 4, 1817. He was a great-grandson of Col. David Webster and a grandson of Hon. Moor Russell. At the age of thirteen years he was employed one year at Barnet, Vt., in the store of Elijah Maynor Davis, who married his aunt, Mary Russell. Returning to his home in Plymouth, he entered the store then owned and conducted by David Moor and William Wallace Russell, under the firm name of D. M. Russell & Co. Here, in the "Old Brick Store" — a landmark and in its treasured memories a shrine of Plymouth — he met and embraced the mission of his useful life. He was a clerk eleven years, a partner forty-one years, and during the closing years of his career the senior member of the firm of Webster, Russell & Co. As a merchant he was successful. Originality and untiring perseverance were the prominent points in his character. Fertile in expedients, he was quick in devising means of gaining and holding trade, and any line of action once accepted was relentlessly pursued until his purpose was gained or was hopelessly lost. In the latter event, if there was a momentary suspension of hostilities, the contest was renewed with increasing vigor in some other line. His devotion to his chosen calling became a passion, and to it he gave the energies of his life with unusual sagacity and singleness of purpose. The customer who promptly selected the desired articles and paid the price was cordially met by Mr. Webster, but the transaction was routine and gave him slight satisfaction. The barter trade was his chief

delight. To exchange articles of merchandise for the products of the farm, "calamities" as he termed them, was wine in the cup of his commercial life. Many of the quaint and sententious sayings of Mr. Webster, which are often repeated in Plymouth, are parts of the dialogues in such barter deals.

He was a man of marked individuality, original, sagacious, and persevering. He was not a type of a class, he was the class himself. Among his contemporaries there were a few men of equal ability, but there were none like him, and none keener in observation or more pointed and forcible in expression. Many of his maxims, the moving pictures of his rapid thought, expressed in quaint and pithy terms, are sermons on the duties of life and the conduct of business. He was a good and a benevolent citizen, giving his willing support to the institutions and reforms of his time. He was not a candidate for office, and often said "elect those who rather be in office than attending their own business." He was the town clerk five years, and at times served his townsmen upon important committees, but his name is not often met in the record of elections.

In person Mr. Webster was above medium height, with a well proportioned figure, brown hair, and ruddy complexion. Like persons of his ardent temperament, the mood and the thought of the man was mirrored in his eyes, which were of a peculiar and striking blue. They twinkled merrily with the glow of a laughing light before the voice expressed the tone of a merry humor. His features and expression, in a manner peculiar to himself, were accustomed to lend an added charm to his amiability and kindness. And if at times and rare intervals his eyes began to glitter, like stars in a winter night, with the cold gleam of steely lustre, one who knew him well would defer a proposed discussion until another day. No man has lived in Plymouth in closer touch with his fellow-men, and no one has left a firmer impression upon the community. Among the many who have been loyal to Plymouth, among the many who have advanced the best interests of the town, the sturdy and picturesque character of Samuel Cummings Webster is foremost. He died Jan. 23, 1883.

WALTER BLAIR, son of Samuel L. and Sarah (Cox) Blair, was born in Holderness, Oct. 1, 1796, and died in Plymouth, June 6, 1849. Until he was thirty-five years of age he resided in his native town, living at Holderness Village, now Ashland, where he conducted a grist mill and a saw mill. The preferments and honors of his career were not long delayed, and early in life he was honored with substantial expressions of esteem and confidence.

At twenty-one years of age he was appointed a major of the militia, and was rapidly promoted to the command of the fourteenth regiment. His commissions were dated: major, June 2, 1818; lieutenant-colonel, June 23, 1819; colonel, Nov. 5, 1819. He was a representative of Holderness, 1822, 1824, 1825, and 1826. The town was not represented 1823. He was commissioned a notary public, June 29, 1830.

With these honors won in his own country, he removed to Plymouth in 1836. He owned and occupied the farm on Lower Intervale, now of Manson S. Brown, and there he lived until his death. He was a selectman of Plymouth, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1838.

In 1835 and 1836 Colonel Blair was a State senator, and was elected each year by a substantial majority. In 1836, out of a total vote of 3359, he received 3199 votes. He was appointed a justice of the peace, June 27, 1835, and his commissions were renewed while he lived. June 20, 1836, he was appointed by Gov. Isaac Hill a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and July 1, 1841, he was appointed Judge of Probate by Gov. John Page. He retired from the Bench to accept the latter appointment, and presided in the Court of Probate with ability and distinction until his death.

Judge Blair was a delegate to the national democratic convention, 1844, which assembled at Baltimore, Md., May 27, and nominated James K. Polk for president. In this convention the democratic party of New Hampshire was entitled to six delegates, one being elected at large, and one from each of the five councillor districts. He was chosen in the fifth district, comprising Grafton and Coos counties.

Walter Blair is described by one who loved him in life and honors his memory, as "a man of commanding presence, of erect and symmetrical figure, six feet in height, with regular and handsome features, expressive blue eyes, and dark hair." In manner he was serious and dignified, but gentle and affectionate among his friends and considerate and kind to his fellow-men. As a judge of probate he performed every duty with untiring zeal, and as a citizen of Plymouth his constant service was invaluable.

DENISON ROGERS BURNHAM, son of Samuel and Mehitabel (Hall) Burnham, was born in Rumney, Jan. 2, 1799, and died in Plymouth, Feb. 12, 1876. He was a merchant in Groton, Vt., six years and in Newbury, Vt., eleven years, removing to Plymouth, 1841. He purchased and enlarged the hotel which, since the settlement of the town, had been conducted by Colonel David and his son Col. William Webster. It was Mr. Burnham who gave the name Pemigewasset to this historic inn by the river side. In activity and executive force he was a worthy successor of David and William Webster, and here he presided with ability and tact during the busy times while the railroad was building. The hotel was burned in 1862, and upon the same site the new Pemigewasset House was reared.

Mr. Burnham was an active, vigorous man of good judgment and generous impulses. His kindness passed the severest test. He was kind to the poor and needy. He was loyal to Plymouth, and was actively interested in the good name and prosperity of the town. When the buildings of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary were burned in 1862 and the trustees were choosing a location of the new buildings, Mr. Burnham with others presented the advantages of Plymouth. By a vote of the trustees the school was located here, but the vote was reconsidered and the buildings erected upon a new site in Tilton. With unabated enthusiasm he favored the present location of the State Normal School, selling the land and building at a most reasonable price.

He was a representative in the State legislature, 1856, 1857, and 1858, and a councillor, 1860 and 1861. His service in the



THE PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, 1860



THE PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, 1905

executive council extended into the first year of the War of the Rebellion, and he was a loyal supporter of the early war measures.

ALFRED RUSSELL was born at Plymouth, N. H., March 18, 1830, and was the second of seven children of William Wallace and Susan (Carleton) Russell. He was prepared for college at Holmes Plymouth Academy, Gilmanton Academy, and Kimball Union Academy, Meriden. At Plymouth one of his teachers was Charles Short from Harvard, afterwards professor of Latin at Columbia, and president of Kenyon College. At ten years of age he wrote a translation of Cicero de Senectute. Other teachers were Mr. Samuel B. G. Corser, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. J. G. Hoyt of Exeter Academy. He was examined for admission to Harvard at fourteen, but his father feared he would turn Unitarian, and that he was also too young, and so delayed sending him to college for two years. He entered Dartmouth at sixteen. Professor E. D. Sanborn, of the Latin chair, said he was the best Latin scholar ever in the college. During his Dartmouth days he was a member and president of the Social Friends, and of the Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa societies, and graduated second in 1850. He was instructed in German in the college, became a good French scholar, and noted as a speaker and debater. In the fall of 1850 he entered Harvard Law School, and graduated LL.B. in the class of 1852, being awarded a prize for an essay on Landlord and Tenant. During vacations he read law in the office of William C. Thompson at Plymouth, using Espinasse's *Nisi Prius* and other volumes inherited by Mr. Thompson from his father, with whom Webster studied. Mr. Russell was admitted to the Bar in October, 1852, at Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, on motion of Senator James Bell, after an examination by a committee headed by Stephen C. Lyford. In November, 1852, he removed to Detroit, and after spending a short time in the office of James F. Joy, to acquire local law, established himself in practice, and soon won a place among the foremost lawyers. His professional career was from that time one of continuous achievement. His accurate judgment, powerful memory, logical

presentation, and clearness of statement commanded respect from the courts, and as a jury lawyer he had few equals. His legal eminence was due to character as well as to intellect. His counsel was sought in litigations of the most complex character and involving enormous sums. His practice extended into other States, east and west, and he presented many causes in the United States Supreme Court; the first, *The Propeller Niagara vs. Cordes*, 21 Wallace Reports, 7, in 1858, and the latest, *South Dakota vs. North Carolina*, 192 U. S. Reports, 286, in 1904. His name is found in every volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of Michigan from 3 Michigan to 133 Michigan. At the age of thirty-one he was appointed, by President Lincoln, United States District Attorney, — a very difficult and important office during the Civil War in a frontier State, — and continued in office under Presidents Johnson and Grant. His appointment to the United States Supreme Court was considered by both Presidents Garfield and Harrison. President Hayes offered him the post of Minister to Germany, which he declined, although his family were then residing in Germany for the education of his children. Mrs. Russell was Mrs. Ellen P. England (born Wells) of St. Albans, Vt., a woman of great beauty and accomplishments. This long and happy union lasted from 1857 to 1902 (when Mrs. Russell died), and the marriage was blessed with seven children, three of whom are now living: Mrs. Alice Glenney of Buffalo, Mrs. Phoebe Roberts of Detroit, and Mrs. Louisa Maugham of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Russell were both members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, the oldest Protestant Episcopal church in Michigan. In 1891 Dartmouth College conferred on Mr. Russell the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He delivered the Commencement Oration at Dartmouth in 1878, and the annual address before the American Bar Association at Boston in 1891, and very many addresses of a similar character in other places, and contributed many articles to the legal magazines. In 1900 he published a work on *The Police Power of the State* (Callaghan Co., Chicago), which has had an extensive sale, and has been held to be a valuable

contribution to American jurisprudence. Mr. Russell is a member of the Michigan Historical Society, president of the Detroit Club, president of the Michigan Political Science Association, president of the Sons of the American Revolution, president of the Harvard Club, president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a founder of the Detroit Light Guard, and of the Detroit Boat Club. In 1900 the Bench and Bar paid Mr. Russell the extraordinary tribute of a public dinner. The tables were of a beauty never surpassed in Detroit, and the decorations magnificent. A parchment address signed by one hundred lawyers and judges was presented to Mr. Russell upon the occasion, reading as follows:—

Dear friend:— Called forth by no special occasion in your life, but from the desire born of long years of admiration, high regard and sincere affection for you, we delight to gather around you to-night as an honored guest, true and well loved. As members of the honorable profession which you adorn, we recall your great intellectual gifts, your extraordinary industry and diligence, your brilliant powers of exposition and your graceful charms of manner and of diction. As fellow workers with you in its field, we appreciate your unvarying courtesy, even when an adversary; the ever-willing assistance to the beginners as well as their elders which you so freely give from the rich stores of your comprehensive and profound learning. As your friends we attest your never-varying kindness, your ever present active sympathy in time of joy or trouble, and the daily grace of your true and constant affection. Every heart around this table beats quicker as we indite these our common sentiments, and have the honor to sign ourselves your friends.

This sketch of Mr. Russell would be incomplete without a reference to his political creed and his friendship for the illustrious Lincoln. He attended the convention called at Jackson, Mich., in 1854, which founded the republican party, voted for Fremont in 1856, and stumped the State in every national campaign since, speaking with Lincoln in that year, and with Salmon P. Chase in 1860. He was president of the Republican Club during those years, and addressed a meeting on the Sumner outrage. In closing this sketch we subjoin an account, written by Mr. Russell, of his connection with Mr. Lincoln:—

I first met Mr. Lincoln in 1856. I had taken part in the formation of the new Republican Party in 1854, "Under the Oaks at Jackson," Michigan, not far from Detroit, to which city I had then recently removed from New England on the completion of my law course at Harvard. I was one of a committee to invite Mr. Lincoln to speak at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and called upon him at his hotel there. As I entered his room with another committee man, he said in a cheery voice, "Come right in, boys; I am just turning over a new leaf"; viz., he was changing his shirt, and we had sight of his muscular lower limbs. After he became famous, on being consulted as to the proportions of his statue, he was inquired of how long the limbs should be, and he replied, "Long enough to reach from the trunk to the ground!" Washington Irving relates that the sexton at Stratford, excavating near the tomb of Shakespeare, peeped in, and Irving says, "It was something to have seen the dust of Shakespeare"; so I say it was something to have seen the legs of Lincoln! At the Jackson celebration, in 1904, of the founding of the party fifty years before, I remarked to Mr. Hay, the then Secretary of State, that I was probably the only person present who had seen Mr. Lincoln's extremities. He replied, "Oh, no, I have often. He would frequently come into my room about two o'clock in the morning, and sit on my bed, and discuss the heavy weight of the nation's troubles upon him, I then being his private secretary." On first seeing Mr. Lincoln, I was struck by his gigantic, angular, and ungainly form, indicative of great strength and tough fibre. His manners were extremely unaffected and cordial, and the directness and sincerity of his talk during the interview was impressive. Later in the day I heard him on the platform, after I had made a brief speech. His diction was colloquial, with great condensation of thought expressed in language with a flavor of the Bible, Shakespeare, and Bunyan. He used few gestures, and his general style of oratory, to my Eastern observation, was emphatically of the West, Western! The burden of his speech was the radical difference of opinion North and South upon slavery; one section regarding it as intrinsically wrong, and not to be extended, the other deeming it essentially right, and therefore to be admitted into the territories. This was before the great debate in Illinois between Mr. Lincoln and Senator Douglas in 1858, which gave the former the national prominence which led to his nomination for the presidency in 1860. I did not for a moment imagine when I met Mr. Lincoln that he was destined to become illustrious, and to be enrolled among the most remarkable of mankind; nor had any one at that time foreseen that display of great qualities which a few years later astonished the world. After Mr. Lincoln became President I received from him the appoint-

ment of United States District Attorney for Michigan, and had occasion to meet him at Washington many times, officially and socially, and to mark the development of his intellectual stature. The last time I saw him was about five days before his assassination, at a private interview in the cabinet room. As we came downstairs together, and as I left him at the outer door, with a warm parting clasp of the hand, he referred to the Kalamazoo meeting and the marvellous events intervening. In particular, just after the battle of Fredericksburg, when Washington was filled with the dead and dying, in the public buildings and private houses, my wife and I were at the White House, and the noble and tender heart of the great President seemed like to break. The language he used resembled the sublime and pathetic closing words of that wonderful production, the Second Inaugural.

Mr. James F. Joy of Detroit, with whom I studied law, told me that during his long acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln he did not exhibit any manifestations of the extraordinary abilities which marked his presidency. Mr. Joy's acquaintance was from 1845 onward. Mr. Lincoln's power as a lawyer was such as to command employment in cases of magnitude, bringing handsome fees for that day and region. Mr. Joy being President of the Michigan Central, and the promoter of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, employed him in a case which carried a fee of five thousand dollars. I was told by my friend George Harding, the celebrated patent lawyer of Philadelphia, that Mr. Lincoln was retained jointly with himself and Edwin M. Stanton, the future Secretary of War, in the so-called "Reaper" case in the United States Circuit Court in Cincinnati in 1854. Harding and Stanton had never met Mr. Lincoln, and when he joined them at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, they made some excuse to leave him, as they did not wish to be seen walking through the streets of the city to the courthouse with a person of such peculiar dress and appearance. Eleven years later, at Lincoln's deathbed, Stanton exclaimed, "Now he belongs to the ages!" Another friend of mine, Sullivan M. Cutcheon of Detroit, Speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives, was Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, Illinois, in 1860, and told me that he was pitching quoits with Lincoln when the latter received the telegram informing him of his nomination for the presidency, and that Mr. Lincoln wore an old straw hat, a long linen duster, and one suspender! He simply smiled and said he guessed he would go over to the house and tell the little woman. The year before his nomination for the presidency, Mr. Lincoln sent his son, Robert Todd, a friend of mine (afterwards Secretary of War and Minister to England), to enter Harvard College. Edward Everett Hale relates that at that time not one of the faculty of

that college, except James Russell Lowell, knew of the existence of Mr. Lincoln! Some years before that, I had invited my friend, Mr. Lowell, to come to Detroit and lecture, and at my table he solemnly asserted that he did not know who was the then President of the United States; thirty years after, when dining at Mr. Lowell's house in Lowndes Square, London, he being the American Minister there, I reminded him of that statement, and with much merriment he again protested that the statement was correct. In the fall of 1864, the Confederates established (under the leadership of Jacob Thompson of Mississippi, then late Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan) in Canada, whose people were Southern sympathizers almost to a man, organized two armed expeditions into the United States — one to rob the banks at St. Albans, Vermont, and another to release the Confederate prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, off Sandusky on Lake Erie. The St. Albans raiders were mounted men, and carried away about \$300,000 from the banks, and took the lives of some of the inhabitants, escaping back to Montreal at once, St. Albans being only about fourteen miles from the boundary line. The Lake Erie raiders seized two private passenger steamers belonging at Detroit, — one "The Philo Parsons" and the other "The Island Queen," — robbed and confined the crews and passengers, and attempted to seize the United States armored vessel, the "Michigan." Their attempt was unsuccessful, and they escaped into Canada. President Lincoln instructed me to go to Montreal and Toronto and attempt to secure the extradition of the raiders. At Montreal the application for extradition was unsuccessful, and it was currently stated, and generally believed, that the judge received some of the money which had been stolen at St. Albans. At Toronto I spent three months in court in the trial of the raiders, associating with myself Mr. Richards, afterwards Chief Baron, and Mr. Harrison, afterwards Chief Justice, and obtained the extradition of the leader of the gang, Bennett G. Burley. Jake Thompson sat at the same table with me at the Queen's Hotel and made insulting remarks, intended to drive me into a personal collision, although I was accompanied by my wife. I subsequently prosecuted Burley in court at Port Clinton, Ottawa County, Ohio, on a charge of robbery within the territorial limits of that county, there being no Federal statute there, as there is now, punishing piracy on the lakes. Judge Ranney of Cleveland and Mr. Larned of Detroit defended, and they produced a commission signed by the President of the Southern Confederacy authorizing the raid, which commission was undoubtedly manufactured after the fact. Judge Miles of Toledo was upon the bench. He was one of that kind of Democrats then denominated "Copperheads." He instructed the jury that the commission of Davis

constituted a defence, with the result that the jury disagreed. Before I could try the man over again, Burley broke jail and ran away to England, and subsequently published his biography with an account of the raid. Subsequently, I reported in person to President Lincoln the general result. He lamented the thinly disguised wish and expectation of the British officials for the success of the Confederacy, and used expressions fully warranted, and which I ought not to repeat, concerning those who gave aid and comfort to the Confederates. His inimitable wit and sarcasm could not be reproduced. At that time the English statesmen said that there was as much hope of re-establishing the Saxon Heptarchy in England as the Federal Union in America ! We discussed somewhat the status of the States in rebellion, in case the Confederacy should be put down, and he earnestly expressed the idea that the individuality and autonomy of the States should be preserved, and that they should not be wiped out, and the whole south regarded as a conquered province. I think the leading characteristic of Mr. Lincoln was his penetrating common sense, that is to say, his practical judgment to be applied to the thing in hand. This it was which enabled him to produce his wonderful letters, such as that to Greeley and to Erastus Corning, and the letters to the department commanders and generals, concerning strategical movements. The maxim of the ancients applies : —

Nullum numen abest si sit prudentia.

Mr. Lincoln told me that he was more troubled by the conspiracies in the Northern States in favor of the Rebellion than anything else, such as the Knights of the Golden Circle, the plots to burn the Northern cities and distribute plague infection. In my home city, Detroit, the sympathies of nearly one-half the people were with the South. We had uprisings against the colored population, and burnings of their houses ; families and friends were divided, and the New England Society was broken up, as about one-half the members were Southern sympathizers. I had the pleasure myself of causing some of those people to be sent to Fort Lafayette. The ungainliness and rugged features of Mr. Lincoln have been much exaggerated. He was indeed indifferent to the graces of dress, as he was to the graces of speech or diction ; but his personal appearance and manners were the reflection of himself, just as his written style was the image of his mind. No one in his company could fail to be so attracted by the expression of his face, sometimes highly intellectual, sometimes pathetic, and sometimes humorous, and by the sincerity and inborn courtesy of his manners, as to forget, or not notice, any lack of conformity to conventional standards. His moral qualities were equal to his extraordinary intellectual endowments, and perhaps

the former have impressed themselves upon history more than the latter. He was one of the greatest of mankind and was himself, — a new argument in favor of republican institutions, which made possible the rise of such a man from such beginnings, — and his fame will constantly increase as the years recede.

XXIX. LAWYERS.

JONATHAN MITCHELL SEWALL was born in Salem, Mass., 1748. His father, Mitchell Sewall, was a clerk, and later a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County. His mother, a second wife, was Elizabeth Price. He read law with Jonathan Sewall of Boston, Mass., and with John Pickering of Portsmouth. In the organization of Grafton County, 1773, he was appointed Register of Probate, and immediately came to Plymouth. He made the record of a probate court held July 23, 1773. He soon relinquished the office, and Moses Dow was appointed and qualified before Jan. 10, 1774. That he was admitted to the Bar before he came to Grafton County is suggested by his appointment as King's Attorney in the absence of Samuel Livermore, Attorney-General, July 19 and Oct. 19, 1774. At this time his health was feeble, and it is probable that he divided the time between Portsmouth and Grafton County. Mr. Sewall was not taxed in Plymouth. His abode in this town was more than a visit and less than a residence.

After the return of Mr. Sewall to Portsmouth he won distinction in his profession and in literature. He was an ardent patriot, and during the Revolution his speech and verse were inspiring. He is the author of the well-remembered lines: —

No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,
But the whole boundless continent is yours.

He was a prominent member of the house of representatives, 1778, and was appointed attorney-general, but declined the office. In 1801 he published a volume of verse. An appreciative sketch is found in *Bench and Bar*, by Gov. Charles H. Bell. He died in Portsmouth, May 29, 1808.

MOSES DOW, son of John and Mehitable (Haines) Dow, was born in Atkinson, Feb. 17, 1746/7; Harvard University, 1769; A.M., Dartmouth College, 1785. The homestead of his father was a part of Haverhill, Mass., until the adjustment of the province line, 1741, when it became a part of Plaistow. By a division of Plaistow in 1767, the homestead was included in Atkinson. He came to Plymouth in 1774, and if Jonathan Mitchell Sewall is not included in the list of resident lawyers, he was the first lawyer of Plymouth. He was in active practice in this town five years, when he removed to Haverhill. (See Volume II.)

JOHN PORTER, son of Samuel and Sarah Porter, was born in Boxford, Mass., March 10, 1747/8; Harvard University, 1767. He studied medicine, and settled, as a physician, in Holderness soon after 1774. A very few years later he relinquished his first chosen profession and studied law with Samuel Livermore. He removed to Plymouth, 1780, and was admitted a counsellor of the Superior Court of Judicature in 1784. He was secretary of the State Bar Association, resigning in 1793. Until the arrival of Phineas Walker in 1794, he was the only lawyer in Plymouth. He appeared before the General Court as an attorney for Plymouth in the adjustment of the boundary line between Plymouth and Campton, and he occupied a prominent position in the courts of the county. He died Feb. 13, 1813.

PHINEAS WALKER was a native of Brookfield, Mass., where he was born Sept. 29, 1768; Brown University, 1790. He was admitted 1794, and practised in Plymouth from that date until 1835, when he removed to Newport, Me., where he died 1843. During his early practice in Plymouth the number of his active competitors was not large, and he was employed in many cases. He was not a prominent or a willing advocate. Many of his cases were tried in court by associated attorneys. He was appointed Judge of Probate, Nov. 10, 1823, by Gov. Levi Woodbury, and continued in office until he was removed by address, July 1, 1831.

STEPHEN GRANT, son of Michael and Phebe (Wyman) Grant, was born in Alstead, 1775; Dartmouth College, 1800; and was admitted to the Grafton County Bar, September term, 1803. In the autumn of the same year he entered upon the practice of his profession in this town, and continued here until 1829 or 1830. Subsequently he practised in Sandwich and in Sanbornton. He died in Plymouth, Aug. 1, 1845. Undoubtedly he possessed a keen, ready wit and fair ability, but tradition has been so fully employed in the repetition of his quaint sayings that an intelligent view of the man is not preserved. He was a trustee of Holmes Plymouth Academy six years, and receives complimentary mention in town records. If he was eccentric, he was more than a wag, and in many quaint remarks attributed to him is discovered both wisdom and intelligence.

SAMUEL CUMMINGS WEBSTER, son of David and Lydia (Cummings) Webster, was born in Plymouth, June 28, 1788; Dartmouth College, 1808. He read law with George Woodward of Haverhill, and was admitted 1812. He practised a short time in Swanzey, removing to Plymouth early in 1814. He was an active man, a successful lawyer, and a useful townsman. His success in life was the natural product of good judgment and an unconquerable will. He was direct and forceful, but not always diplomatic; tenacious, but not persuasive. He seized results with an instant grasp, and commanded success which many win by slower and more artful methods. He was town clerk of Plymouth, 1828-31, inclusive; representative, 1822, 1826, 1827, 1830, and 1832. He was elected representative, 1833, but resigned after election, and Isaac Ward was elected June 5, 1833. In the session of 1830 James B. Thornton of Merrimack resigned as Speaker of the House, June 15, and Mr. Webster was chosen to complete the term of service. He was a member of the Executive Council, 1831, being the first year of the administration of Gov. Samuel Dinsmoor. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention, 1832.

In 1833 he was appointed sheriff for Grafton County, and removed to Haverhill, where he died July 21, 1835.

BENJAMIN DARLING, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Leavitt) Darling, was born in Sanbornton, March 8, 1788. The family removed to this town when Benjamin was twelve years of age. He graduated from Dartmouth College, 1815, read law with Ezekiel Webster of Boscawen and Joseph Bell of Haverhill, and was admitted 1815.

He practised in Plymouth four years, when he removed to Rumney, where he died April 15, 1824. He was drowned in Baker's River. His entries as an attorney are not numerous in the dockets of his time. His professional labors were mainly limited to office practice.

DAVID SMILEY, son of Deacon William and Sarah (Robinson) Smiley, was born in Jaffrey, March 16, 1769. Deacon William Smiley, his father, in Revolutionary times was a zealous patriot and a prominent citizen of Jaffrey. Rev. Robinson Smiley, Dartmouth College, 1798, and the first pastor of the Congregational Church of Springfield, Vt., was a younger son of Deacon William Smiley.

David Smiley was graduated at Harvard University, 1796, and practised law in Jaffrey from 1800 to 1807, serving the town as town clerk and selectman. In 1807 he removed to Bridgewater, now Bristol, where he practised ten years. In 1817 he was employed to teach the school in the second, often called the court-house, district. At this time he removed to Plymouth, and here continued the practice of law until 1819, when he removed to Grafton, where he built up an extensive practice. While attending court in this town he was suddenly stricken with lung fever, and here died May 19, 1845. He is described as a man of fine personal appearance, of good address, and of unblemished character.

It is related in Bench and Bar that Mr. Smiley was an expert player of checkers, and learning that Dr. Peter Renton of Concord

was a champion player of the game, he walked from Grafton to Concord to meet him. It was a genuine feat of modern knight errantry. They were so equally matched that while the lawyer won the first game the doctor won the second.

NATHANIEL PEABODY ROGERS, son of Dr. John and Betsey (Mulliken) Rogers, was born in Plymouth, June 3, 1794; Dartmouth College, 1816. He read law with Richard Fletcher and Parker Noyes in Salisbury, and was admitted to the Bar, 1819. He was a brilliant lawyer and popular citizen of this town from 1819 to 1838, when he removed to Concord, where he died Oct. 16, 1846. His paternal and maternal ancestors and many of his kindred have been distinguished for talent, liberal learning, and chivalrous philanthropy. The home he enjoyed in childhood and the home over which he presided with graceful dignity in manhood were centres of refinement and gracious hospitality, and thither were attracted the cultured men and women of his time. He was a brilliant lawyer, a versatile pleader, and an eloquent advocate, and had he devoted his life to his chosen profession he would have met in the courts of the State few equals and no superiors. Through the purity of his character, the kindness of his heart, and the tenderness of his sympathies he became a firm advocate of anti-slavery and temperance. To these causes and other reforms he devoted the later years of his life. The earnest eloquence of his pleas in the courts and of brilliant address upon subjects which appealed to his reason or enlisted his sympathies are clearly attested if obscurely read in the fading pages of tradition, but the genius of the man, his power of rapid thought, and his felicity of expression still live, and his cultured mind is still speaking in his fervid contributions to the press.

The Herald of Freedom, dedicated to the cause of anti-slavery, was established in Concord in 1835, and later was published by John Robert French, who married a daughter of Mr. Rogers. To the Herald of Freedom and to The White Mountain Torrent, a temperance organ, which was published in Concord by Mr. French, Mr. Rogers was a frequent contributor. In 1838 he

became the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, and a few months later he removed to Concord, where he resided until his death. To his commanding reputation as a lawyer in Grafton County he added fame as a writer in Concord. His editorials were fresh, trenchant, incisive, and unanswerable. Many of his descriptive articles, which appeared in the *New York Tribune* and other publications over the pen name of *Old Man of the Mountain*, are fresh, pure, and matchless models of diction.

To leave Plymouth and the many friends whom he loved, to live beyond the view of the mountains, the rivers, and the meadows, the solace of his childhood and the inspiration of his maturer years, was a sacrifice indescribable. A year before his death he purchased the farm now of David J. McCutcheon, and here he hoped to live. The surroundings pleased him, and he gave the contemplated home the name of *Undercliff*. Fate meanwhile was directing otherwise. In the summer of the last year of his devoted life he remained a few weeks at the seashore, near Lynn, Mass. He returned to Concord in August. During the few remaining weeks his mind was at rest, but his suffering was extreme. On a beautiful day of autumn, in the ripening sweetness of the year, he called a loving daughter to his side, telling her to sing again *The Angel's Whisper*. Thus died Rogers, the poet, the scholar, the philanthropist, and the song was sung again to him by the choir of heaven.

From an appreciative article in *Granite Monthly*, Vol. IV, by his friend and admirer, Parker Pillsbury, the following paragraphs are quoted:—

As a student in books of general literature, especially history and poetry, none were before him. I never heard Shakespeare, Burns, Byron, and Sir Walter Scott read so finely as at his fireside, when surrounded by his own family and perhaps a few invited friends. But general reading never detracted in the least from the duties of his profession. At the time of his death an intimate friend who knew him long and well wrote of him that "so accurate was his knowledge of law and so industrious was he in business, that the success of a client was always calculated upon from the moment that his assistance was secured. The great mis-

sion of his life, however, was neither literature nor law. He was subsequently ordained and consecrated as a high priest in the great fellowship of humanity, and most divinely did he magnify his office in the last ten years of his life on earth.

To do justice to the memory of Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, to his character and work, would require genius and inspiration equal to his own. He had most unshaken faith in the people; never doubting that, wisely taught and led, they would gladly abolish slavery and cease to oppress one another. And so, like the great Emancipator of Nazareth, he aimed his sternest strokes at the priests and rulers who "bound the heavy burdens and laid them on men's shoulders."

No two portraits of brothers ever painted much more resemble each other than do those of Nathaniel Peabody Rogers and the martyr John Rogers. I am familiar with both, and there is truly a most startling resemblance. And doubtless that resemblance reached to soul and spirit, so that in an important sense, both braved the Smithfield flames. Both believed in God and truth, in justice and right alike. Having espoused a divine idea, in full faith and love of it, what to them were crosses or fagot fires.

As a husband and father, I never knew one in whom his family were more supremely felicitated. As companion and friend, blessed were all they who enjoyed his confidence and esteem. All the elements of a divine and sanctified friendship seemed in him harmoniously to meet. Gentle, simple, tender, kind, ever ready to sacrifice his own comfort, sharing on occasions, like General Washington, his own room and bed with a colored man, a fugitive slave, not always of the Frederick Douglass quality; and yet always discriminating in high degree with tastes most refined; always ready to criticise as well as to serve a friend, however dear, if he saw cause, but never in a way to offend; running over with music, poetry, and culture of every kind, he was one the like of whom I have not since seen and may never look on his like again.

WILLIAM COOMBS THOMPSON, son of Thomas W and Elizabeth C. (Porter) Thompson, was born in Salisbury, March 17, 1802; Dartmouth College, 1820. He pursued a course of professional study at the Law School, Litchfield, Conn., and in the offices of George Blake in Boston, Mass., and Parker Noyes in Salisbury. He was admitted 1824, and opened an office in Concord, where he remained two years, removing to Plymouth in 1826. At the time of his removal to this town a State bank doing business many subsequent years as the Pemigewasset Bank had been chartered,

and William Webster, Moor Russell, and John Rogers, with other men, were completing an organization and were seeking a cashier. To the young lawyer, who was removing to the town, they extended an invitation to accept the position, and the bank was established in his office. He was the cashier of the bank two years. In this business he was brought into close and friendly relations with the prominent men of Plymouth and the surrounding towns. He early acquired a lucrative and extensive practice. In the consultation of the office his wisdom and sagacity were conspicuous, and in the courts he was an able and a dignified advocate.

Governor Bell, in Bench and Bar, pays an appreciative tribute to one of the most successful of the lawyers of Plymouth:—

He lived in Plymouth twenty-six years, where he had accumulated a handsome competency, and in 1852 removed to Worcester, Mass. The remaining quarter of a century of his life he spent in a retired and quiet manner.

The chief memorials of the lifework of a lawyer, who devotes himself to his profession, are to be found in the buried records of the courts and in fleeting tradition. Mr. Thompson is remembered for his sagacity and wise application of the principles of jurisprudence rather than as a book-lawyer or a forensic champion. His innate sense of rectitude seldom failed to guide to the true solution of the problems which lay in doubt. His personal and religious character, his justice and benevolence, won him the respect of his brethren of the Bar and of the people at large.

He died in Worcester, Mass., April 27, 1877.

JONATHAN BLISS, son of Jonathan and Martha (Martin) Bliss, was born in Randolph, Vt., July 15, 1799; Dartmouth College, 1824. He was a student at law at the school in Northampton, Mass., with Joseph Bell of Haverhill, and with William C. Thompson of Plymouth. He was admitted 1828, and at this time he had maintained a residence in this town three years. He became associated in business with William C. Thompson, and under the firm Thompson & Bliss he practised law in this town from 1828 to 1832. He removed to Haverhill, 1832, and remained there four years, when he removed to Gainesville, Ala. In New Hampshire he was regarded by his associates as a good lawyer

and an able advocate. In Alabama he was successful and acquired a good estate. He was an elder of the Presbyterian church, and held a prominent position in his profession. He was genial, shrewd, and able, and was popular among his fellow-men.

He made an honest and determined effort to dissuade his neighbors from a decision in favor of armed rebellion, and when he was summoned to declare himself for the Union or Rebellion he reluctantly cast his lot with the State in which he was living. On account of age he was excused from active service, but he raised and equipped a full company at his own expense. He died July 27, 1879, in Cleveland, Ohio, while temporarily absent from his home in Gainesville.

JAMES MCQUESTEN, son of James and Margery (Greenough) McQuesten, was born in Bedford, March 1, 1810. His father died a few days before he was born, and for several years he found a home in the family of his uncle and guardian, Deacon John McQuesten. He was employed several years in stores in Concord and Boston, Mass. His health failed, and he removed to Plymouth, 1837, where he read law and was admitted to the Bar in 1847. He was not largely engaged in the trial of causes, but he was a good counsellor and an excellent office lawyer. He settled several estates and was the trusted guardian of many children. He was respected as a citizen, and in his professional labors he acquired a good estate. He died in Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1875.

DAVID HAYNES COLLINS, son of Samuel and Sarah (Haynes) Collins, was born in Deerfield, Nov. 9, 1811; Dartmouth College, 1835. He read law with Charles H. Peaslee in Concord and Josiah Quincy in Rumney. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Plymouth in 1838, and was taxed in this town in April, 1839. At the June session, 1839, he was elected clerk of the house of representatives. In July of the same year he was appointed Register of Probate, and immediately removed to Haverhill. He was methodical and exact, and his services were highly commended. After three years of close application his

health failed. He resigned and spent the winter in the South, returning in the spring of 1843 to his home in Deerfield, where he died June 24, 1843.

WILLIAM LEVERETT, son of John and Elizabeth (Salisbury) Leverett, was born in Windsor, Vt., July 8, 1813; Yale College, 1834. He studied for the legal profession at the Yale Law School, in New York City, and with William Crafts at Utica, N. Y., where he was admitted. He came to Plymouth in 1839, or early in 1840. He was a gentleman of scholarly attainments, a good lawyer, and a wise counsellor. His cases were prepared with unusual care, and he tried them with method and ability. In his professional relations and in social and town affairs he was highly esteemed. He was a faithful lawyer of Plymouth thirty-five years. He assisted many and intentionally injured none. In his office Henry W. Blair read for his profession, and later was his partner in business. Mr. Leverett died in Plymouth, Sept. 18, 1874.

RALPH METCALF, son of John and Roby (Converse) Metcalf, was born in Charlestown, Nov. 21, 1798; Dartmouth College, 1823. He read law with Henry Hubbard of Charlestown, Richard Bartlett of Concord, and George B. Upham of Claremont. He practised in Newport two years; in Binghamton, N. Y., two years. Returning to New Hampshire he opened an office in Claremont. He was elected secretary of state in June, 1831, and removed to Concord. He held the office seven years, and in 1838 he accepted an appointment in the treasury department, tendered by Levi Woodbury, then secretary of the treasury, which he resigned, and opened an office in Plymouth in March, 1840. Here he paid one tax and removed to Newport before April, 1841, where he was successful in law and in politics. In October, 1845, he was appointed Register of Probate, holding the office six years. In 1852 and 1853 he was a representative from Newport, and he was chairman of the commission to compile the laws of the State, 1852. He was governor of New Hampshire, 1855 and

1856. After the expiration of his term of office he retired from active professional labor and spent the closing years of his life in Claremont, where he died Aug. 26, 1858. Those who remember him in Plymouth cheerfully testify that he was accomplished in manner, free from ostentation, and that his genial qualities won many friends.

ELLERY ALBEE HIBBARD, son of Silas and Olive (Albee) Hibbard, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., July 31, 1826. He read law with Nathan B. Felton and Charles R. Morrison in Haverhill, and with Henry F. French in Exeter. He was admitted in July, 1849. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Plymouth, and remained in this town until January, 1853, when he removed to Laconia. He was an able and a learned lawyer. He carefully prepared his cases, and presented them with tact and ability. He was elected to the Forty-second Congress, 1871-73, and in 1873 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court. The court was reorganized in 1874, and Mr. Hibbard resumed his law practice in Laconia, where he labored successfully until his death. He died July 24, 1903. A.M., Dartmouth College, 1863.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE BRYANT, son of Jeremy Young and Mercy P. (Blake) Bryant, was born in Andover, Feb. 25, 1825. He was a student in Waterville College, read law with Nesmith and Pike of Franklin, and graduated from Harvard Law School, 1848. He was admitted to the Bar at an adjourned term of court at Plymouth in January, 1849. He commenced the practice of his profession at Bristol, where he remained four years. He served the town as school committee two years, and was twice the democratic candidate for representative, and was elected a county commissioner, 1852. He removed to Plymouth in 1853, where he remained two years. He was appointed county solicitor, 1854, and for political reasons he was removed by address, July 14, 1855. He removed from Plymouth to Concord in the autumn of 1855, or early in 1856, and formed a partnership with Lyman T. Flint.

At this time he gave his allegiance to the republican party, and was elected a representative, 1857, 1858, and 1859, and was a popular speaker of the house the two last sessions. He was a delegate to the national republican convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in 1860. In the campaigns of 1856 and 1860 he won an enviable reputation as an eloquent and popular speaker. Withdrawing from politics, he opened an office in Boston, and there the more substantial labor of his lifetime was performed. He was an impressive speaker and an able advocate. He retired from practice in 1891 and returned to his native town. He served the State as a forestry commissioner from 1893 until his death, and he presided over the republican State convention for the choice of delegates to the national convention in 1900. On the evening of Jan. 28, 1902, he delivered an address at the annual installation of the officers of Highland Lake Grange in Andover. This was the last expression of his eloquent tongue. He died suddenly a few moments after the last word was spoken.

CHARLES JAMES FOX STONE, son of Peter and Ruth (Call) Stone, was born in Boscawen, April 21, 1827. He pursued a course of study at the Military Academy in Norwich, Vt., and read law with Austin F. Pike in Franklin, attending Harvard Law School in 1854 and 1855. He came to Plymouth in the spring of 1856 and was admitted to the Bar in 1857. The following year he became associated with Joseph Burrows and continued practice in this town in the law firm of Burrows & Stone. He set out upon a brief career under auspices of promise, and early demonstrated his ability and legal attainments. He was a member of the Governor's Horse Guards, being the only representative from this vicinity in that famous military organization. In March, 1860, he was elected a representative to the legislature. Surrendering an assured prospect of a substantial career, he died in the prime of life, April 19, 1860.

JOHN ALVIN PUTNEY, son of John and Sally (Batchelder) Putney, was born in Concord, Aug. 23, 1833; Dartmouth College,

1856. He read law in Concord, Portland, Me., and with Charles James Fox Stone of Plymouth. He came to Plymouth in 1857. He was admitted 1858, and a few months later he returned to Concord. In 1860 he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he died May 21, 1865. In the Civil War he was a quartermaster in the Union army.

JOSEPH CLARK, son of Joseph and Hannah (Cook) Clark, was born in Campton, April 2, 1826; Dartmouth College, 1854. He was a classmate of Rev. Henry A. Hazen, D.D., and of Judge David R. Lang of Orford. He read law in this town with Napoleon B. Bryant; meanwhile he successfully taught one or more terms of high school in the Holmes Academy building. He was engaged in conveyancing and office work in the office of Charles J. F. Stone in 1855, and was admitted to the Bar in February, 1856. He practised in Plymouth, some of the time in company with Benjamin Clark, his brother, until the January term, 1868, when he was disbarred. He was a man of tact and ability, but the court did not approve of his method of conduct in several cases. He was commissioned a captain of Company A, Sixth New Hampshire Infantry, Nov. 30, 1861, and resigned April 14, 1862. From 1868 to 1875 he continued his residence in Plymouth and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He removed in 1875 to San Francisco, Cal., where he died Sept. 12, 1902.

BENJAMIN CLARK, son of Joseph and Hannah (Cook) Clark, was born in Campton, June 11, 1828; Dartmouth College, 1855. He was a classmate of Judge William H. H. Allen of Claremont, Edward B. S. Sanborn of Franklin, and Nelson Dingley of Maine. He read law with Ellery A. Hibbard of Laconia and with Flint and Bryant of Concord. He came to Plymouth in 1858 and practised four years in connection with Joseph Clark, his brother. In 1862 he removed to Melrose, Minn., and there engaged in a flour and grain business several years. Later he resumed the practice of law in North Dakota. He died at Fargo, N. D., May 27, 1896.

JOSEPH BURROWS, son of Joseph and Rachel (Blaisdell) Burrows, was born in Lebanon, Me., Aug. 24, 1813. He studied his profession in the office of Josiah Dearborn in Effingham and at the Harvard Law School. He practised a few years in Effingham, removing, 1844, to Holderness Village, now Ashland. He removed to Plymouth, 1858, where he died April 5, 1883. Of Mr. Burrows as a lawyer Albert S. Batchelder has written: "He was a man of strong feelings and positive convictions, of warm friendship and intense dislikes. He was faithful to his clients, careful in the preparation of cases, and efficient in trials; a good judge of law, a safe counsellor, endowed with common sense and practical judgment." To which Gov. Charles H. Bell has added: "Mr. Burrows possessed a good legal mind, was industrious and persevering, and his name is associated in the judicial reports with actions of more than usual consequence."

The people of Plymouth, who knew him in the daily walks of life, testify to the abundant measure of his ability and the ruggedness of his character. If the few found him an unyielding opponent, the many were charmed with his good humor and valued him as a steadfast friend.

Upon his removal to Plymouth he formed a partnership with Charles James Fox Stone, which was dissolved by the death of Mr. Stone. In 1860 he became associated in business with John W. Ela. The partnership was terminated in 1862, when Mr. Ela entered the service of the United States. In 1875 Mr. Burrows formed a partnership with Charles A. Jewell, and the law firm was continued until the death of Mr. Burrows.

Mr. Burrows was a town clerk of Effingham, a town officer of Holderness, a representative of Plymouth four terms, and a member of the school board many years. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention, 1876, and an influential member of the governor's council, 1878 and 1879. He was a trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and in every position to which he was called he rendered efficient service.

Dartmouth College conferred the honorary degree of A.M. in 1872.

HENRY WILLIAM BLAIR, son of William Henry and Lois (Baker) Blair, was born in Campton, Dec. 6, 1834. He attended the public school, the Academy in Plymouth, and the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, teaching meanwhile several terms of school. In the winter of 1854/5 he taught the school in Plymouth Village. In 1856 he became a student at law in the office of William Leverett, and was admitted to the Bar in 1859, and immediately became associated with his preceptor under the firm name of Leverett & Blair. He labored in his chosen profession with enthusiasm and success, early earning a reputation and honors unusual for one of his years and experience. July 3, 1860, he was appointed by Governor Goodwin solicitor for the county of Grafton. He filled the position with credit and distinction until 1862 and until he was called to another field of service. In the War of the Rebellion he promptly responded to the summons of his country. He volunteered in 1861 and again early in 1862, but was refused by the surgeons. In a third effort to enter the service he enlisted into the Fifteenth New Hampshire Infantry, Oct. 2, 1862, for the term of nine months. He resigned as solicitor in September, 1862, and, surrendering the certainties of an established business for the uncertainties of war, he left his home in Plymouth a private. He returned to New Hampshire, in the absence of Colonel Kingman, in command of his regiment. While the regiment was gathering at Concord he was appointed captain of Company B, but before the organization was fully completed he was commissioned major of the regiment. The commission was dated Oct. 7, 1862. His care for the men of the regiment was constant, and his service in the field was brave and soldierly. Without previous military discipline, he won the esteem of his comrades in arms and added new honors to the accumulating record of the citizen-soldier of our country. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, April 8, 1863, and during the memorable siege of Port Hudson he was in command of the

regiment. He was severely wounded in the right arm, May 27, and again wounded in the same arm, June 14. With decimated ranks the regiment was mustered out at Concord, Aug. 13, 1863. Colonel Blair resumed the practice of his profession in Plymouth and, suffering from the exposures of army life, in feeble health, he gathered the unravelled threads of his former practice. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Alvin Burleigh, who had been a student in his office, and under the firm name of Blair & Burleigh he continued in active and successful practice until his election to the United States Senate in 1879.

At the annual election in March, 1866, he was elected a representative of Plymouth in the New Hampshire house of representatives, and was appointed chairman of the committee on incorporations. In 1867 and 1868 he represented the eleventh district in the State senate, serving, 1867, chairman of the committees on Military Affairs and Towns, and upon the Judiciary Committee. The following session he was chairman of the Railroad Committee and a member of the Committees of Elections and Military Affairs. In March, 1875, and March, 1877, he was elected a representative in congress from the Third New Hampshire District, comprising the towns in Cheshire, Sullivan, Grafton, and Coos counties.

At the June session, 1879, he was elected to the United States Senate, and re-elected at the June session, 1885. He removed from Plymouth to Manchester in 1884. He was generously supported for re-election at the January session, 1891, but failed to secure a nomination in the caucus of his political party.

At the November election in 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress from the first district, and declined a re-election.

In 1891 he declined an appointment of Judge of the United States Court for the district of New Hampshire, tendered by President Harrison, and soon after accepted the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to China, and on account of the sentiment of China concerning the position of Senator Blair upon some minor international issues, the appoint-

ment was withdrawn. Since the adjournment of the Fifty-third Congress in 1895, with a residence in Manchester, he has been engaged in the practice of law. In this condensed outline of the career of Senator Blair there are added no words of eulogy. The record is eloquent of achievement. As a lawyer he has ably served his clients and has been successful in many encounters with learned and vigorous antagonists. As a soldier he was respected by his superiors and beloved by the men of his command. As a statesman he has originated and ably supported humanitarian and educational measures. In all the phases of his lifework he has made his name a synonym of integrity, of pure and lofty purpose.

JOHN W. ELA, son of Joseph and Sally Miller (Moulton) Ela, was born in Meredith, Sept. 26, 1838. He was educated at the New Hampton and Northfield academies and the Dover High School. He pursued his legal studies in the office of Samuel W. Rollins of Meredith and at Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Bar of Belknap County in 1859, and practised his profession one year in Meredith, removing to Plymouth, 1860, and practised two years in company with Joseph Burrows. He enlisted in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Infantry, Sept. 5, 1862, commissioned captain of Company B, Nov. 3, 1862, and mustered out with the regiment, Aug. 13, 1863. Returning to Plymouth, he resumed practice and remained one year, when he removed to Chicago, Ill. He is remembered in Plymouth as a young man of pleasing address and accomplished in mind and manner. In his chosen field of labor he was recognized as one of the most able and successful lawyers of the State, and for many years he was a prominent and influential factor in civil affairs. He framed the civil service law of Illinois, and was the counsel for the commission before the Supreme Court in a suit to test the constitutionality of the statute, and also in several important suits concerning the application of the law. He was president of the police commission of Chicago and accomplished a conspicuous reform in the government of the city. For several years he was an active member of the executive committee of the National Civil

Service Reform League, of which Carl Schurz was president. He was taken suddenly ill in Philadelphia while attending the annual meeting of this organization, and died in that city, Dec. 15, 1902.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE BURROWS, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dearborn) Burrows, was born in Effingham, May 20, 1840. The family removed to Plymouth, 1858. He read law with his honored father, and was admitted 1864. He practised his profession in connection with his father in this town between one and two years, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he has maintained an extensive and lucrative practice.

ALVIN BURLEIGH, son of Samuel C. and Sally Leavitt (Whipple) Heath, and an adopted son of Alvin Thompson Burleigh, was born in Plymouth, Dec. 19, 1842. In youth he was employed in this town in dressing stock for the manufacture of the Plymouth gloves. In 1862 he enlisted in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Infantry, and served until the regiment was dismissed, in August, 1863. At this date young Burleigh was less than twenty-one years of age. With no funds except the reward of toil, and with the resolution of a stout heart and the courage of a veteran, he enlisted again in the war for a liberal education. He was a student at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1871. Among his classmates were William W. Flint of Concord, Charles W. Hoitt of Nashua, Lewis Ward Holmes of Keene, the late Alfred T. Balchelder of Keene, Edward G. Leach of Franklin, and Samuel T. Page of Manchester, all lawyers in this State, and Melvin O. Adams of Boston, Mass., and Prof. Marvin D. Bisbee, the librarian of Dartmouth College.

Mr. Burleigh was principal of the high school in Woodstock, Vt., one year, and became a student at law in the office of Henry W. Blair in Plymouth. He was admitted to the Bar in November, 1874, and immediately formed a partnership with his legal preceptor under the law firm of Blair & Burleigh, which was continued five years. Mr. Blair having been elected to the United States Senate, retired from active practice, and George H. Adams

became associated with Mr. Burleigh in the law firm of Burleigh & Adams. Mr. Burleigh is a successful lawyer. Calm, prudent, sagacious, of keen discrimination, earnest and honest, he possesses eminent qualifications for his profession. He merits the excellent reputation which his unblemished character and untiring labor have won.

His service in public affairs has been frequently sought and efficiently rendered. He has been a member and the chairman of the school board of Plymouth, a trustee eleven years of the State Normal School, and an earnest promoter of the Emily Balch Cottage Hospital. He was one of the founders and a trustee several years of the Plymouth Guaranty Savings Bank. In the session of 1887 he represented Plymouth in the State legislature, and was elected speaker of the house, filling an exacting position with ability and tact.

A friend of Mr. Burleigh has written: "He has been called as counsel in some of the most noted cases that grace the records of the Bar, and as an advocate, as well as a counsellor, his fame is secure; a large practice attests his success, but above all rests the knowledge of the confidence of those who know him, a dearer and a sweeter reward than can come from any measure of honor."

CHARLES ADAMS JEWELL, son of Samuel French and Almira Smith (Keniston) Jewell, was born in Campton, Nov. 10, 1844. The family removed from Campton to Plymouth when he was ten years of age. He attended the public schools and the Academy of Plymouth, and after two years at Kimball Union Academy he entered Dartmouth College, 1868, and graduated in course, 1872. He was principal of Franklin High School one year, and at same time studied for his profession in the office of Pike & Blodgett, remaining in that office about three years. He was admitted to Grafton County Bar, May 5, 1875, and immediately began practice in Plymouth with Hon. Joseph Burrows, under firm name of Burrows & Jewell. He was assistant clerk of the State senate, 1874, county solicitor, 1883-85, representative from Plymouth, 1875 and 1876. He was chairman of the board of education,

and at all times interested in the welfare of the public schools of Plymouth.

He was appointed a trustee of the State Normal School in 1876, and was an active member of the board ten years and treasurer of the board five years. In June, 1886, he was appointed Chief Clerk and Assistant Deputy Naval Officer of Customs, Boston, Mass., which position he held until 1900, when he resigned and engaged in the practice of law in Boston, where he continues to reside.

GEORGE HERBERT ADAMS, son of Isaac Lamson and Louisa Cox (Blair) Adams, was born in Campton, May 18, 1851. He pursued a preparatory course of study at Kimball Union Academy in Meriden, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1873. He was principal of the high school of Middleboro, Mass., one year, and in 1874 he became a student at law in the office of Henry W. Blair in Plymouth. He was admitted to the Bar at the September term of the Supreme Court, 1876, and immediately began the practice of his profession in this town. At the dissolution of the law firm of Blair & Burleigh in 1879 he associated with Alvin Burleigh in the firm of Burleigh & Adams. The continued business and fraternal relations, strengthened with prosperity and cemented by mutual friendship, are features in the good fortunes and professional life of the firm.

Mr. Adams is a successful office and trial lawyer. He is fond of his profession and never disappoints the expectations of his friends. His cases are prepared with care and tried with tact and conscientious fidelity. His manner is winning, and his friendships are many and enduring. He has won and firmly holds the esteem of the community and of his brethren of the profession. He is a good townsman, and in a larger field he has been called to many positions of honor and responsibility. In the year that he was admitted to the Bar, and a few months before he removed to Plymouth, he was the delegate of his native town in the constitutional convention of 1876. He was a representative of Plymouth in the legislature of 1883, a State senator, 1889, and again, 1905, and president of the senate in the latter session. He has

been Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and was Judge Advocate General on the staff of Gov. John B. Smith, and beginning April 1, 1895, he was four years an efficient solicitor of Grafton County.

General Adams is a director and president of the Pemigewasset National Bank, a trustee of the Plymouth Guaranty Savings Bank, and is serving his eighteenth year as treasurer of the State Normal School. In September, 1905, he was appointed insurance commissioner for the term of three years.

JOSEPH CLEMENT STORY, son of Otis J. Story, was born in Sutton, Aug. 20, 1855. In his childhood the family removed to Canaan. He pursued a course of study at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Subsequently he was principal two years of Union Academy, Canaan. Having determined to adopt the law as his chosen profession, he became, in 1877, a student in the office of George W. Murray in Canaan. Subsequently he continued his preparation in the offices of Pike & Blodgett and of Edward B. S. Sanborn in Franklin. He attended the Boston Law School one year, graduating in 1880, and was immediately admitted to the Bar of Grafton County. He practised three years in Wentworth, removing to Plymouth in the autumn of 1883. His cases were well prepared and he tried them with considerable ability and skill. His ability and faithfulness were rewarded with a good measure of legal business and his career as a lawyer was assured.

In 1886, upon the organization of the Pemigewasset Mutual Relief Association, he accepted the proffered position of secretary and manager. Like other companies organized and conducting business upon the assessment plan, this company in a few years became embarrassed and was dissolved. Mr. Story, retaining the sympathy of many friends, died in a sanitarium at Burlington, Vt., Jan. 27, 1894.

ALVIN F. WENTWORTH, son of Samuel Going and Adelia Ann (Wentworth) Wentworth, was born on Long Island in

Moultonborough, June 6, 1867. He attended the schools of Moultonborough, and graduated at the New Hampton Literary Institution, 1889. He read law with Ellery A. Hibbard in Laconia, and graduated at the Law School, University of Michigan, 1892, and was admitted to the Bar, March term, 1893. With a liberal preparation for the exacting labors of his profession he opened an office in Plymouth in July, 1893. He has been a member of the school board nine years, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1902. In his professional labors he has been industrious and successful.

XXX. PHYSICIANS.

DURING one hundred and forty years, since the settlement of Plymouth, twenty-seven physicians have been resident and have attended the sick of this town and vicinity. After years of labor in sunshine and in storm, in the day and in the night, calling in the neighborhood or riding over long and weary roads, nine have died in this town, thirteen have removed to other fields of labor, and five at this time are resident physicians. Of the whole number twenty-one are included among the representatives of the regular school, nine among the graduates of the Dartmouth Medical School, and twelve are enrolled as fellows of the New Hampshire Medical Society. The Homeopathic School has one, the Eclectic School has three, and the Botanic School has two representatives. The town has been fortunate in the professional skill, the established character, and the good citizenship of the physicians who have lived and practised here.

ABIJAH WRIGHT, son of Capt. Joshua and Abigail (Richardson) Wright, was born in Hollis, Aug. 15, 1746. He studied medicine with Col. John Hale, a distinguished physician of Hollis, and came to Plymouth before 1770. He was the first physician of Plymouth. Like other professional men of his time, he was a farmer and a physician. When summoned from the field he made his professional journeys upon horseback and in the winter season upon snowshoes. He lived in a remote part of Plymouth, and he was not prominent in town affairs, but he was a man of fair ability and character. In the Revolution he was a private, serving seven weeks, in 1776, in Capt. Jeremiah Eames' company upon the Upper Coos. In 1777 he was a surgeon of

Col. David Webster's battalion, which was called into service for the relief of Ticonderoga. At the incorporation of Hebron in 1792 his homestead was severed from Plymouth, but his relations with the families in this vicinity were unchanged. He continued a residence in Hebron, and there died, 1828.

PETER EMERSON, son of Rev. Daniel and Hannah (Emerson) Emerson, was born in Hollis, Nov. 7, 1749. His father, Rev. Daniel Emerson, was pastor fifty-eight years of the church in Hollis, where many of the early settlers of Plymouth had been accustomed to worship. Dr. Peter Emerson studied medicine with Col. John Hale of Hollis, and came to Plymouth in 1770, where he remained eight years. His wife, a daughter of Col. David Hobart, died in the summer of 1778, and a few months later he removed from this town. In August, 1779, the committee of safety appointed "Dr. Peter Emerson late of Plymouth" the surgeon of the regiment commanded by Col. Hercules Mooney, and raised for the defence of Rhode Island. He was in the service with his regiment five months. A few years later he settled in Hillsborough, where he labored with a reasonable measure of success and where he died, Feb. 21, 1827.

JOHN ROGERS, son of Rev. John and Relief (Prentice) Rogers, was born in Leominster, Mass., March 27, 1755. He was graduated at Harvard University, 1776. With whom he studied medicine is not known. In January, 1782, the month of his marriage, he settled in Plymouth. He built and occupied the house on South Main Street, since known as the Robie House, and several years later he removed across the street to a home he had erected, now the homestead of Van Ness Bass. Dr. Rogers was the first college-bred man and the third physician in Plymouth. His acknowledged skill and his accomplished manners, his superior education and unfailing public spirit won for him the confidence and affection of his patients and the unqualified respect of the community. A man of superior native and cultured abilities, gentle, refined, and compassionate, Dr. Rogers

would have been a bold and striking figure in any walk of life. As a physician, while healing the disease of the patient he touched the mind with the wand of sympathy, and often the most potent remedy at his command was the healing of his presence.

In town affairs he was an influential and intelligent citizen and an able promoter of the reforms of his time. He was many times called to preside in town meetings and was appointed frequently upon special committees. He was the first postmaster in this town and a member of the first board of school supervisors. He was one of the incorporators of Holmes Plymouth Academy, a trustee, and the efficient secretary of the board. He was deeply interested in the academy and in the town, supporting every public enterprise with zeal and conspicuous ability. In 1791, at the meeting of organization, Dr. Rogers became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and while he lived he remained a prominent member of that honored society. He was Register of Deeds for Grafton County, 1793, 1796, 1797, 1800, and 1801, conducting the business of the office at Plymouth. He died March 8, 1814. A contemporary has written:

Died in Plymouth, Dr. John Rogers, of the same fever, aged 59. He was a native of Leominster, Mass. Descended from ancestors eminent for their piety and learning, and who were, for many generations before him, ministers of the gospel. He was educated at Harvard College and graduated 1776. The virtue, talents, and usefulness of his fathers were eminently conspicuous in his character and generously displayed in a laborious life devoted to the service of his God and his fellow men. When we consider his general character, we behold a combination of exalted virtue and refined talents, of public and private excellencies rarely united in one man.

His mind was enlightened by science and tempered by philosophy and religion, he was modest yet dignified in his manners and truly polite. As a physician he was excelled by few of his time. His professional knowledge was extensive and improved by long practice and experience. His heart, naturally tender, was softened to gentleness by acquaintance with distress. His friends were many,—every honest man from the highest to the lowest grade of his acquaintance. His enemies were few, and all political ones. His professional business was extensive and lucrative, his prudence and economy remarkable, yet his compassion for

the unfortunate and his liberal donations in public matters kept him poor. The beggar never returned empty from his gate, he had ever a tear for his sorrows and a shilling for his need. He was a firm friend and supporter of the liberties of his country, could discern her real interests, had attentively studied the history of former republics and saw by their measures and their fortune the fate of our own. Though continually rebuked for his zeal by his shortsighted countrymen, he warned them unceasingly of their danger and foretold the coming storm ere yet the clouds had gathered in the sky. Faithful to his country while living, his last prayer went up for her when he closed his eyes and left her forever. He met death with firmness and composure of mind in the strength of virtuous resignation.

His affectionate wife and family are left to mourn his departure. If any consolation can reach them at so melancholy a time, it is the excellent name he left behind him, and the thought that he greatly fulfilled the end of his creation by a life devoted to duty. They must mourn. Weep with them, son of Science, for he was your brother; son of Virtue and Industry, for he was your brother also. Pause, son of Want, drop a tear of gratitude upon his grave, for he was your benefactor.

JONATHAN ROBBINS, son of Lieut. Jonathan and Mary (Fletcher) Robbins, was born Sept. 5, 1765. At the date of their marriage his parents were residents of Westford, Mass., and after living a few years in New Ipswich the family removed to Plymouth, in the autumn of 1776. In the Revolution he served at Coos from July to November, 1781, in Lieut. Peter Stearns' company. With whom he studied medicine is not known, but after a brief absence from this town he returned in 1788 and entered upon the professional labor of a lifetime. He lived in the south part of the town, and after a few years he removed to the village.

In addition to his practice in Plymouth he attended many families in Bridgewater and Hebron. He was a reputable practitioner and a good citizen, and the second postmaster of Plymouth. He died July 26, 1833.

THOMAS BUENSIDER graduated at Dartmouth Medical School in the class of 1807. He came to Plymouth in the summer of that year, and entered upon the practice of his profession under favorable auspices. He remained nearly two years, when, on account

of failing health, he removed from this town. He died 1815. Dartmouth College conferred the degree of A.M., 1812.

Dr. Burnside was a son of Capt. Thomas Burnside, an early settler and prominent citizen of Northumberland, and a grandson of David Burnside, who died in Londonderry, Oct. 10, 1757, aged forty-one years. Samuel McGregore Burnside, a lawyer of Worcester, Mass., and Alexander Burnside, a physician of Toronto, P. Q., were brothers of Dr. Thomas Burnside.

SAMUEL ROGERS, son of Dr. John and Betsey (Mulliken) Rogers, was born in Plymouth, Oct. 27, 1785. He studied medicine with his father, and began practice in this town in 1817. In 1824 he was admitted a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society. No other physician has practised in this town as many years, and probably none other has ridden as many miles. He was a man of good ability and a good physician. He acquired a large practice, which extended into the surrounding towns. He was of medium stature, quiet and unassuming in manner. Many are living who remember Dr. Samuel Rogers with affection and esteem. He died in Plymouth, Aug. 29, 1858.

BENJAMIN F. SIMPSON, son of George and Mary (Lang) Simpson, was born in Windham, July 21, 1799. The family removed to Rumney, 1809. By peddling dry goods in summer and teaching school in winter he was enabled to pursue a course of professional study. He read medicine with Dr. David Gibson of Rumney, and was graduated at Dartmouth Medical School, class of 1825. He practised in this town from 1825 to 1829. He was associated with Dr. Jonathan Robbins, Dr. Samuel Rogers, and Dr. John Bailey. He was a successful physician in Windham from 1829 to 1841, and in Lowell, Mass., from 1843 to 1879. He died April 10, 1883, and was buried in Windham.

JOHN BAILEY, son of Samuel and Mary (Tenney) Bailey, was born in Brattleborough, Vt., Oct. 28, 1802. He attended Castleton, Vt., and Dartmouth Medical schools, and was graduated at Dartmouth, class of 1827. He practised in this town from 1827

to 1835. He was associated in business with Dr. Jonathan Robbins, whose daughter he married, and he remained about two years after the death of his worthy associate. He was a good physician and a worthy man. He rode an extended circuit as long as his failing health would permit. In 1835 he removed to Brattleborough, Vt., and two years later to Macon, Ga., where he died of chronic pulmonary disease, Oct. 19, 1841.

SAMUEL LONG, son of Samuel and Mary (Clement) Long, was born in Hopkinton, Oct. 4, 1803; Dartmouth College, 1824; Dartmouth Medical School, 1829. He was a brother of Clement Long, D.D., LL.D., the eminent lecturer and professor of intellectual philosophy and political economy at Western Reserve and Dartmouth colleges. He was a physician in Hopkinton, Mass., two years, and removed to this town in the summer of 1832. He became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1834. He was an eminent physician, and a man of culture and refinement. Possessing superior and amiable traits of character, he was greatly beloved by his friends and respected in an unusual degree by the community. He died, in the midst of his usefulness, Nov. 28, 1857. His pastor, Rev. William R. Jewett, paid tribute to his friend and physician in fitting terms. "Having thoroughly mastered the principles of medical science, possessing a clear mind and a sound judgment, he quickly took and ever retained a high rank in his profession. Few physicians ever had such unlimited confidence reposed in them. Few men ever passed so unruffled through the tumult and collisions of life. The character of Dr. Long was distinguished for blandness, amiableness, and harmony of the elements, which composed it. Its symmetry was the admiration of his friends. To mildness of temper he added a quiet dignity, so that the affection which was entertained for him was tempered with respect. It was owing, in a measure, to his mental as well as his moral qualities that he possessed the public confidence in his integrity to a degree that it was never even suspected. As a husband, a father, a member of the medical profession, it is hard to say which relation he best adorned. He

was greatly respected by his medical brethren for his skill, his accurate judgment, his extensive and exact knowledge of the medical sciences, and he was unusually beloved by them, for he was never known to sully the reputation of another by an ungenerous remark. His carefulness in whatever concerned individual character was extraordinary. If he could not speak favorably he was silent."

ROBERT BURNS, son of George and Anna (Adams) Burns, was born in Hudson, Dec. 12, 1792. In his childhood the family removed to Rumney. He studied medicine with Dr. Ezra Bartlett of Warren, teaching school at times during his professional studies. In 1815 he attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical School, but did not graduate. While at Dartmouth he was called to Warren to attend those stricken with the spotted fever. He remained in Warren in active practice until 1818, when he removed to Hebron, where he remained seventeen years. He became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1824. He was a State senator, 1831, and was elected a representative in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth congresses, serving from 1833 to 1837. In the spring of 1835, and immediately preceding his second election to Congress, he removed from Hebron to Plymouth.

At this time Dr. Jonathan Robbins was deceased, and Dr. John Bailey was preparing to remove from this town, but he was associated over twenty years with Dr. Samuel Rogers and Dr. Samuel Long, whom he survived.

Dr. Burns secured a lucrative practice, and was often called to the neighboring towns. He enjoyed the confidence of the public and was esteemed by the profession. He was a good collector, and in the management of his financial affairs he was successful. In town and social affairs he entertained decided opinions and firmly adhered to his convictions. If he was not a popular leader, he constantly exercised a potent influence among his townsmen. He died June 26, 1866.

NORMAN CURTIS STEVENS was born in Plainfield, April 24, 1816. He graduated at Dartmouth Medical School, 1842, and

immediately located in Plymouth. He was contemporaneous with Dr. Samuel Long and Dr. Samuel Rogers and Dr. Robert Burns, with whom he maintained friendly relations. He was a cultured man and an excellent physician. During his brief residence in this town he made many friends, and was popular in the community. He removed, 1847, to Boston, Mass., where he was successfully employed several years. In the War of the Rebellion he was a contract surgeon, and after the war he resided in Newton, Mass., where he died June 5, 1871.

HORACE P. GOODRICH, son of Ezekiel and Rhoda (Ferrin) Goodrich, was born in Chelsea, Vt., Oct. 7, 1814. He studied medicine with Dr. Austin S. Durkee, then of Enfield, and practised according to the theories of the Botanic School of Medicine. He practised in this town, with considerable success, from 1844 to 1851. Subsequently he was a physician in Edgerton, Stoughton, New Bedford, and Stoneham, in Mass., and also conducted a drug store a short time in Boston and in Stoneham, Mass. He removed to Franklin, 1878, where he died April 13, 1881. From information secured since the family records of Volume II were printed, it is learned that he married, Jan. 10, 1836, Ann White of Sharon, Vt. After his residence in this town he wrote his name Horace Goodrich. His son, named in Plymouth records as Hartley, wrote his name Harle D. Goodrich. He was an apothecary, living in Charlestown, Stoneham, and Haverhill, Mass. His daughter married S. B. Woodbury of Stoneham, Mass.

AUSTIN S. DURKEE, son of Samuel and Polly (Bigelow) Durkee, was born in Williamstown, Vt., Feb. 16, 1806. After a brief residence in Ohio, where he was a postmaster during the administration of President Van Buren, he returned to Vermont and entered upon the practice of medicine in Brookfield. About 1842 he removed to New Hampshire and practised in Enfield and in Andover until 1849, when he removed to Lowell, Mass. He came to Plymouth in 1856 and remained in this town until 1863, when he removed to Bristol. He practised in Bristol and in New

Hampton until 1870, when he removed to Franklin, where he died Feb. 24, 1881.

Dr. Durkee adhered to the Botanic or Thompsonian School of medicine. He was a physician of considerable skill, and in the treatment of many special cases his ability was acknowledged by the fraternity. As a man he was kind and genial, and as a citizen he was always solicitous for the public good. His son, Freeman A. Durkee, once a citizen of this town, is now a physician of Laconia.

JEREMIAH CAVERNO GARLAND, son of Nathaniel and Lydia (Caverno) Garland, was born in Strafford, Sept. 13, 1814. He was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1844. He practised his profession at Rochester, 1844 to 1850; Nashua, 1850 to 1857. He removed to Plymouth in 1857 and remained here eight years. He was a cautious and successful physician and earned the confidence of many families and the esteem of the community. From 1863 to 1865 he was with the army as an assistant hospital surgeon. He returned, 1865, to Nashua, where he continued in active practice until 1890, when he retired from professional labor. He was city physician of Nashua, 1857, and 1864 to 1870. He was a member of the first city council of Nashua, 1853, and of the board of aldermen the following year, and a member of examiners, United States pensions, eight years. He died in Nashua, May 15, 1900, aged nearly eighty-six years.

CYRUS KINGSBURY KELLEY, son of John and Lydia (Ham) Kelley, was born in Gilmanton, June 23, 1820. He pursued a course of study at the Gilmanton Academy, and was graduated at the Medical School, University of Vermont, 1844. Dartmouth conferred the honorary degree of M.D., 1867. He practised four years in Oxford, Me., and nine years in Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton. He was admitted a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society, 1849. He removed from Tilton to Plymouth in 1858 and practised in this town eleven years, when he removed to

Cambridge, Mass. He removed from Cambridge to Milford in 1879, and the same year he returned to Plymouth. He was in Milford less than a year, and in the family register in Volume II the date 1876 should be 1879. After returning to Plymouth he practised in this town until his death. He was a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was a cautious, studious physician. He was social and found delight in conversation with his friends. He died June 2, 1898.

JOSEPH WILLIAM PRESTON, son of Michael and Mary (Merrill) Preston, was born in Stanstead, P. Q., Nov. 14, 1826. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School, and practised a few years in Bristol and Bridgewater. He removed to Plymouth in 1864, living in the Thompson house, on the site of Kidder Block. He practised successfully in this town fifteen years. He was a member of the school committee and a good townsman. He was intelligent and companionable, and was esteemed by the community and the brethren of his profession. In 1882 he became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society.

In 1880 he removed to Bristol and there conducted a drug store about four years, when he removed to Somersworth, where he continued the business of a druggist. He retired from business in 1892 and subsequently lived in Woburn, Mass. He died suddenly of apoplexy, April 20, 1893, and was buried in Trinity Cemetery.

SILAS WRIGHT DAVIS, son of Eleazer and Mary A. (Gilman) Davis, was born in Gilford, March 29, 1841; Dartmouth College, 1864; Dartmouth Medical School, 1867; Fellow of New Hampshire Medical Society, 1877. He settled in this town in 1867. He was a man of culture and ability and a skilful physician. He was deeply interested in the welfare of the schools and was a respected and useful citizen in town and local affairs. He lived and labored in Plymouth thirteen years, and his removal from the town was a serious loss to the community. He lived in Winchester, Mass., from 1880 to 1885, and subsequently in Tilton.



NORTH LANGDON STREET



SOUTH LANGDON STREET

He was a director of the Citizens' National Bank and a trustee of the Iona Savings Bank of Tilton. He died at his winter home in Orlando, Florida, Feb. 7, 1888.

MOSES CURRIER EATON, son of Jesse and Eleanor (Paige) Eaton, was born in Wentworth, Sept. 26, 1838. He was graduated at Dartmouth Medical School, 1865. He practised successfully in Warren and Wentworth four years, removing to Plymouth, 1869. He is kindly mentioned by those who remember him. He died March 29, 1872.

TRISTRAM ROGERS, son of John Langdon and Sally (Crouch) Rogers, was born in Walden, Vt., May 20, 1833. He studied medicine with Dr. Walter Burnham, a skilful physician and surgeon of Lowell, Mass., and graduated, 1855, at the Worcester Medical Institution in Worcester, Mass. He practised in New Hampton about fifteen years, removing to Plymouth in 1871. Dr. Rogers was of the regular school until 1870, when he adopted the philosophy of the homeopaths. He is a cautious, attentive physician, and his professional labor has been met with a considerable measure of success. Since his removal to Plymouth he was the only homeopathic physician in this town until the removal hither of Dr. Albert J. Marston. Dr. Rogers has practised here thirty-four years, and is the dean of the resident physicians. He has been associated here with Drs. Silas W. Davis, Joseph W. Preston, Jesse A. Samborn, Robert Burns, Albert J. Marston, Enos Huckins, Moses C. Eaton, Haven Palmer, William R. Garland, Alonzo D. Muchmore, and John Wheeler.

JESSE APPLETON SAMBORN, son of Dr. John and Susan (Hubbard) Sanborn, was born in Meredith, Dec. 5, 1820. He was graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, 1842, and the same year entered upon the practice of his profession in Gardner, Mass. The following year he removed to Wolfeborough. In 1846 he settled in Campton, where he practised until 1872, when he removed to Plymouth, where he practised sixteen years. He became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1852.

He was small in stature, generous and kind to his patrons, and a better physician than a collector of the fees due him. He was a student and a good physician. He died June 15, 1888. He wrote the name Samborn.

ROBERT BURNS, son of Dr. Robert and Almira (Cox) Burns, was born in Plymouth, Aug. 30, 1854. He pursued an enlarged course of professional study at Harvard Medical School and in Philadelphia. He entered upon the practice of medicine in this town in 1880, and he remained in active and successful practice in this town until 1898. He became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1884. He was commissioned assistant-surgeon with rank of captain by Governor Sawyer, May 22, 1889, and assigned to the Third New Hampshire Regiment of National Guard. May 25, 1894, he was promoted, by Governor Smith, to surgeon of the regiment, with rank of major. In the organization of the First New Hampshire Regiment for the Spanish War, he was commissioned, May 7, 1898, the surgeon of the regiment, with rank of major. His duty was exacting, but it was efficiently performed until the regiment was discharged. Immediately after, in January, 1899, he was commissioned, by President McKinley, brigade surgeon, with rank of major, and assigned to duty with the army in the Philippines. In this service he won the reputation of a skilful physician and enjoyed the esteem of the officers in command. He was mustered out in 1903, and removed to Boston, Mass., where he is in successful practice. With a liberal experience, with acknowledged skill in his profession, and possessing commanding elements of popularity, Dr. Burns has commenced his labors in a new field under favorable auspices.

ALBERT JEREMIAH MARSTON, son of John Blake and Eliza Ann (Dow) Marston, was born in Bridgewater, March 19, 1852. He is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, of the class of 1876. In his professional labors he has adhered to the theories of the Eclectic School. He practised in Plymouth, 1879 to 1881; in Philadelphia, Pa., 1881 to 1900, and

in Plymouth since 1900. Dr. Marston has an office in Fox Block and enjoys a fair measure of practice.

HAVEN PALMER, son of Lewis Jewett and Susan H. (Summers) Palmer, was born in Jefferson, Sept. 19, 1843. He studied medicine with Dr. John W. Barney of Lancaster, and was graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, 1871. He practised twelve years in Wentworth, Haverhill, and Meredith. He has been a prominent citizen and physician in Plymouth since 1883. He became a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1874. Affable and kind in manner, attentive to the calls of his profession, and a thoughtful student of the science of medicine, Dr. Palmer is a devoted and successful practitioner. He has been a useful member of the board of education many years, and at all times he cheerfully discharges the duties of a good citizen. His skill as a physician, his usefulness as a citizen, and his integrity as a man elicit a prompt recognition in any review of his labors.

ENOS HUCKINS, son of Enos and Betsey (Ingalls) Huckins, was born in Warren, Aug. 10, 1845. He attended the public schools of Warren, and was a medical student two years at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. He completed a course of study and graduated at the Medical School, University of Pennsylvania, in 1876. He practised successfully in Warren four years and four years in Ashland, removing to Plymouth in 1884. He was a good physician and an excellent nurse. He adhered to the Eclectic School, and was appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, May 11, 1897, for the term of two years, and reappointed in 1899. He was a popular citizen and was a representative to the legislature, 1899. He died April 9, 1903, and was buried in Warren.

WILLIAM RUSSELL GARLAND, son of George Watson and Eliza Ann (Batchelder) Garland, was born in Thornton, March 22, 1865. He was educated in the schools of Plymouth, Holderness, and the academy at New Hampton. He was graduated at the Medical School, Dartmouth College, in the class of 1886. He

practised in Campton until 1895, when he removed to Plymouth. When he came hither he was favorably known in the community, and he continues to enjoy the confidence of the families by whom he is employed.

JOHN WHEELER, son of Phineas Howe and Sarah Mehitabel (Colby) Wheeler, was born in Alton, May 16, 1872. He pursued a preparatory course at Brewster Free Academy, Wolfeborough, and two years at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and was graduated at Dartmouth College, 1895, and at Dartmouth Medical School, 1898. He came to Plymouth in the spring of 1898, and the same year was made a Fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society. Compared with some of his predecessors in this town, Dr. Wheeler is yet young in years and limited in experience, but he frequently visits more patients in a month than some of them attended in a year. He has enjoyed the instruction of the modern and more comprehensive courses of study, and is a diligent student of the discoveries and amended theories of the present time. He has secured an extensive practice, and enjoys the confidence of the community and the esteem of the profession.

ALONZO D. MUCHMORE, son of James and Sarah J. (Buntin) Muchmore, was born in Orford, April 4, 1840. He enlisted Nov. 30, 1861, in the Sixth New Hampshire Infantry, and was discharged on account of disability, April 9, 1862. For several years he was engaged in farming and in the study of medicine as opportunities were presented. He was granted a certificate by the censors of the New Hampshire Eclectic Medical Society in 1879, and commenced the practice of medicine in Campton, where he remained a few years. After removing to Campton he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Maine, and was graduated Feb. 8, 1883, and in 1889 he pursued a post-graduate course at Burlington, Vt. He is president of the New Hampshire Eclectic Medical Society, and has been one of the board of censors. In 1889 he represented Campton in the State legislature. He now resides in Holderness, and near the village of Plymouth, where he is frequently employed.

XXXI. THE MILITIA.

IMMEDIATELY succeeding the Revolution, the military spirit of the people was spontaneous and universal. Rejoicing in the fruits of victory and proud of the conquest of the patriot army, our fathers hastened to write into the constitution of the State, "A well-regulated militia is the proper, natural, and sure defense of a State." The nurture of the train band found frequent expression in the laws of the State and in the efficient work of organization and discipline. Celebrations and gala days were not complete without a military company, and on greater occasions the dignity and enthusiasm of the assembled people were supported by a regiment. In the measured beat of the drum and in the piercing notes of the fife the youth were inspired, while the veterans of war again listened with pride and heroic bearing to the grand orchestra of the Revolution.

The militia acts of 1780 and 1786 made provision for an increased number of regiments and amended the regulations from the necessities of war to the basis of peace. The age limit of the active was reduced from fifty to forty years, and several years later the junior limit was changed from sixteen to eighteen years. In the reorganization of the regiments, the historic eleventh regiment, commanded by Col. David Hobart, and, after June 14, 1779, by Lieut.-Col. David Webster, became the fourteenth, retaining the merit of good service and the honors of war. Plymouth remained a constituent part of the fourteenth regiment until the repeal of the militia laws in 1851.

From an early date in the Revolution and until 1792 the militia was divided into two classes, — the train band and the alarm list. The alarm list included males under seventy years of age who

were exempt from service in the train band. The captains of the companies in this class of the militia were given the rank of colonel, the lieutenants were lieutenant-colonels, and the ensigns were majors. Until 1792 the active militia or train band was organized in companies and regiments, and officers were commissioned in accordance with laws and regulations mainly matured during the Revolution. Under the act of Dec. 28, 1792, the militia of the State was reorganized, and the number of the regiments was increased to twenty-seven. From 1792 to 1816 the unit of organization was a battalion, and two battalions constituted a regiment. During this period there were no colonels in New Hampshire. The commander of a regiment was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel commandant, and the staff of the governor received similar commissions.

In a perusal of the lists of officers of the fourteenth regiment it should be borne in mind that for twenty-four years, 1792-1816, the field officers were a lieutenant-colonel commandant and two majors. From 1792 to 1808, Plymouth, Holderness, Rumney, Campton, and Thornton constituted the first, and New Chester, Bridgewater, Cockermouth, Alexandria, and Hebron the second battalion of the fourteenth regiment. In 1808, at the organization of the thirty-fourth regiment, the second battalion was joined to the new regiment, and after this date, Plymouth, Holderness, and Rumney constituted the first, and Campton, Thornton, Ellsworth, Woodstock, Waterville, and Lincoln the second battalion. In the revision of the militia laws in 1816, the earlier titles of the field officers — colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major — were restored.

For many years the May training and the fall musters were holidays. The drum, the fife, and the boy were unrestrained. The public, pleased with the pomp and display of military pageants, failed not in a manifestation of approval and enthusiasm. In the progress of time an era of peace and a growing spirit of commercialism softened the heroic temper of the people, while the doctrine of non-resistance and the flying doves from the cotes of

peace societies soothed into slumber an early enthusiasm in military affairs. The militia law of the State was repealed in 1851. From 1784 to 1792 the field officers of the fourteenth regiment, with date of commission, were:—

Dec.	25, 1784	David Webster, Plymouth, colonel.
"	"	Moses Baker, Campton, lieutenant-colonel, promoted.
"	"	Alexander Craig, Rumney, major, promoted.
"	"	Richard Shepard, Holderness, major.
July	7, 1786	Moses Baker, colonel.
"	"	Alexander Craig, lieutenant-colonel.
"	"	Benjamin Goold, Plymouth, major, resigned June 17, 1790.
June	17, 1790	Michael Dwyer, Holderness, major.
June	15, 1791	Samuel Holmes, Campton, major, promoted.
"	"	Peter Sleeper, Bridgewater, major, promoted.

From 1792 to 1816 the field officers were:—

March	26, 1793	Samuel Holmes, Campton, lieut.-col. commandant.
Dec.	13, 1796	Peter Sleeper, Bridgewater " "
June	16, 1800	Stephen Wells, Plymouth " "
"	18, 1802	Moses Baker, Campton " "
Dec.	14, 1805	William Webster, Plymouth " "
"	12, 1808	Samuel Wells, Plymouth " "
June	15, 1811	John B. Southmayd, Campton " "
"	14, 1814	Enoch Colby, Jr., Thornton " "
May	17, 1816	Joseph Shepard, Holderness " "
March	26, 1793	Stephen Wells, Plymouth, major 1st battalion.
"	"	Peter Sleeper, Bridgewater " 2nd "
Feb.	6, 1797	Theophilus Sanborn, Bridgewater, major 2nd battalion.
June	16, 1800	William Preston, Rumney " 1st "
"	"	Benjamin Boardman, Bridgewater " 2nd "
"	18, 1802	William Webster, Plymouth " 1st "
Aug.	19, 1802	Moses Lewis, Bridgewater " 2nd "
Dec.	14, 1805	Samuel Wells, Plymouth " 1st "
"	14, 1805	Archibald Robinson, Thornton " 2nd "
"	12, 1808	Abraham Burnham, Rumney " 1st "
"	"	Benjamin Baker, Campton " 2nd "
June	15, 1811	Jonathan Blodgett, Jr., Rumney " 1st "
"	"	Enoch Colby, Jr., Thornton " 2nd "
"	14, 1814	Stephen Baker, Holderness " 1st "

June 14, 1814 John Pulsifer, Campton, major 2nd battalion.

May 17, 1816 Joseph Weld, Plymouth " 1st "

" " " Benjamin M. Barron, Woodstock, major 2nd battalion.

From 1816 to 1851 the field officers were:—

July 4, 1816	Joseph Shepard, Holderness, col., resigned	June 25, 1819.
Nov. 5, 1819	Walter Blair, Holderness	" " 1820.
May 19, 1820	John Palmer	" " Nov. 21, 1820.
Dec. 8, 1820	Moody Cook, Campton	" " June 9, 1824.
June 15, 1824	William Baker, Campton	" " March 30, 1826.
" 30, 1826	Benj. Edmonds, Plymouth	" " June 9, 1829.
July 1, 1829	Moses Cook, Campton	" " promoted.
June 22, 1832	Nathan Baker, Campton	" " Nov. 28, 1852.
Jan. 5, 1833	Oliver Flanders, Plymouth	" " June 16, 1835.
June 27, 1835	Leonard I. Cox	" " Nov. 29, 1836.
Jan. 16, 1837	Elijah Mitchell, Thornton	" " June 10, 1839.
June 27, 1839	George W. Durgin, Thornton	" " "
July 2, 1841	John Prescott	" " June 14, 1843.
" 1, 1843	James P. Pattee, Thornton	" " "
June 24, 1848	Jesse Ladd, Holderness	" " Aug. 27, 1849.
Aug. 31, 1849	Robert B. Tucker, Thornton	" " "
July 4, 1816	Benjamin M. Barron, Woodstock, lieut.-colonel.	
June 23, 1819	Walter Blair, Holderness	" promoted.
Nov. 5, 1819	John Palmer	" promoted.
May 19, 1820	Moody Cook, Campton	" promoted.
Dec. 8, 1820	Davis Baker, Campton	" resigned
	June 9, 1824.	
June 15, 1824	John Adams	" declined.
" 18, 1825	Benjamin Edmonds, Plymouth	" promoted.
" 30, 1826	Joseph Preston, Rumney	" resigned
	June 17, 1828.	
Aug. 5, 1828	John Keniston, Campton	" resigned
	June 9, 1829.	
July 1, 1829	Nathan Baker, Campton	" promoted.
June 22, 1832	Oliyer Flanders, Plymouth	" promoted.
Jan. 5, 1833	Leonard I. Cox	" promoted.
June 27, 1835	Fred'k W. A. Robie, Plymouth	" resigned
	Nov. 29, 1836.	
Jan. 16, 1837	George W. Durgin, Thornton	" promoted.
June 27, 1839	John Prescott	" promoted.
July 2, 1841	James P. Pattee, Thornton	" promoted.

June 21, 1848 Robert B. Tucker, Thornton, lieutenant-colonel promoted.
 Aug. 31, 1849 Sherburne R. Merrill, Woodstock " resigned June 18, 1855.
 June 20, 1818 Walter Blair, Holderness, major, promoted.
 " 22, 1819 John Palmer " promoted.
 Nov. 5, 1819 Moody Cook, Campton " promoted.
 May 19, 1820 Benjamin Haynes " declined.
 Dec. 8, 1820 Samuel Nute, Woodstock " resigned Sept. 13, 1824.
 " 10, 1824 Benjamin Edmonds, Plymouth, major, promoted.
 June 18, 1825 Russell Cox, Holderness " declined.
 Dec. 2, 1825 John Cook, Campton " declined.
 June 30, 1826 John Keniston, Campton " promoted.
 Aug. 5, 1828 Jacob B. Demeritt, Woodstock " resigned June 9, 1829.
 July 1, 1829 Oliver Flanders, Plymouth " promoted.
 June 22, 1832 Leonard I. Cox " promoted.
 Jan. 6, 1833 Samuel Avery, Rumney " resigned April 16, 1833.
 June 27, 1833 Jeremiah P. Hadley, Holderness " declined.
 July 5, 1834 George L. Shepard, Holderness " declined.
 June 27, 1835 Elijah Mitchell, Thornton " promoted.
 " 6, 1837 John Prescott " promoted.
 " 27, 1839 James P. Pattee, Thornton " promoted.
 July 2, 1841 Jesse Ladd, Holderness " promoted.
 " 1, 1843 Daniel Smith, Holderness " resigned June 8, 1846.
 " 6, 1846 Robert B. Tucker, Thornton " promoted.
 Aug. 5, 1848 Sherburne R. Merrill, Woodstock " promoted.
 " 31, 1849 Benjamin T. Cass, Plymouth "

Among the adjutants of the fourteenth regiment are found the names of several residents of Plymouth, whose commissions were dated as follows: William D. McQuesten, Dec. 18, 1820; Benjamin Edmonds, April 8, 1822, Peter Harvey, Sept. 9, 1829; William H. Blair of Campton, April 6, 1830; Arthur Ward, March 18, 1833; John P. Rogers, April 14, 1841, and Cyrus Keniston, 1846.

Benjamin Edmonds, 1820, William W. Russell, 1822, David C. Webster, 1826, Peter Flanders, 1834, and Samuel C. Webster,

1838, were paymasters. Dr. Jonathan Robbins, Dr. John Bailey of Plymouth, and Dr. Samuel Wright of Holderness were surgeons of the regiment, and among the chaplains were Rev. George Punchard and Rev. William R. Jewett. Prominent among the musicians of the militia were Moses Hull, drum major, and David Merrill, fife major.

From 1784 to 1816 a complete list of the officers of the first or Plymouth company of the fourteenth regiment cannot be given. It is known that during this period the captains were: Benjamin Goold, Joshua Thornton, Josiah Brown, Stephen Wells, William Webster, Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Moses George, Nathan Harris, Francis Worcester, Joseph Weld, Leonard Cummings, Ephraim Cook, and probably a very few others. It is reasonable to assume that some of the following lieutenants were promoted: John Farnum, David Eaton, Sargent Bartlett, Noah Cummings, Joseph F. Cummings.

From 1816 to 1851 the line officers were:—

CAPTAINS.	LIEUTENANTS.	ENIGMAS.
1816 Benjamin Darling.	1817 George W. Webster.	1816 Geo. W. Webster.
1821 John Adams, Jr.	1821 Walker Buswell.	1817 Benj. Edmonds.
1825 Ovid Dearborn.	1823 Ovid Dearborn.	1819 John Adams, Jr.
1827 Oliver Flanders.	1825 Samuel Haines.	1821 Ovid Dearborn.
1830 Daniel Pillsbury.	1827 William Gill.	1823 Samuel Haines.
1833 F. W. A. Robie.	1829 Enos Shattuck.	1825 Oliver Flanders.
1835 Roswell B. Emerson.	1829 Jedediah C. Wood-	1827 Daniel Pillsbury.
1839 Joseph B. Rowe.	bury.	1828 Enos Shattuck.
1840 Jonathan Ferrin.	1831 F. W. A. Robie.	1829 Jedediah C. Wood-
1843 John C. Hoyt.	1833 Roswell B. Emerson.	bury.
1845 Jason C. Draper.	1836 Joseph B. Rowe.	1831 Roswell B. Emerson.
1846 Benj. T. Cass.	— Jonas French.	1833 Joseph B. Rowe.
1849 Daniel C. Wheeler.	1840 John Blake.	1839 John Blake.
1852 Oliver H. P. Craige.	1843 Jason C. Draper.	1840 Charles Hazelton.
	1845 Charles L. Stevens.	1843 Charles L. Stevens.
	1847 Daniel C. Wheeler.	1845 William C. Hobart.
	1849 William T. Cass.	1846 Daniel C. Wheeler.
	1851 Oliver H. P. Craige.	1847 William T. Cass.
		1849 Oliver H. P. Craige.
		1851 Timothy E. Bayley.

Connected with the regiment for several years was a company of cavalry and at times a company of artillery. Peter Hobart of

Plymouth was the captain of the company of cavalry in 1814, and Chase W. Calley was a lieutenant in the company of artillery in 1851.

NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL GUARD.

In the political campaign of 1884 there were two companies in Plymouth of one hundred men each, — the "Plymouth Republican Cadets" and the "Cleveland Cadets." Through them an interest in military drill was aroused which led to the formation here of a company of the New Hampshire National Guard.

The requisite seventy-five signatures to a petition having been obtained, and an armory secured on the third floor of Tufts Block, the present Odd Fellows Hall, the necessary authority was given by the adjutant-general of the State, and fifty-eight men, the legal maximum, were enlisted, who signed the enlistment book and took the oath in the order named below: —

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Henry S. Arris. | 23. Simeon D. Eastman. |
| 2. Wm. J. Edmunds. | 24. John Ferrin. |
| 3. Epes J. Calley. | 25. Edward W. White. |
| 4. George H. Bowles. | 26. Ira P. Brown. |
| 5. Alonzo Eastman. | 27. Joshua W. Smith. |
| 6. J. Frank Edgerly. | 28. Brewster G. Coburn. |
| 7. William M. Peppard. | 29. Albert E. Tomkinson. |
| 8. Harry Mason. | 30. Charles V. Tomkinson. |
| 9. Chas. M. Pierce. | 31. Aaron A. Eastman. |
| 10. Wm. R. Garland. | 32. Azro G. Pebbles. |
| 11. Etson R. Mitchell. | 33. John C. Berry. |
| 12. Chas. R. Dame. | 34. Commodore W. Clifford. |
| 13. Erastus B. Dearborn. | 35. Michael O'Shea. |
| 14. Edwin J. Davis. | 36. Wilbur F. Currier. |
| 15. Elwyn M. Wheeler. | 37. Frederick Miller, Jr. |
| 16. Edric O. Smith. | 38. Geo. N. Elliott. |
| 17. Geo. H. Colby. | 39. Miron J. Hazeltine. |
| 18. Nahum W. Tufts. | 40. Leroy A. Sawyer. |
| 19. Henry S. Longee. | 41. Hiram C. Philbrick, Jr. |
| 20. Fred S. Rowe. | 42. Everett Fellows. |
| 21. Frank E. Smith. | 43. John T. McDole. |
| 22. Burt T. Rogers. | 44. Wm. R. Davis. |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 45. Edwin R. Calley. | 52. J. Frank Dubois. |
| 46. Geo. C. Bayley. | 53. Wm. C. Hobart. |
| 47. John S. Mason. | 54. Willard Miller, Jr. |
| 48. Myron T. Pressey. | 55. Wm. H. H. Buzzell. |
| 49. Wm. F. Adama. | 56. Jeff D. Pervier. |
| 50. Frederick W. Miller. | 57. Albert E. Smith. |
| 51. Geo. W. Miller. | 58. Benj. F. St. Clair. |

The company was organized April 25, 1885, the day of its first meeting for the nomination of officers; and the commissions of the following officers who were then selected bore the above date: —

Captain, George H. Colby.

First Lieutenant, J. Frank Edgerly.

Second Lieutenant, Erastus B. Dearborn.

Lieutenant Edgerly resigned May 3, 1886, and on May 6, 1886, these promotions occurred: Second Lieutenant Erastus B. Dearborn to be first lieutenant, *vice* Edgerly resigned; First Sergeant Henry S. Arris to be second lieutenant, *vice* Dearborn promoted.

There were no further changes among the officers.

The company was locally known as the "Russell Rifles," but its official designation was "Co. E, 3rd Infantry," like that of the company disbanded at Concord, which it succeeded, and with whose arms, equipments, and uniforms it was supplied by the State. The arms were the Springfield, breech-loading rifle, calibre .45, with angular bayonet; the equipments were the old pattern cartridge-box and belt, bayonet-scabbard and knapsack; and the uniforms consisted of a dark blue "claw-hammer" dress coat, light blue trousers, a stiff dress hat with a pompon, and the familiar army blue overcoat. The officers' uniform was the same as that of the regular army.

Company E paraded on the day of General Grant's funeral in August, 1885; it was present with reasonably full ranks at the June encampments on the State Camp Ground at Concord. Its armory inspections were commended; and although it had no suitable rifle range, it improvised one of 200 yards on the Grafton County Fair Ground, where some fair scores were made. Its drills

were much more frequent than the State law required, and proficiency in this department was encouraged by the people of Plymouth, who offered a handsome gold medal, termed the "Citizens Medal," which was open to competition by all the enlisted men of the company at each annual inspection, and was awarded to that soldier whom a board of competent judges should decide was the most proficient in the "School of the Soldier." This medal was won in 1886 by First Sergeant Henry S. Arris, in 1887 by Corporal Charles V. Tomkinson, in 1888, by Sergt. Charles V. Tomkinson, in 1889 by Corporal Frank E. Smith; in 1890 there was no competition for it.

The men of Company E, like soldiers everywhere, enjoyed giving play to their social natures. Their balls and assemblies were numerous attended, decorously conducted, and are still pleasantly remembered.

The two most notable incidents in the life of Company E were thus presented in the report of the adjutant-general of New Hampshire for 1889:—

In the latter part of September last there was considerable uneasiness among the citizens of the northern part of the State, in the vicinity of West Stewartstown, regarding the movements of parties of Italian laborers who had been engaged in the construction of a railroad just across the line in Canada, and who, having been defrauded of their pay by an absconding contractor, had destroyed some property, and after having come in collision with the local Canadian militia, were drifting toward our border, and it was feared might, in their desperate state, commit some depredations upon the property of the citizens. Upon receipt of telegram from Hon. A. S. Batchellor, of Littleton, of the Executive Council, explaining the situation, the captains of Companies C, E, and H, Third Regiment, were directed to quietly have their commands well in hand, prepared to move at once in case they should be needed. Ball ammunition was supplied and blankets, etc., were ready to be issued, but fortunately the services of the military were not required. Each of the companies named responded at once, and so quietly was the matter managed that the general public was not aware that such precautionary orders had been given until the excitement in Coos county was entirely over. The officers and men were not only ready and willing to move promptly to the frontier, but were rather disappointed that they could

not show to the people of the State that they were ready for "active service."

The centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States was celebrated in the city of New York April 29, 30, and May 1, and was attended by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Honorable Council, the State Centennial Commissioners, the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and other prominent citizens. In the military parade, April 30, the three regiments of infantry paraded as a brigade, about one thousand strong, under the command of Brig.-Gen. D. M. White, and the Amoskeag Veterans under command of Major E. F. Trow, with seventy men, were the special escort of the Governor. Much credit is due the officers and men who participated in the parade, as the trip to New York was entirely a private enterprise, there being no State appropriation from which the expenses, or any part of them, could be paid.

In the spring of 1890 the term of service of the original members of Company E expired, and it being impracticable to recruit the company to the minimum required by law, thirty-four men were disbanded May 3, 1890.

RECRUITS OF COMPANY E, THIRD REGIMENT, PLYMOUTH.

1885-1890.

Orlando J. Hanson.	Charles T. Merrill.	Stuart G. Tilton.
Willie H. Hill.	James Bragan.	Etson R. Mitchell.
Thos. E. Carr.	C. B. Berry.	Orlando Hanson.
Frank L. Shaw.	B. A. Berry.	Freeman A. Dowing.
Eldin H. Lougee.	H. B. Greenleaf.	Albert L. Wakefield.
Fred Burt.	John Heath.	Thad L. Elliott.
Harry S. Heath.	Olin C. Miles.	Frank Littlefield.
George H. Morrison.	Wm. J. Edmonds.	Chas. S. Fisher.
John R. Stevens.	George F. Adams.	Leonard T. P. Colby.
Billy E. Rogers.	H. J. Rogers.	John S. Mason.
F. M. Sawyer.	Almon C. Downing.	Edgar L. Hill.
Frank E. Hanson.		

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1885-1890.

Henry S. Arris, first sergeant, May 28, 1885.
 Epes J. Calley, second sergeant, May 28, 1885.
 Wm. J. Edmonds, third sergeant, May 28, 1885.

Joshua W. Smith, fourth sergeant, May 28, 1885.
William M. Peppard, fifth sergeant, May 28, 1885.
Chas. M. Pierce, corporal, May 25, 1885 ;
sergeant, June 14, 1886.
Harry Mason, corporal, May 28, 1885.
Albert E. Tomkinson, corporal, May 28, 1885.
Edwin J. Davis, sergeant, June 14, 1886.
William C. Hobart, sergeant, June 14, 1886.
Edric O. Smith, corporal, May 28, 1886.
Charles V. Tomkinson, corporal, June 14, 1886 ;
sergeant, May 25, 1887.
Miron W. Hazeltine, corporal, June 14, 1886 ;
sergeant, May 25, 1887.
Willie H. Hill, corporal, June 14, 1886.
Frank E. Smith, corporal, May 25, 1887.
Brewster G. Coburn, corporal, May 25, 1887.
Everett Fellows, corporal, May 25, 1887.
Etson R. Mitchell, corporal, May 25, 1887.

Since 1890 a company organization has not been maintained in this town. Deferring the service of Plymouth men in the war with Spain to a later paragraph, three citizens of Plymouth have been officers in the National Guard.

Frank W. Russell was commissioned a captain and an aid on the staff of General White, May 28, 1884; major and assistant inspector-general, Dec. 11, 1885; resigned May 20, 1889; first lieutenant Company G, April 27, 1898; captain, May 3, 1898; major of First New Hampshire Regiment Volunteers, July 2, 1898, and major of Third Regiment National Guard. Upon the reorganization of three into two regiments, he was commissioned major of the second regiment, March 7, 1899. At the expiration of his commission in 1904 he declined continued service.

Robert Burns was commissioned assistant surgeon of the third regiment, May 27, 1889; major and surgeon, May 28, 1894.

George H. Colby commissioned captain Company G, third regiment, Nov. 24, 1890, discharged Nov. 24, 1890; captain and paymaster of third regiment, May 28, 1894; captain and paymaster of second regiment, March 7, 1899; died Feb. 5, 1903.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN. — The call of President McKinley for 125,000 men to serve two years was issued April 23, 1898. The quota of New Hampshire was one regiment of twelve companies, each of not less than eighty-one or more than eighty-four officers and men. Col. Robert H. Rolfe, the senior colonel, was selected to command the regiment of volunteers. To the eight companies of the third regiment were joined two companies from the first regiment and two from the second; each company was recruited to the required standard. This regiment, comprising 1009 officers and men, was designated the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry and left the State, May 17, 1898. On the second call of the President for 75,000 men the quota of this State was 318. The number was enlisted and ordered into service as recruits to the New Hampshire Regiment. Returning, the regiment arrived in Concord, Sept. 8, 1898, and October 18 was mustered out of the service of the United States.

While in the service, Capt. Frank W. Russell was promoted to major of the First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, June 20, 1898. He was mustered out of the service of the United States, Oct. 31, 1898, retaining his commission in the State service as major of the third regiment.

Robert Burns, with rank of major, was the surgeon of the regiment. He resigned Oct. 11, 1898, retaining a commission of the same rank in the State service. George H. Colby was first lieutenant and quartermaster in the service of the United States from May 7 until the regiment was discharged, retaining his commission as captain and paymaster in the State service.

William Wallace Russell, quartermaster sergeant of Company K, First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, was promoted, July 14, to sergeant-major of the regiment, and September 23 was commissioned second lieutenant; discharged Oct. 31, 1898.

Walter Hall Russell, then aged sixteen years, was the trumpeter of Company K while the regiment was in the service of the United States. He was mustered May 7 and discharged Oct. 31, 1898.

In Company H were John Z. Goodwin and Anthony K. Hanson. They were mustered May 11 and discharged Oct. 31, 1898.

Six other men of Plymouth served in Company K. They were mustered May 7 and discharged Oct. 31, 1898. They were Alvah C. Cousins, artificer, Alvin P. Burleigh, George A. Corliss, Harry F. Dearborn, Perley F. Morton, William A. Scales. Arthur Gault served in Company C.

Since the war, Horatio B. Comstock and Gilroy N. Comstock, Company K, formerly of Rumney, and Harry E. Palmer, Company C, formerly of Concord, have removed to Plymouth.

XXXII. THE CIVIL WAR.

SUMTER fell. The tidings with momentous warning and prophecy were swiftly borne to the remotest hamlet of the land. Everywhere, north and south, the act was regarded as a proclamation of war. Instantly every man of the northern and many of the border states, with one mind and a common resolve, were pledged to the defence of the government and the preservation of the union of the states. The exceptions in the attitude of the men of the north were few and now happily forgotten. During a war of four years the record and the sacrifice of the people of Plymouth were the fullest expressions of patriotism and of loyalty to the government of the United States. The record of the valor of the sons, the loyal attitude of the town, and the anxious vigils of the mothers, wives, and daughters of Plymouth, after the lapse of forty years, are not obscured, but the vivid story of loyalty and sacrifice should be told by "one to the manner born." No one not a resident of a community during the Civil War can properly fill the picture with the symbols of heroism or present in vivid colors the story of sacrifice.

The Register of the New Hampshire Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Rebellion is a peerless exhibit of the service of a State, and there are commendable histories of all the New Hampshire regiments of infantry except three. These are easily accessible to all. This chapter will be the narrative of the patriotism of a town with little trespass upon the domain of State or regimental history. There were few in some and more in others, but Plymouth was represented by her sons in every military organization raised and sent forward by the State, and from the beginning to the end of the war her patriotism was unfailing.

April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to serve three months. The same day Governor Goodwin received a requisition for one regiment. Immediately recruiting was begun in the cities and towns of this State, and two thousand men were quickly enlisted. John H. Thompson of Holderness was the recruiting officer for the towns in this vicinity. From this number of volunteers the First New Hampshire Regiment was organized, and the remainder either re-enlisted, on a later call, for three years, or remained in the service of the State at Portsmouth. Among the two thousand volunteers were eight men who were natives or residents at some time of this town. In the first regiment were Addison W. Heath and Leroy S. Heath, who were born in Plymouth and enlisted at Holderness, and Oliver M. Sawyer, a native of this town, who enlisted at Nashua. In Capt. Joshua Chapman's company in the State service at Portsmouth and Concord were Oscar F. Merrill and Theodore V. Nutting, natives of Plymouth, Moses G. Tucker, William M. Sargent, and Robert W. Haney, who have been residents of this town. Captain Chapman's company was transferred from Portsmouth to Concord to guard the property of the State, which was left unprotected at the departure of the first regiment. The company was discharged June 10, 1861, and was paid by the State. The first regiment was discharged Aug. 9, 1861. All of these eight volunteers re-enlisted for three years, and in subsequent paragraphs will be credited with continued service.

In response to the call of the President for men to serve three years, New Hampshire, in the summer and autumn of 1861, raised seven regiments of infantry, one light battery, and a battalion of four companies of cavalry. The organization of the second regiment was promptly completed and left Portsmouth for Washington, June 20, 1861. Three men who at some time have been residents of Plymouth served in this famous regiment. They were Darius K. Bean, who enlisted at Plymouth, and John Chandler and William Alexander, who enlisted at Campton.

Upon the rolls of the third regiment are found the names of one

native and one resident of Plymouth. Asa P. French, who enlisted at Effingham, was born in this town, and Converse D. McDonald, a native of Maine, enlisted in this town and lived here nearly forty years. In 1865 Thomas Smith, a recruit who served on the quota of Plymouth, was assigned to this regiment.

In the fourth regiment there were twelve volunteers who have lived in this town, and of these five were born here; they were George W. Farnum, Luther C. Libby, Nathaniel P. Rogers, Ralph W. Straw, and Frank J. Thurston. Other soldiers in the fourth regiment who enlisted or have resided here are Moses G. Tucker, William H. H. Young, Dana Fifield, Addison A. Parker, Rufus Blake, Cornelius Boyle, Alfred T. Hardy. In 1863 Michael Foley, a recruit who served on the quota of Plymouth, was assigned to the fourth regiment. In December, 1864, Dr. Tristram Rogers was appointed assistant surgeon of this regiment and declined the appointment.

In the gallant fifth regiment there were three natives of this town and eight who have resided here. Addison W. Heath, Leroy S. Heath, and Charles A. Lovejoy were born in Plymouth. The Heath brothers served on the quota of Holderness, and Lovejoy on the quota of this town. Russell F. Fox, a native of Campton, George W. Smith, a native of Bath, and Charles E. Sanborn, a native of Sanbornton, enlisted here, and at their request were credited to this town. Greenleaf R. Cummings, Thomas Bruce, Henry H. Lougee, George W. Merrill, and William J. Sanborn enlisted in other places, but subsequently lived in Plymouth.

In every narrative of the patriotic record of Plymouth in the Civil War, the story of the battle-scarred sixth regiment will be conspicuous. In this enumeration of the volunteers during the first year of the war an account of the enlistments in this regiment demands a more extended paragraph. The enlistments in 1861 in the other military organizations included many of the sons of Plymouth, but a majority of these were then living and enlisted in other towns. The volunteers in this town who were mustered into the sixth regiment were called from the farms,

the stores, the industries, and the homes of Plymouth. The sacrifice of war became the daily experience of many families. For this regiment recruiting offices were established in Plymouth, Haverhill, Enfield, and Littleton in Grafton County, and in several other places in the State.

Of the original volunteers in this regiment the following ten were born and enlisted in this town: Edgar A. Adams, Arthur W. Butler, David Glynn, Warren C. Heath, Gilmore McL. Houston, William L. Houston, George K. Mitchell, Theodore V. Nutting, James S. Ryan, Daniel D. Straw. Four natives of Plymouth enlisted in this regiment in other towns: George W. Craig, William H. Cummings, George W. Lovejoy, and Simeon M. Webber. Eleven who were not natives of Plymouth were residents and enlisted here. They were William Alexander, John Blake, Gustavus R. Cilley, Capt. Joseph Clark, Henry G. Coffin, Amos P. Foster, Charles E. Green, Calvin A. Lewis, Walter A. Merrill, Carlos B. Seavey, and Alfred L. Smith. The following veterans of the sixth, thirteen in number, have removed to Plymouth since the war: Henry E. Chapman, Heber L. Chase, Capt. Oliver H. P. Craig, William H. Farmer, Alonzo D. Muchmore, Curtis L. Parker, William A. Russell, Albert Smith, Elijah L. Smith, William H. Tupper, Hiram O. Berry, Asa Richardson, and Seneca Sargent.

In the seventh regiment was Anthony Cilley, who was born in Plymouth and served on the quota of Manchester. In the record of another year will be found the names of fifteen recruits who were raised to satisfy in part the demands of the draft of 1863.

The eighth regiment left New Hampshire for the seat of war in January, 1862. The men were enlisted in the autumn of 1861. In this regiment were Leonard P. Benton, who was born in Plymouth and enlisted in Campton; William F. Hannaford, a native of this town, who enlisted in Sanbornton; Samuel T. Hanscom, who was born and enlisted in Plymouth, and Cummings Priest, who was born and enlisted in Lisbon, but who has since resided here.

The First Regiment of New England Cavalry, sometimes called the First Rhode Island, enjoys the distinction of being the first regiment of cavalry raised in New England. The regiment was composed of eight companies from Rhode Island and four companies from New Hampshire. One company was mustered in October and three in December. It was immediately after an unusual effort of Plymouth to furnish men for the regiments of infantry, and there were only three men in the regiment of cavalry whose names are found in Plymouth annals. They were John L. Thompson, a native of this town, who was appointed a lieutenant October 9, a captain Dec. 3, 1861, and major July 3, lieutenant-colonel July 11, 1862. He resigned March 24, 1864, to assume command of the First New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry, and will be named in connection with a mention of that regiment. Frank P. Elkins, a native of Andover, and for a few years a resident of Plymouth, was discharged on account of wounds, Oct. 3, 1863. The third man was Oscar F. Merrill, who was born in this town, and who re-enlisted and served in the New Hampshire Cavalry until the close of the war.

William H. Marshall, who lived in Plymouth from 1872 to 1885, served three years, enlisting in Dunbarton in the First Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters.

In 1862 New Hampshire raised six regiments for the term of three years, — the ninth to fourteenth, inclusive, — and two regiments, the fifteenth and sixteenth, for the term of nine months. It was a momentous year in Plymouth; repeated calls, revision of the quotas, and enlistments were the order of the day. In 1861 the town authorized the selectmen to provide for the support of the families of indigent soldiers, and aided by the bounty of the State, considerable sums were expended for this purpose during the war. In August, 1862, the town voted: —

That the town pay the sum of two hundred dollars to each volunteer for three years or the war, who shall be a resident of this town when he enlists, and shall enlist in this town and shall enlist after this date and prior to September 1, 1862. The number of such volunteers not to

exceed the quota which this town is required to furnish under the last call of the Federal Government for 300,000 volunteers; said sum to be paid to each volunteer when he is accepted and mustered into the United States service.

During the earlier proceedings of 1861 but little attention was paid to the quotas of towns. In 1862 an official schedule was made and announced by Governor Berry in a proclamation dated Aug. 28, 1862, declaring that under all the calls of the president the quota of the State was 15,452 three years' men and 5140 nine months' men. Then follows the quota of each town in the State. The quota of Plymouth was sixty-one three years' men and twenty nine months' men, but the number credited on account of previous enlistments was not stated.

A number of volunteers who enlisted in 1862 were assigned to the sixth regiment. Among these were five who, at the time of enlistment, were residents of this town. They were Francis R. Corliss, Charles H. Luther, Walter R. Merrill, Luther Farmer, and Isaac F. McCarter.

In the organization of the ninth regiment no person then residing in this town was enlisted, but two who subsequently lived here are upon the rolls of this reliable regiment. They are Charles A. Sanborn and Gustine M. Wescott. Additional record of these and many other volunteers is given in the individual record at the close of this chapter.

In the tenth regiment was Michael O'Sullivan, who enlisted on the quota of Plymouth in 1862.

In the eleventh regiment, George W. Worthen was the only volunteer who was born in Plymouth. He enlisted on the quota of Concord. In the same regiment were George T. Ordway, who subsequently resided in this town, Robert W. Haney, who is named in the record of 1861, and Peter Clairmont, who was credited on the quota of Plymouth in 1864.

In the gallant twelfth regiment were twenty-seven men who merit recognition in this connection. Of these, three were born here and enlisted on the quota of Plymouth. They were George

H. Cummings, Henry R. Harvey, and Richard G. Stearns. There were five who were born in Plymouth and served on the quota of some other town, as follows: Danford Cook, Samuel W. George, James C. Nelson, Hiram C. Philbrick, and William B. Welch. Those who were born elsewhere and served on the quota of Plymouth were Joseph C. Bixby, Cephas R. Crawford, Galen Eastman, Pliny R. Gilman, Andrew J. Huntoon, Abner C. Jones, George E. Worthen. The veterans of the twelfth who have resided in this town since the war are Martin B. Avery, Nathaniel Cayes, Newell Davidson, Samuel Ellsworth, Arthur L. Kimball, Ambrose H. Mudgett, Sylvester Swett, Jeremiah Jenness, George K. Hutchins, Charles H. Jenness, Calvin M. Andrews, and Joseph E. Dalton.

In the rolls of the thirteenth regiment appear five names familiar in the annals of this town. They are Manson S. Brown, who served on the quota of Campton and has resided in Plymouth since 1865; William M. Sargent, a native of Thornton, who served previously in Capt. Joshua Chapman's company in 1861, and who lived in this town about twenty years ago; Oliver M. Sawyer, a native of Plymouth, who also served in the first regiment; Daniel J. Spinney, who was born in Plymouth, enlisted at Portsmouth, and Woster E. Woodbury, a native of Campton, who subsequently lived in Plymouth several years.

In the fourteenth regiment were nine men of Plymouth connection. Timothy E. Bayley and James Otis Ward were born here; the former enlisted on the quota of Plymouth and the latter on the quota of Campton. Joel Barrett, Artemas W. Merrill, Lewis Mitchell, John Moran, and John A. Preston served on the quota of Plymouth. James H. Haines and Walter H. Sargent lived in Plymouth after the war. Mr. Haines was a Methodist minister.

While these regiments were being recruited, the organization of the fifteenth, a nine months' regiment, was begun. A recruiting office was established in Plymouth, and when the question of bounty was raised it was held that the former offer of the town did not apply to the volunteers to this regiment. Under the laws of the

State a town meeting could not be held without a notice of fourteen days. To expedite the enlistment of men, the citizens of Plymouth met, August 29, in an informal meeting, with Washington George chairman and Henry H. McQuesten secretary. At this meeting, after a free and animated discussion, Dr. Cyrus K. Kelley presented the following resolution:—

Resolved that we, the voters of the town of Plymouth, hereby agree that at the town meeting called by the selectmen of said town to be held on the twelfth day of September next, we will vote to raise and pay to the volunteers from this town for the term of nine months, who shall be accepted on the town's quota of the three hundred thousand of men now ordered to be raised for that service, each the sum of two hundred dollars.

At the town meeting which followed, the action of the informal meeting was confirmed by a similar vote, and a bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars was offered the men who enlisted on the quota of the town for the term of three years. In the meantime nineteen men volunteered in the fifteenth regiment. Of these Alvin Burleigh, Cyrus R. Corliss, Walter B. Farnum, Frank H. George, Frank C. Green, Rockwood G. Merrill, Justus B. Penniman were natives and served on the quota of Plymouth. Joseph B. Nelson was born in Plymouth and served on the quota of Hebron. Thomas G. Ames, Col. Henry W. Blair, John A. Drake, Simeon C. Eastman, Capt. John W. Ela, Edward E. Ferrin, George K. Jewell, Andrew J. Morgan, Edward J. Morgan, and Henry Webster were not born in Plymouth, but were residents in 1862 and enlisted on the quota of this town. Joseph C. Blair, who enlisted at Campton, subsequently lived in Plymouth.

Frederick W. Ballou, who lived in this town from 1875 to 1883, served in the sixteenth regiment on the quota of Franklin.

Plymouth was not represented among the volunteers to the seventeenth regiment. The organization was not completed, and the regiment did not leave the State.

The year of 1863 was the most grievous period of the war. The call for volunteers was continued, and the number of men of

military age was greatly depleted by previous enlistments. A draft was ordered, and enrolling officers were appointed. Joseph C. Fifield made the enrolment of this town, and his report is preserved:—

FIRST CLASS, 18 to 35 years of age: William H. Adams, Amasa W. Avery, Cyrus J. Anderson, Charles W. Adams, Andrew J. C. Barnard, James R. Bill, Harrison G. O. Burrows, Desevignia S. Burnham, Sylvester W. Burleigh, Charles H. Bowles, John W. Butler, George O. Boynton, Andrew J. Blake, Joseph S. Blodgett, Alonzo K. Bruce, Joseph M. Burrows, John L. Baker, John P. Blodgett, Charles R. Clark, John C. Clark, Edward Coffey, Moses C. Corliss, Charles H. Clifford, Calvin Clark, Harrison M. Cochran, Henry C. Currier, Solon Currier, Charles F. Chamberlain, Moses R. Chase, Frank Chase, Thomas F. Clark, George Clark, Charles W. Cummings, Dudley L. Clark, Thomas B. Cultra, Charles H. Cummings, Joseph C. Cayes, Charles F. Chandler, George A. Draper, Wilber F. Doton, Alvah M. Draper, Cyrus P. Eaton, Nathaniel Eastman, Benjamin F. Ellis, Plummer Fox, Oliver H. Fifield, Hiram B. Farnum, Asa P. French, Quincy French, Rufus Foster, Charles M. Fellows, Charles G. Green, Nelson Graves, Edgar H. Gove, Thomas F. Glynn, Jabez L. Greenleaf, Henry S. George, Frederick E. C. Green, Henry A. Hazen, Elliott D. Hall, Henry C. Homans, Andrew J. Hall, Ira Jenkins, Joseph P. Jones, Charles G. James, Calvin A. Lewis, George W. Little, John G. Langdon, John Larkin, Ralph M. Merrill, Henry H. McQuesten, John Mason, David P. Moses, John H. Melvin, Charles Morse, Martin Merrill, John Morrison, Ethan A. Moulton, Samuel Milligan, Samuel E. Merrill, John M. Merrill, Cyrus W. Nelson, Thomas E. Nutting, Frederick E. C. Nichols, Charles D. Penniman, James A. Penniman, David Pierce, Andrew J. Pervier, William W. Russell, Jr., Harvey M. Rogers, Gardner F. Rogers, James L. Rogers, Thomas Robie, Silas M. Spencer, Silas C. Stetson, Chauncey M. Stetson, Isaac D. Stafford, Charles E. Sanborn, Orlando M. G. Seavey, Charles G. Smith, Allen B. Stetson, Joseph N. Smith, Alonzo Stevens, Charles H. Spencer, Edward M. Stetson, Charles E. Stearns, George H. Sellingham, Owen E. Sullivan, Alfred M. Smith, John S. Tufts, Mellen E. Wight, Charles M. Whittier, Charles H. Wilkinson, George H. Wilkinson, Simeon Walker, John W. Wardwell, David Webster, James H. Wilkinson, Hiram Westcott, Edward D. Wood, Otis Young, Alonzo V. York.

SECOND CLASS, 35 to 45 years of age: Oliver Avery, Thomas B. Adams, Walter D. Blaisdell, William P. Blake, John Blake, Samuel Binford, Hiram Clark, Chase W. Calley, Joseph Clark, Daniel H.

Currier, James Currier, Jonathan B. Clay, Thomas P. Clifford, Nathaniel F. Draper, William A. Draper, Ira S. Emerson, Joseph C. Fifield, Daniel B. Flanders, Levi S. Gordon, Charles M. Green, Benjamin F. Gale, Benjamin F. Gould, Charles M. Gilford, Seth Glover, Jr., William G. Hull, George H. Harris, Hiram Harriman, William Harriman, Ralph M. Holmes, Cyrus K. Kelley, Cyrus Keniston, Mark L. Lawrence, Ezekiel E. Merrill, Gilman Marsh, Harrison B. Marden, Alvah Merrill, Benjamin P. Merrill, Converse D. McDonald, Augustus A. Osgood, Sherburn Pearson, Samuel H. Palmer, Alba J. Pebbles, Albert Pope, Ransom M. Rowell, Charles Rogers, 2d, William H. Reed, Thomas Shute, Charles F. Stafford, John Whiteman, John H. Wilkinson.

The draft was made at the headquarters of the provost marshal at West Lebanon, Sept. 15, 1863. One hundred and twenty-three names, being the whole of the first class, were placed in the box, from which thirty-seven names were drawn. In Plymouth the fortune of the draft was awaited with anxious apprehension.

The men who were drafted were drawn in the following order: Charles H. Spencer, Joseph C. Cayes, Hiram Wescott, Charles H. Cummings, Thomas F. Clark, Owen E. Sullivan, Edward D. Wood, Thomas Robie, Henry C. Homans, Ethan A. Moulton, Edward M. Stetson, Charles E. Stearns, Samuel Milligan, Thomas B. Cultra, George Clark, Cyrus J. Anderson, Benjamin F. Ellis, Dudley L. Clark, Frederick E. C. Green, Charles M. Fellows, Charles W. Cummings, Alfred M. Smith, Frederick E. C. Nichols, Charles F. Chandler, James L. Rogers, Joseph M. Burrows, John L. Baker, Henry S. George, Charles G. James, Samuel E. Merrill, John Larkin, Andrew J. Hall, Alonzo K. Bruce, Charles W. Adams, John M. Merrill, Jabez L. Greenleaf, George H. Sellingham.

In anticipation of the draft, the town in August voted to pay each drafted man who passed examination, or his substitute, a bounty of three hundred dollars.

The number of men who were mustered into the service and credited on the quota of Plymouth in 1863 was twenty-four, and one man who subsequently was a resident of this town enlisted on the quota of Thornton.

Two companies of heavy artillery were raised in the spring and summer of this year. Subsequently they constituted a part of the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, and will be named in the record of another year. Henry M. Tucker, who has resided in this town, enlisted in the first company on the quota of Thornton, and John L. Baker enlisted in the second company on the quota of Plymouth. James Dailey, who had received an honorable discharge from the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, enlisted in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was credited to the quota of this town. He was discharged Aug. 14, 1865.

To fill the quota of Plymouth the following twenty-two recruits were mustered into the service. They were credited on the quota of this town, but none were residents. Michael Foley was assigned to the fourth regiment; Philip Brown, George McDonald, John Mitchell, and William State to the sixth; Joseph Davis and Cammel Goodnature to the ninth; and to the seventh regiment were assigned fifteen men, the first nine being substitutes for men drafted in this town, — Henry Smith, John Smith, Francis Gilbert, John Harrison, Charles Marion, John McIntire, Andrew J. Pervier, Auguste Proben, Harrison Potter, James Smith, Charles Watson, John White, Frederick Diedrich, George Horsman, and George Logue.

Late in 1863 and early in 1864 many of the soldiers in the New Hampshire regiments who had enlisted in 1861 for the term of three years re-enlisted for the war. To each of the men credited to the quota of Plymouth the town paid a bounty of three hundred dollars: —

Alfred T. Hardy, Fourth, Re-enlisted — credit Haverhill.

Addison A. Parker, Fourth, Re-enlisted — no credit.

Moses G. Tucker, Fourth, Re-enlisted.

Wm. H. H. Young, Fourth, Re-enlisted.

Leroy S. Heath, Fifth, Re-enlisted.

George W. Smith, Fifth, Re-enlisted.

David Glynn, Sixth, Re-enlisted.

Albert Smith, Sixth, Re-enlisted — Rumney.

Leonard P. Benton, Eighth, Re-enlisted.

William F. Hannaford, Eighth, Re-enlisted.

In 1864 four veterans qualified by an honorable discharge from prior service enlisted on the quota of Plymouth into the Veteran Reserve Corps. They were Darius K. Bean of the second regiment, Henry G. Coffin and Calvin A. Lewis of the sixth regiment, and Gustine M. Wescott of the ninth regiment.

In February, 1864, the four New Hampshire companies were detached from the First New England Volunteer Cavalry and ordered to Concord to constitute a part of a full regiment of cavalry. The First New Hampshire Regiment Volunteer Cavalry was promptly recruited and organized. Three companies were mustered into the service in April, and the remaining companies in June and July. Lieut.-Col. John L. Thompson of the New England regiment was appointed colonel of this regiment, and served with distinction in many memorable engagements. Oscar F. Merrill, who enlisted in 1861, was one of the men transferred from the New England to the First New Hampshire Cavalry, remaining in this arm of the service from the beginning to the close of the war. Those who volunteered in 1864 claiming mention in the annals of Plymouth were George W. Lovejoy, Alston Brown, Benjamin Hall, Obadiah G. Smith, and Lemuel Palmer, who served on the quota of this town. Of these George W. Lovejoy was the only native of Plymouth. Robert Huckins, another volunteer, was a native of Plymouth, but he was credited on the quota of another town; and Thomas Tyrie, who was the Methodist minister over the church in Plymouth in 1887 and 1888, served on the quota of Derry. In February, 1865, Elbridge E. Webster, who was born in this town, and in March, Henry W. Upham, who was credited on the quota of the town, and Charles H. Fellows, subsequently a resident of Plymouth, joined the regiment. Frank P. Elkins, who had been honorably discharged from the New England regiment on account of wounds, re-enlisted in March, under Colonel Thompson.

The First Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Heavy Artillery included six companies which were mustered into the service in September, 1864, and one company mustered in October. The

regiment was filled by the transfer of the Light Battery and the First and Second Companies of Heavy Artillery. The regiment was mustered out June 15, 1865. In this organization were George W. Ellis, who was a native and served on the quota of Plymouth; Oliver T. Craig, who was born in Plymouth and served on the quota of Holderness; Benjamin F. Smith, David P. Moses, and Charles E. Wedgewood, who served on the quota of Plymouth, and Lewis E. Brown, Leonard Colburn, George E. Edmonds, Calvin M. Andrews, Henry White, and Renselear O. Wright, who have been residents of this town at some time since the war.

In the eighteenth regiment, raised in the autumn of 1864 and early in 1865, and made up of men enlisted for one year and men enlisted for three years, Plymouth was represented by eight men. Walter P. Blodgett and Frank J. Thurston were born in Plymouth; Simeon C. Eastman, a veteran of the fifteenth, and Charles E. Sanborn, a veteran of the fifth, served on the quota of Plymouth; Rev. Anthony C. Hardy, the chaplain of the regiment, William A. Chandler, Harris J. Goss, and Elbridge G. Foss have resided in this town since the war.

James C. Nelson, a native of Plymouth, enlisted in 1862 into the twelfth regiment, and was named in the record of that year. He was a sergeant, and was wounded severely at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. He was discharged March 30, 1864, to accept promotion, and was appointed a first lieutenant of the Thirty-second Infantry United States Colored Troops, Feb. 26, 1864. He was discharged on account of disability, Sept. 8, 1864.

In July and August of this year nine colored men were mustered into the service in Virginia and credited on the quota of Plymouth. To these men a bounty was paid by the town. Eight were assigned to the thirty-eighth and one to the forty-third regiment. They were John L. Brown, George Butts, Edwin Diggs, Kiah Diggs, Frank King, Edmund Roberts, Dred Smith, Isaac Smith, and Jerry Warren.

In March, 1865, an exhibit of the deficiencies in the quotas

of the towns of New Hampshire, prepared by the military authorities, was published in the newspapers of the State. Holderness was held to furnish four, Campton five, and Plymouth twelve men. Four of those who enlisted in the regiment of cavalry at this time have been noted. Thomas Smith, a native of England, had a business meeting with the selectmen, and enlisted on the quota of Plymouth a few days before the exhibit was published. He was assigned to the third regiment.

During the war this town was represented in the United States Navy by ten men. The individual record is included in the list of soldiers at the close of this chapter. They were Leonard Campbell, Hiram B. Farnum, Alvah C. Ferrin, who was born in Plymouth, and Michael Casey, Christopher Champion, Charles Cheney, George Evans, William J. Flynn, William Higgins, James Ryan, and Harry Smith, who were credited on the quota of the town.

In the foregoing record of individual service in New Hampshire regiments during the Civil War, it is probable that all the natives of Plymouth and very nearly all of those who ever lived in this town are given.

There are many sons of Plymouth and former residents of this town who served in the military organizations of other States whose record has not been secured. So far as known they are included in the general list of soldiers on the following pages.

The demands of the government for additional men in 1864 and early in 1865 were not readily answered, and a bounty of one thousand and even twelve hundred dollars was paid by many of the towns of this State. In this connection the town of Plymouth, at a meeting held April 20, 1864, offered a bounty of twelve hundred dollars to men enlisting on the quota of the town. Under the last call of the President the town voted, Feb. 20, 1865, "to authorize the selectmen to borrow ten thousand dollars and appropriate the same, at their discretion, in payment of bounties for volunteers to fill the quota of the town."

During the war the town tax was a serious burden, and in 1866,

when the town accounts were made up, the debt of Plymouth was over \$30,000, and in 1872 it was \$40,000.

In 1865 the legislature authorized and in 1866 the governor appointed a commission to audit the war expenditures of the cities and towns of the State. The selectmen of Plymouth appeared before the commission in April, 1866, and established a claim that the town had paid bounties to one hundred and thirteen men amounting to \$31,012.00. This number of volunteers on the credit of the quotas of Plymouth did not include the volunteers of 1861, to whom no bounty had been paid. At this time the State did not assume any part of the war expenses of the towns. In 1870 a second commission was constituted to ascertain the number of men furnished by each town on all the calls of the President after and including the call of July, 1862. This commission reported to the legislature that the town of Plymouth had paid bounties after the call of July, 1862, to one hundred and nineteen men, being ninety-four men enlisting for three years, eight men for one year, and seventeen men for nine months.

The legislature authorized the issue of a series of State bonds known as the Municipal War Loan, and paid each town, in a partial assumption of war expenditure, the sum of \$100.00 for each man mustered into the service for three years, \$33.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ for one year men, and \$25.00 for men serving nine months. The sum of \$10,091.67 was paid by the State to Cyrus Keniston for the town of Plymouth, May 28, 1872.

The number of volunteers in the Civil War from any town will largely depend upon the standpoint from which the computation is made. If all the men in the service who were born in Plymouth, all who at any time have lived here, and all of the hired recruits are included, the whole number is nearly three hundred. And if to the one hundred and nineteen men who were mustered into the service after July 1, 1862, and credited to this town by the State commission, is added the number of volunteers of 1861, who at the time of enlistment were residents here, the sum is one hundred and fifty-five to one hundred and sixty-five, depending upon the

standard of admission to an honored roll. Because during the first year of the Civil War several residents of this town enlisted while temporarily absent, because several enlisted here who had scarcely established a residence, and because a few residents of this town enlisted on the quota and were paid bounties by other towns, the exact number of volunteers from Plymouth or from other towns is not easily determined.

There was no newspaper published in Plymouth during the Civil War. Compared with the usages of the present, the newspapers of the State paid little attention to local news; consequently through the years of trial and sacrifice the daily events in the life of Plymouth are not recorded.

There were many union meetings and a memorable flag raising, which gave a vivid expression of the patriotic sentiment of the community. A truthful narrative of these proceedings would be a fitting tribute to the loyal attitude of the town during the war. In no other town were the people more active or more enthusiastic in a vigorous support of the government. In this attitude the community was conspicuous. The mention of a few would be an unwarranted oversight of many.

Before the Civil War, and with slight appreciation of the heroism of American womanhood, Charles Kingsley wrote the familiar line, "Men must work, and women must weep." There is nothing in the history of our country more inspiring than the faith and the heroism of the American woman in every season of trial and adversity. If she weeps, she labors, and her tears are the christening of an exalted purpose and an inspiring heroism.

With a thought and care for the soldiers in the field, the women of Plymouth maintained an organization from the beginning to the close of the war. In their homes and in the assembled circle they labored for the comfort of the soldier and for the necessities of the sick and the wounded. Many boxes of clothing, bandages, lint, and other articles of comfort or necessity were forwarded directly to the soldiers from Plymouth or were sent through the care of one of the charitable commissions of the time. The labor

performed and the amount of these offerings were large, and often sums of money were forwarded to the Sanitary Commission or to some similar organization of good Samaritans. A record has not been preserved. The left hand has not been told what the right hand has wrought. In the newspapers of the time are found repeated evidence of the good works of the women of Plymouth, similar to an acknowledgment by the Sanitary Commission appearing in the New Hampshire Statesman of Aug. 9, 1862.

Ladies of Plymouth,	\$36.25
Methodist Church of Plymouth,	12.75

The following record of individual service in the Civil War includes the names of the soldiers who served in a New Hampshire regiment or military organization, and who were born or at some time have lived in Plymouth, and also an incomplete record of the soldiers who were born or have resided in this town, and who enlisted and served in the military organizations of other States.

ABBOT, SYLVESTER D., born in Warren, 1839; Co. D, 6 Mass.; enlisted July 16, 1864, for 100 days; discharged Oct. 27, 1864; he removed to Plymouth, 1899, and lived here about three years. He has lived in Rumney several years since the war.

ADAMS, EDGAR A., born in Plymouth, 1839; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted Oct. 21, 1861; transferred to Co. 31, 2 Battalion Invalid Corps, Sept. 30, 1863; discharged at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 28, 1864; died in Plymouth, Nov. 8, 1885.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM, born in Piermont, 1833; he was one of the unassigned three months' recruits, 1861; also Co. F, Second, and Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 10, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; discharged Nov. 28, 1864. He lived in Plymouth many years.

AMES, THOMAS G., born in Holderness, 1841; Co. H, Fifteenth; enlisted at Tilton on the quota of Northfield, Sept. 1, 1862; first sergeant; died of disease at Port Hudson, La., July 20, 1863.

ANDREWS, CALVIN M., born in Centre Harbor, 1838; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Aug. 25, 1862; discharged on account of disability at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 26, 1863; also Co. G, First Heavy Artillery; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Aug. 31,

1864; discharged June 16, 1865. He lived a few years immediately before the war in Plymouth. He married a daughter of John Adams of Plymouth. He resides in Ashland.

AVERY, MARTIN B., born in Ellsworth, 1842; Co. G, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded severely at Chancellorsville, Va., May 8, 1863; discharged at Concord on account of disability, Nov. 9, 1863. He married Mary Elizabeth Ward of Plymouth. He died Aug. 13, 1879.

BAILEY, GEORGE E., born in Lunenburg, Mass., 1826; Co. A, 26 Mass. Inf.; enlisted Sept. 10, 1861; discharged, disability, April 10, 1862. He has lived in Plymouth since 1883.

BAKER, JOHN L., born in Holderness, 1835; Second Co. Heavy Artillery; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 19, 1863; discharged Sept. 11, 1865. He married Mary Eastman of Plymouth. Resides in Manchester.

BALLOU, FREDERICK W., born in Bristol, 1835; Co. E, Sixteenth; enlisted on the quota of Franklin, Aug. 28, 1862; musician; discharged Aug. 20, 1863. He was a jeweller in Plymouth from 1875 to 1883. He died in Salisbury, Feb. 20, 1892.

BARRETT, JOEL, born in Lunenburg, Vt., 1831; Co. H, Fourteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 15, 1862; died of disease at Poolesville, Md., Feb. 24, 1863.

BATCHELDER, CARLOS E., born in Plymouth, 1844; served in a Massachusetts regiment, and after discharge enlisted in the U. S. A. and died in the service. He was a brother of George H. Batchelder.

BATCHELDER, GEORGE H., born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. C, 30 Mass., three years; enlisted at Lowell, Nov. 11, 1861; died in the service at Baton Rouge, La., May 2, 1863. He was a son of Clark Gilman Batchelder, and was credited on the quota of Plymouth.

BAYLEY, TIMOTHY E., born in Plymouth, 1829; Co. H, Fourteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 21, 1862; sergeant; discharged July 8, 1865. He died in Plymouth, Feb. 18, 1900.

BEAN, DARIUS K., born in Meredith, 1840; he was one of the three months' recruits unassigned; also Co. F, Second; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, May 22, 1861; corporal; wounded severely at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; discharged June 4, 1864; also Co. B, 24 Veteran Reserve Corps; enlisted on the quota of Concord, Aug. 29, 1864; discharged on account of wounds, Jan. 1, 1865.

BENTON, LEONARD P., born in Plymouth, 1837; Co. E, Eighth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Oct. 10, 1861; captured at Bayou de Glaze, La., May 17, 1864; released and joined his regiment; dis-

- charged Jan. 18, 1865. The family removed from Plymouth to Campton, 1851. He now resides in Stoneham, Mass.
- BERRY, HIRAM O.**, born in Campton, 1836; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Oct. 15, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; discharged Nov. 28, 1864. He lived in Plymouth four years, beginning 1888; removed to Westboro, Mass.
- BIXBY, JOSEPH C.**, born 1834; Co. A, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 12, 1862; served until Feb. 26, 1863. He lived in Plymouth a few years before the war.
- BLAIR, HENRY W.**, born in Campton, 1834; Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 2, 1862; major, Oct. 8, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, April 8, 1863; wounded severely at Port Hudson, La., May 27 and June 14, 1863; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He was a resident of Plymouth from 1858 to 1885.
- BLAIR, JOSEPH C.**, born in Campton, 1841; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Sept. 16, 1862; wagoner; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He has lived in Plymouth, Campton, and Lincoln.
- BLAKE, JOHN W.**, born in Andover, 1819; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 10, 1861; corporal; discharged Feb. 11, 1863. He lived in Plymouth from 1828 to 1867, when he removed to Kansas. On the war rolls he is John Blake.
- BLAKE, RUFUS**, born in Alexandria, 1825; Co. K, Fourth; enlisted at Franklin, Aug. 6, 1861; discharged Sept. 27, 1864. He lived in Plymouth, 1877-1883; died in Holderness, May 28, 1884.
- BLODGETT, WEBSTER P.**, born in Plymouth, 1833; Co. B, Eighteenth; enlisted on the quota of Orford, Sept. 7, 1864, for one year; discharged June 10, 1865. The family removed from Plymouth to Orford in 1848.
- BOYLE, CORNELIUS**, born in Ireland, 1823; Co. I, Fourth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 5, 1861; discharged on account of disability at Beaufort, S. C., April 24, 1863. He lived in Plymouth much of the time from 1850 until his death about 1882.
- BRALEY, FRANK A.**, born in Northfield, 1846; Co. F, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Northfield, Aug. 21, 1862; discharged June 21, 1865. Beginning 1875 he lived in this town several years. He died at Gilford, July 11, 1892.
- BROCK, LEONARD**, born 1824; Co. C, 40 Mass. Inf.; enlisted at Lawrence, Sept. 1, 1862; discharged, disability, Sept. 4, 1863. He came to Plymouth in 1856, and here died March 21, 1886.
- BROWN, ALSTON**, born in Wilmot, 1846; Co. B, First Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, March 29, 1864; wounded at Nottoway Court House, Va., June 23, 1864; captured at Beam's Station, Va.

June 29, 1864; released Aug. 13, 1864; discharged July 15, 1865. While in the service he suffered amputation of his left arm. He lived in Danbury a few years, and since 1877 has lived in New London.

- BROWN, JOHN L.**, born Richmond, Va., 1844; Co. G, 38 U. S. Infantry, colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; discharged Jan. 25, 1867. Residence in 1895, Indianola, Texas.
- BROWN, LEWIS E.**, born in Kenduskeag, Me., 1846; Co. G, First Heavy Artillery; enlisted at Wentworth, Sept. 2, 1864, for one year; discharged June 1, 1865. He has resided in Plymouth since 1900.
- BROWN, MANSON S.**, born in Bridgewater, 1835; Co. C, Thirteenth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Aug. 15, 1862; principal musician; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; discharged June 21, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1865.
- BROWN, PHILIP**, born in Ireland, 1839; Co. K, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 30, 1863; a recruit. He deserted at Spottsylvania, Va., May 18, 1864.
- BRUCE, JOSEPH C.**, born Northfield, 1822; Second Co. H. A.; enlisted at Franklin, Aug. 7, 1863; discharged Sept. 11, 1865. (See Vol. II.) He lived a few years in Plymouth, and died in Boscawen, 1896.
- BRUCE, THOMAS**, born in Sanbornton, now Tilton, 1831; Co. A, Fifth; enlisted at Franklin, Sept. 28, 1861; discharged, disability, March 10, 1862; also Co. F, Thirteenth V. R. C.; enlisted on the quota of Franklin, Nov. 24, 1863; discharged at Concord, Nov. 13, 1865. He was in Plymouth a short time about 1855. After the war he lived in Franklin. (See Vol. II, where the date of birth, stated as 1834, should be 1831.)
- BURLEIGH, ALVIN**, born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 2, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863.
- BUTLER, ARTHUR W.**, born in Plymouth, 1833; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 28, 1861; corporal; discharged Nov. 28, 1864. He lived in Plymouth many years. He died at Soldiers' Home in Tilton.
- BUTTS, GEORGE**, born in Virginia, 1845; Co. G, 43 U. S. Infantry, colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, July 28, 1864; discharged Jan. 20, 1866, a recruit. In 1895 he was living in Lexington, Mo.
- BUZZELL, AARON**, born in Epsom, 1820; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Oct. 31, 1861; re-enlisted Dec. 25, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 15, 1864; discharged at Concord on account of wounds, June 26, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1881, and here died Oct. 3, 1883.

- CAMPBELL, LEONARD, born in Plymouth, 1811; U. S. Navy; enlisted at Boston, Oct. 2, 1861; served on U. S. steamers "Ohio," "North Carolina," and "Wyoming"; discharged from "Wyoming" Aug. 8, 1864.
- CARROLL, HENRY, born Albany, N. Y., 1844; 13 N. Y.; also served as captain's clerk in U. S. Navy. He has resided in Plymouth since 1897.
- CASEY, MICHAEL, born in Ireland, 1844; U. S. Navy; enlisted for three years on the quota of Plymouth, Feb. 27, 1865; served on U. S. steamers "Ohio" and "Kearsarge"; deserted from receiving ship at Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1866.
- CASS, LUTHER, born in Andover, 1827; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted at Centre Harbor, Oct. 14, 1861; drowned by loss of steamer "West Point" on the Potomac River, Aug. 13, 1862. Before the war he lived a few years in this town.
- CASS, SAMUEL N., born in Bristol, 1830; 14 Pennsylvania. Lived in Plymouth twenty years, beginning 1870; died in Laconia, Jan. 31, 1897.
- CAYES, NATHANIEL, born in Richmond, P. Q., 1834; Co. C, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Alexandria, Aug. 20, 1862; discharged June 21, 1865. He has lived in Plymouth since the date of his discharge from service.
- CHAMPION, CHRISTOPHER, born in Worcester, Mass., 1837; enlisted as a seaman while a resident of Plymouth, March 4, 1865. He has not renewed his residence here.
- CHANDLER, JOHN, born in Campton, 1837; Co. F, Second; enlisted April 19, 1861, for three months; not mustered; enlisted May 22, 1861, for three years; corporal; wounded severely at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged on account of wounds, May 15, 1863. He has lived in Plymouth almost continuously since 1870.
- CHANDLER, WILLIAM A., born in Campton, 1827; Co. D, Eighteenth; enlisted in the quota of Campton for one year, Sept. 21, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1866, and here died Nov. 13, 1870.
- CHAPMAN, HENRY E., born in Warren, 1840; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Rumney, Oct. 19, 1861; wounded severely at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; right leg amputated; discharged March 7, 1863. He removed to Plymouth, 1881.
- CHASE, DANIEL, born in Warren, 1835; Co. I, First N. H. H. A.; enlisted Sept. 2, 1864, for one year; discharged June 15, 1865. Now lives in Plymouth.
- CHASE, HEBER L., born in Campton, 1842; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on

the quota of Campton, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; discharged for disability, March 12, 1863. He has resided in Plymouth since the war.

CHENERY, MOSES, born, 1822; Co. I, Second Mass. Cavalry; enlisted while a resident of Plymouth, Jan. 10, 1863; appointed saddler; discharged July 20, 1865.

CHENEY, CHARLES, born in New Brunswick, 1838; U. S. Navy; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Feb. 27, 1865, for three years; served on U. S. steamers "Ohio" and "Shawnee"; deserted from "Shawnee" Sept. 6, 1865.

CILLEY, ANTHONY, born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. D, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Manchester, Nov. 6, 1861; corporal; wounded severely at Olustee, Fla.; discharged to date May 20, 1864. He lived in Plymouth in childhood and until 1861; since the war he has lived in Hebron and in Brookfield.

CILLEY, GUSTAVUS R., born in Hebron, 1842; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 12, 1861; corporal; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; discharged Nov. 28, 1864. He lived in Plymouth before the war and several years subsequently; now resides in Lawrence, Mass.

CLAIRMONT, PETER, born in Canada, 1842; Eleventh, not assigned to a company; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, July 29, 1864. He was in the service Aug. 7, 1864, and no added record appears.

CLARK, JOSEPH, born in Campton, 1826; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth; commissioned captain, Nov. 30, 1861; resigned April 14, 1862; lawyer. He lived in Plymouth from 1857 to 1868; resided San Francisco, Cal.; died Sept. 12, 1902.

CLIFFORD, COMMODORE W., born in Cabot, Vt., 1845; Co. D, First Vt. Cavalry; enlisted at West Fairlee, Vt., Dec. 3, 1861; captured April 1, 1863; paroled April 7, 1863; captured Oct. 9, 1863; paroled Dec. 28, 1863; discharged Jan. 3, 1865. He removed from Haverhill to Plymouth, 1879, and resided here until 1895.

COBB, WILLIAM A., born in Dedham, Mass., 1845; Co. K, 42 Mass.; enlisted for 100 days, July 8, 1864; discharged Nov. 11, 1864. He lived in Plymouth from 1872 to 1886; subsequently he was registrar of deeds and lived in Haverhill. (See Vol. II.)

COFFIN, HENRY G., born in Lyman, Me., 1823; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Nov. 13, 1861; wounded at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged at New York, Sept. 14, 1863; also Co. B, Twenty-fourth Veteran Reserve Corps; enlisted Sept. 24, 1864; discharged, disability, May 14, 1865. He died in Malden, Mass.

- COLBURN, LEONARD**, born in Hanover, 1828 ; Co. H, First Heavy Artillery ; enlisted on the quota of Warren, for one year, Sept. 6, 1864 ; discharged June 15, 1865. He lived in Plymouth after 1881, and here died Nov. 4, 1899.
- COOK, DANFORD**, born in Plymouth, 1820 ; Co. H, Twelfth ; enlisted on the quota of Waterville, Aug. 16, 1862 ; discharged, disability, Oct. 14, 1863. Resides in Gilmanton.
- CORLISS, CYRUS R.**, born in Plymouth, 1836 ; Co. B, Fifteenth ; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1862 ; corporal ; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He lived in Plymouth until 1868 ; died in Clinton, Iowa, Sept. 28, 1875.
- CORLISS, FRANCIS R.**, born in Grafton, 1841 ; Co. A, Sixth ; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 25, 1862 ; discharged, disability, April 25, 1864, to date Dec. 11, 1863. He lived in Plymouth from 1850 to 1866 ; resides in Clinton, Iowa.
- CRAIG, GEORGE W.**, born in Plymouth, 1842 ; Co. A, Sixth ; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Oct. 11, 1861 ; sergeant ; killed at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862. (See Vol. II, p. 152.)
- CRAIG, OLIVER HAZARD PERRY**, born in Rumney, 1813 ; Co. A, Sixth ; first lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1861 ; captain, April 15, 1862 ; resigned Oct. 21, 1862. He lived in Plymouth from 1834 to 1849 ; in Holderness, 1849 to 1896 ; died in Plymouth, Jan. 29, 1899.
- CRAIG, OLIVER T.**, born in Plymouth, 1839 ; Co. G, First Heavy Artillery ; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, for one year, Aug. 30, 1864 ; corporal ; discharged June 15, 1865. He lives in Ashland.
- CRAWFORD, CEPHAS R.**, born in Bridgewater, 1835 ; Co. E, Twelfth ; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 11, 1862 ; corporal and sergeant ; captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863 ; returned to Camp Parole, July 15, 1863. From childhood he lived in Plymouth until 1901, when he removed to Bristol ; died Oct. 12, 1905.
- CRAWFORD, PRENTISS H.**, born in Colebrook, 1846 ; Co. B, Third Vermont ; enlisted Dec. 2, 1862 ; discharged July 11, 1865. He resided in Plymouth in youth and since 1870.
- CRAWFORD, WILLIAM H.**, born in Bridgewater, 1823 ; served in a New Jersey regiment ; died in the service in May, 1865. He lived in Plymouth from 1849 until his enlistment.
- CROSS, WILLIAM**, born in Vermont, 1847 ; Co. K, Second Vermont Infantry from Aug. 16, 1862 to July 3, 1863. He has lived in Plymouth since 1895.
- CUMMINGS, GEORGE H.**, born in Plymouth, 1838 ; Co. E, Twelfth ; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862 ; wounded

severely at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged June 21, 1865. Always lived in Plymouth, where he died Feb. 14, 1892.

- CUMMINGS, GREENLEAF R., born Parkman, Me., 1835; Co. K, Fifth; enlisted at Plaistow, Sept. 18, 1861; wagoner; discharged Oct. 29, 1864. He removed to Plymouth, 1875, and here died May 2, 1882.
- CUMMINGS, WILLIAM H., born in Plymouth; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged, disability, at Roanoke, N. C., March 3, 1862. He lives in Rumney.
- DAILEY, JAMES, born in Ireland, 1820; 16 Co. 2 Battalion V. R. C.; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 26, 1863; discharged, disability, at Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1865. He was a recruit. He had previously served in 69 Pennsylvania. The town in 1865 advanced soldier's aid to his family. He lived a few years in Plymouth and died at Laconia.
- DALTON, JOSEPH E., born in Belmont, 1837; Co. H, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Guilford, Aug. 6, 1862; discharged, disability, Dec. 15, 1864.
- DAVIDSON, JOHN NEWELL, born in Newton, Mass., 1843; Co. G, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Aug. 19, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; escaped; corporal; discharged June 21, 1865. He has lived in Plymouth since 1890.
- DAVIS, JOSEPH, born in Plymouth, Mass., 1840; Co. F, Ninth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, a recruit, Dec. 24, 1863; captured at mine explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; died in the service at Danville, Va., Jan. 11, 1865.
- DIEDRICH, FREDERICK, born in Germany, 1836; Seventh; an unassigned recruit; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 24, 1863, and soon deserted.
- DIGGS, EDWIN, born South Hampton, Va., 1844; Co. G, 38 Inf., colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; discharged Jan. 25, 1867.
- DIGGS, KIAH, born South Hampton, Va., 1824; Co. G, 38 Inf., colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 19, 1864; discharged Jan. 25, 1867.
- DRAKE, JOHN A., born New Hampton, 1819; Co. A, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 2, 1862, first sergeant; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He died March 22, 1875.
- DUNTON, ALONZO E., was a veteran, having served in a Massachusetts regiment. He lived in Plymouth from 1877 to 1886.
- EASTMAN, GALEN, born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Chancellors-

ville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged May 19, 1865. He died July 1, 1873.

EASTMAN, SIMON, born in Northfield, 1826; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 16, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863; also Co. A, Eighteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1864, for one year; discharged June 10, 1865. He died in Plymouth, May 16, 1887.

EDMONDS, GEORGE E., born in Thornton, 1829; Co. C, Heavy Artillery; enlisted on the quota of Auburn for one year, Aug. 20, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. He has resided in Plymouth since 1874.

ELA, JOHN W., born in Meredith, 1838; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 5, 1862; captain, Nov. 3, 1862; mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. He was a student at law and a lawyer in Plymouth; removed to Chicago, Ill., 1864; died Dec. 15, 1902.

ELKINS, FRANK P., born in Andover, 1838; Co. I, First N. E. Cavalry; enlisted Oct. 2, 1861; corporal; captured at Mountville, Va., Oct. 31, 1862; paroled, wounded at Kelley's Ford, Va., March 17, 1863; discharged on account of wounds, Oct. 3, 1863; also Co. I, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Newport for one year, March 31, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865. After the war he lived a few years in Plymouth, removing to Wilmet.

ELLIS, GEORGE W., born in Plymouth, 1843; Co. G, Heavy Artillery; enlisted for one year on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 5, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. He lived several years in New Hampton, and after 1888 again in Plymouth.

ELLSWORTH, SAMUEL, born in Wentworth, 1820; Co. A, Twelfth; enlisted on quota of Wentworth, Aug. 7, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; paroled May 15, 1863; subsequently transferred to V. R. C. He lived in Plymouth several years beginning 1887.

EMERSON, JOHN B., born in Plymouth, 1845; Second Indiana Cavalry; enlisted Sept. 13, 1861; captured and when released returned to his regiment; discharged 1864. He resides at Indianapolis, Ind.

EVANS, GEORGE, born in England, 1842; U. S. Navy; enlisted March 8, 1865, for three years, failed to appear. He lived in Plymouth a short time previous to enlistment.

FARMER, LUTHER, born in Alexandria, 1844; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Aug. 25, 1862; died of disease at Antietam, Md., Oct. 3, 1862. (See William W. Farmer.)

FARMER, WILLIAM W., born in Campton, 1843; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted Aug. 25, 1862; wounded severely at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862;

died of wounds at Centreville, Va., Sept. 1, 1862. His father lived in Campton and also in Plymouth and Alexandria. William W. was a brother of Luther Farmer.

FARNUM, GEORGE W., born in Plymouth, 1839; Co. I, Fourth; enlisted Sept. 2, 1861; discharged, disability, May 13, 1863. He died April 17, 1866.

FARNUM, HIRAM B., born in Plymouth, 1839; Marine Corps; enlisted at Boston, Mass., Sept. 13, 1858, for four years; served on U. S. steamers "Hartford" and "Vermont"; discharged Sept. 17, 1862. Always lived in Plymouth.

FARNUM, WALTER B., born in Plymouth, 1837; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 17, 1862; wounded May 26, 1863; the first man of the regiment who was wounded by the enemy. He died of diphtheria at Baton Rouge, La., June 16, 1863.

FELLOWS, CHARLES H., born in Bridgewater, 1840; Co. I, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Newport for one year, March 31, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865. He lived in Plymouth previous to enlistment. He died at Rumney, June 13, 1869.

FERRIN, ALVAH C., born in Plymouth, 1835; U. S. Navy; enlisted on the quota of Concord for one year, Aug. 17, 1864; served on U. S. steamers "Vandalia" and "Albatross"; discharged Aug. 8, 1865. He lived in Concord, where he died Aug. 1, 1898.

FERRIN, EDWARD E., born in Thornton, 1836; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 3, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He lived in Plymouth from 1848 to 1870, when he removed to Bridgewater.

FIFIELD, DANA, born in Chelsea, Vt., 1836; Co. I, Fourth; enlisted Sept. 3, 1861; corporal; discharged, disability, June 12, 1863. He was a resident of Plymouth except three years, from 1868 to 1879, when he removed to Laconia.

FLANDERS, EDWARD P., born in Plymouth, 1843; Co. K, Fifth Mass. Militia; enlisted for 100 days July 21, 1864; discharged Nov. 16, 1864. He removed to Stoneham, Mass., 1871, where he died.

FLYNN, WILLIAM J., born in Canada, 1843; U. S. Navy; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth for three years, March 2, 1865; served on U. S. steamers "Ohio" and "Paul Jones"; deserted June 24, 1866.

FOLEY, MICHAEL, born in New York, 1842; Co. F, Fourth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 26, 1863; discharged Aug. 23, 1865.

FOSS, ELBRIDGE G., born in Thornton, 1829; Co. E, Eighteenth; enlisted on the quota of Thornton, Sept. 16, 1864; discharged June

- 10, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1881, and here died Nov. 11, 1890.
- FOSTER, AMOS P.**, born in Wentworth, 1841; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 28, 1861; discharged, disability, Oct. 25, 1862. In youth he lived in Plymouth.
- FOX, RUSSELL F.**, born in Campton, 1818; Co. G, Fifth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 13, 1862; died of wounds at Washington D. C., Jan. 9, 1863. He lived in Plymouth a few years.
- FRENCH, ASA P.**, born in Plymouth, 1839; Co. G, Third; enlisted on the quota of Effingham, Aug. 12, 1861; discharged, disability, at Hilton Head, S. C., May 8, 1862. He lived in Plymouth from childhood to 1857, and from 1866 to 1876. He is an inmate of Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me.
- GARLAND, JEREMIAH CAVERNO, M. D.**, born in Strafford, 1814; was a contract surgeon, with rank of assistant surgeon, serving with the army from 1863 to 1865. He lived in Plymouth from 1857 to 1865. After the war he removed to Nashua.
- GEORGE, CHARLES HENRY**, born in Plymouth, 1835; 16 Maine Infantry; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; discharged, disability, Feb. 5, 1863. He lived in Plymouth until 1860, when he removed to Hebron, Me.
- GEORGE, DANIEL EATON**, born in Plymouth, 1837; First Mass. Infantry; enlisted in April, 1861, and was discharged April 13, 1864. He lived in Plymouth until 1858. He died in Natick, Mass., Feb. 5, 1902.
- GEORGE, FRANK H.**, born in Plymouth, 1840; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1862; corporal; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He lived in Plymouth until 1864, when he removed to Bristol. He has resided in Concord since 1872.
- GEORGE, SAMUEL W.**, born in Plymouth, 1835; Co. I, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Meredith, Aug. 15, 1862; corporal; died in the service, of disease, at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 4, 1863. He lived in Plymouth until 1861, when he removed to Meredith.
- GILBERT, FRANCIS**, born in Canada, 1827; Co. K, Seventh, a recruit; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 30, 1863; discharged June 5, 1865.
- GILMAN, PLINY R.**, born in New Hampton, 1823; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; discharged June 21, 1865. He lived in Plymouth almost continuously from 1856 until his death. He died in Plymouth, Feb. 22, 1879.

- GLYNN, DAVID**, born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 12, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; sergeant; discharged, disability, at Concord, April 10, 1865. Always lived in Plymouth.
- GOODHUE, SUMNER A.**, born 1831; Co. C, First Mass., three years; enlisted at Lowell, Feb. 5, 1862; discharged, disability, Oct. 7, 1862. He lived in Plymouth, 1877-83. He died at the Soldiers' Home in Togus, Me.
- GOODNATURE, CAMUEL**, born in Canada, 1842; Co. B, Ninth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 24, 1863; wounded at Poplar Springs Church, Sept. 30, 1864; discharged, disability, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1865. He was a recruit.
- Goss, HARRIS J.**, born in Canaan, 1845; Co. F, Eighteenth; enlisted on the quota of Wentworth for one year, Sept. 27, 1864; corporal; wounded at Fort Stedman, Va.; discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., May 25, 1865. He removed from Canaan to Plymouth, 1897, and returned to Canaan, 1901.
- GREEN, CHARLES E.**, born in Pittsfield, 1839; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 21, 1861; sergeant; he served until Dec. 11, 1862. He lived in Plymouth a few months in 1861.
- GREEN, FRANK C.**, born in Plymouth, 1844; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 10, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He lived in Plymouth until 1881.
- GREEN, HENRY B.**, born in Plymouth, 1840; U. S. Navy. He was assistant engineer on U. S. steamers "Colorado" and "Tahoma" from Sept. 20, 1862, to March 22, 1865. Subsequently he lived in Chicago, Ill. He was fatally injured several years ago by a fall through the hatchway of an ocean steamer.
- HAINES, JAMES H.**, born in Chichester, 1839; Co. H, Fourteenth; enlisted at Chichester, Aug. 12, 1862; discharged, disability, June 10, 1863. Admitted N. H. Conference M. E. Church, 1871; appointed to Plymouth, 1879.
- HALL, BENJAMIN**, born Canada, 1835; Co. B, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, March 28, 1864; captured at Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
- HANEY, ROBERT W.**, born in Canada, 1837; enlisted May 6, 1861, Capt. Chapman's Company, also Co. G, Eleventh; enlisted on the quota of Haverhill, Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864; discharged June 4, 1865. He lived in Plymouth, 1864 and 1865; died at Haverhill, Oct. 5, 1867.
- HANNAFORD, WILLIAM F.**, born in Plymouth, 1841; Co. F, Eighth; en-

listed Aug. 4, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; corporal and sergeant; discharged by reason of being a supernumerary; non-com. officer, at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 1, 1865. He was one of the volunteers for forlorn hope charge on Port Hudson. After the war he lived in Hill until 1884, when he removed to Bristol.

HANSCOM, SAMUEL T., born in Plymouth, 1837; Co. H, Eighth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 21, 1861; wounded severely at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863, and died of wounds, May 29, 1863.

HARDY, ANTHONY C., born in Hebron, 1828; Eighteenth; appointed chaplain, Sept. 21, 1864; mustered out July 29, 1865. He was a steward in State Normal School, residing in Plymouth, 1871 and 1872.

HARRISON, JOHN, born in Ireland, 1841; Co. A, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 30, 1863, a recruit; discharged July 20, 1865.

HARVEY, HENRY R., born in Plymouth, 1841; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Potomac Creek, Va., Nov. 30, 1862. Always lived in Plymouth.

HEATH, ADDISON W., born in Plymouth, 1840; Co. I, First; enlisted for three months, April 25, 1861; discharged Aug. 9, 1861; also Co. A, Fifth; enlisted Sept. 28, 1861; principal musician; discharged Oct. 29, 1864. He was wounded while serving in the First Regiment. He died Oct. 23, 1865. Always lived in Plymouth or Holderness.

HEATH, LEROY S., born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. I, First; enlisted April 19, 1861, for three months; discharged Aug. 9, 1861; also Co. A, Fifth; enlisted Sept. 27, 1861; transferred to Co. F; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; wounded severely June 26, 1864; transferred April 17, 1865, to Co. D, Eleventh Veteran Reserve Corps; discharged at Providence, R. I., July 29, 1865. Resides in Ashland.

HEATH, OSCAR P., born in Plymouth, 1845; Second Minn. Infantry, three months; enlisted at Fort Snelling, June 22, 1861; also Fourth U. S. Artillery; mustered out Dec. 22, 1865. He resides in Ebenezer, Ohio.

HEATH, WARREN CYRUS, born in Plymouth, 1841; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 22, 1861; discharged Nov. 28, 1864. He lived in Plymouth until 1880, when he removed to Ashland. His birth is recorded Cyrus Warren Heath.

HIGGINS, WILLIAM, born in North Carolina, 1846; U. S. Navy, first class boy; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth for three years, Aug. 31, 1864; served on U. S. steamer "Aries"; deserted at Boston, Mass., Aug. 12, 1865.

- HOMANS, ARTHUR L.**, born in Campton, 1841; Co. B, Fourth Mass.; enlisted for nine months, Aug. 26, 1862; discharged Aug. 28, 1863. He lived in Plymouth after 1888, and here died Feb. 8, 1899.
- HORMAN, GEORGE**, born in Mass., 1821; Co. I, Seventh; a recruit; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 29, 1863; discharged July 20, 1865.
- HOUSTON, GILMORE McL.**, born in Plymouth, 1837; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 10, 1861; appointed quartermaster sergeant, Oct. 3, 1862, quartermaster, Aug. 1, 1863; discharged July 17, 1865. Always lived in Plymouth, where he died May 14, 1872.
- HOUSTON, WILLIAM L.**, born in Plymouth, 1844; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 12, 1861, musician; discharged, disability, at Camp Nelson, Ky., Oct. 29, 1863. Lived in Plymouth, where he died 1871.
- HUCKINS, ROBERT**, born in Plymouth, 1844; Co. C, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Bow, March 20, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865.
- HULL, LORENZO B.**, born in Plymouth, 1841; Co. B, First Mass. Inf.; enlisted at Boston, May 23, 1861; musician; principal musician Feb. 22, 1863; served three years. He has lived in Plymouth since the war, and now resides in Sandwich.
- HUNTOON, ANDREW J.**, born in Unity, 1832; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; appointed second lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1862, first lieutenant, Feb. 9, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; appointed captain, Co. D, Feb. 1, 1864; discharged at Cobb's Hill, Va., on account of wounds, June 15, 1864. He was a teacher in Plymouth at the time of enlistment; now resides at Washington, D. C.
- HUTCHINS, GEORGE K.**, born in Benton, 1844; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Rumney, Aug. 22, 1862; corporal; discharged June 21, 1865. He lived in Plymouth, 1867-82, when he removed to Lowell, Mass., where he died Feb. 18, 1898.
- JENNESS, CHARLES H.**, born in Meredith, 1840; Co. I, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Meredith, Aug. 15, 1862. Was not with the regiment after Jan. 12, 1864. He removed to Plymouth, 1879.
- JENNESS, JEREMIAH F.**, born in Meredith, 1844; Co. I, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Meredith, Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; corporal; discharged June 21, 1865. He has lived in Plymouth since 1875.
- JEWELL, GEORGE K.**, born in Sanbornton, 1837; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 20, 1862; discharged Aug.

- 16, 1863. On account of injuries received in the service, his right leg was amputated, 1871. He came to Plymouth, 1854, and a few years excepted, he lived here until his death, Jan. 5, 1872.
- JONES, ABNER C.**, born in Stanstead, P. Q., 1834; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; discharged June 21, 1865. He was a resident of Plymouth from 1857 to 1865. Later lived in Concord.
- KENT, HORATIO J.**, born 1847; 15 Mass. Battery; enlisted at Lowell, Nov. 26, 1864; discharged Aug. 4, 1865. He lived in Plymouth, 1874-85. Removed to California.
- KIMBALL, ARTHUR L.**, born in Tilton, 1839; Co. D, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Sanbornton, Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; discharged June 21, 1865. He lived in Plymouth, 1871-74; removed to Woodsville.
- KING, FRANK**, born in Suffolk, Va., 1845; Co. G, 38 Infantry; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; died, disease, at Point of Rocks, Md., Feb. 14, 1865.
- KNOWLES, DANIEL CLARK**, born in Yardville, N. J., 1836. He was a captain of Co. D, 48 N. Y. Later a minister of the New Hampshire Conference, and appointed to Plymouth, 1881, 1882, 1883.
- LE BARRON, ROBINSON**, born in Hardwick, Vt., 1821; Co. E, Eighth Vt. Infantry; enlisted at Woodbury, Vt., Dec. 1, 1861; captured Sept. 4, 1862; paroled Nov. 13, 1862; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; corporal; discharged June 28, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1883; farmer. He died in Plymouth, July 14, 1896. His wife, Jane (Gilfillon) Le Barron, died here March 28, 1900.
- LEWIS, CALVIN A.**, born in Littleton, 1827; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 28, 1861; discharged, disability, May 26, 1863; also Veteran Reserve Corps; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Jan. 4, 1864; discharged at Camp Chase, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1865. Lived in Plymouth from youth until his death, July 20, 1896.
- LIBBY, LUTHER L.**, born in Plymouth, 1841; Co. D, Fourth; enlisted at Gilmanton, Aug. 12, 1861; drowned at St. Augustine, Fla., June 18, 1862. The family removed from Plymouth when he was a young lad.
- LOGUE, GEORGE**, born 1840; Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 29, 1863. Probably deserted.
- LOUGEE, HENRY H.**, born in Hebron, Me., 1845; Co. F, Fifth; enlisted at Campton, Aug. 9, 1862; discharged, disability, at Fairfax Seminary, Va., Jan. 3, 1863; also Co. G, 17 Vermont; enlisted on the quota of Concord, Vt., March 31, 1864; corporal; wounded

- June 17, 1864; discharged July 14, 1865. Lived in Plymouth, 1869-84; died in Campton, 1901.
- LOVEJOY, CHARLES A., born in Plymouth, 1841; Co. I, Fifth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 8, 1861; wounded June 29, 1862; also at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
- LOVEJOY, GEORGE W., born in Plymouth, 1826; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Oct. 31, 1861; discharged, disability, March 9, 1863; also Co. A, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, March 24, 1864; discharged at Concord, May 25, 1865. Lived in Holderness and in Plymouth.
- LUFKIN, DANIEL M., served two enlistments in Vermont; Co. D, First Vt. Infantry; enlisted at Bradford, May 2, 1861; discharged Aug. 15, 1861; Co. H, Twelfth Vt. Infantry; enlisted Aug. 16, 1862; corporal; discharged July 4, 1863. He lived in this town eleven years, beginning 1878. He removed to Rhode Island and now resides at Chadbourn, N. C.
- LUTHER, CHARLES H., born Boston, Mass., 1844; Co. D, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Thornton, Aug. 11, 1862; discharged June 21, 1865. At the time of his enlistment he resided in Plymouth.
- MARION, CHARLES, born in Canada, 1825; unassigned recruit; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 31, 1863; no further record.
- MARSHALL, WILLIAM H., born in Buffalo, N. Y., 1839; Co. E, First Sharpshooters; enlisted at Dunbarton, Sept. 5, 1861; discharged with the regiment, Sept. 9, 1864. He lived in Plymouth, 1873-85.
- MCDONALD, CONVERSE D., born in Oldtown, Me., 1822; Co. E, Third; enlisted at Plymouth, Aug. 20, 1861; sergeant; discharged, disability, at Concord, Nov. 2, 1862. Lived in Plymouth after 1848; died here April 15, 1885.
- MCDONALD, GEORGE, born in Scotland, 1840; Co. H, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth a recruit, Dec. 30, 1863; deserted at Camp Nelson, Ky., Feb. 21, 1864.
- MCINTOSH, FREDERICK S., born in Boston, Mass., 1840; Co. C, 42 Mass.; enlisted at Roxbury, Sept. 20, 1862; discharged, disability, June 21, 1863. He lived a short time in this town, and died in Boston, Mass., April 27, 1880.
- MCQUESTEN, HENRY H., born in Plymouth, 1836; musician; 2 Brigade, 1 Div., 2 Army Corps; enlisted for three years, Dec. 29, 1863; discharged June 30, 1865. Always lived in Plymouth, where he died Oct. 31, 1901.
- MERRILL, ARTEMUS W., born in Groton, 1834; Co. H, Fourteenth;

enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; discharged July 8, 1865. At the time of enlistment he was living in Plymouth.

MERRILL, GEORGE W., born in Groton, 1841; Co. C, Fifth; enlisted Sept. 10, 1861; wounded Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg, Va.; corporal; wounded June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.; discharged Oct. 29, 1864.

MERRILL, LEVI W., born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. B, Fifth Vermont Infantry; enlisted Sept. 3, 1861; wounded and captured June 29, 1863, and died of wounds, a prisoner, July 6, 1862. He was a son of Lemuel Merrill.

MERRILL, OSCAR F., born in Plymouth, 1840; Capt. Chapman's Company, three months' recruit, 1861; also Co. I, First N. E. Cavalry; enlisted Oct. 31, 1861; wounded at Front Royal, Va., May 30, 1862; captured at Mountville, Va., Oct. 31, 1862; paroled; wounded severely at Middleboro', Va., June 18, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 2, 1864; corporal, sergeant; discharged July 15, 1865. He removed to Omaha, Neb.

MERRILL, ROCKWOOD G., born in Plymouth, 1840; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1862; principal musician; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. He lived in Plymouth at time of enlistment, and died in Bridgewater, Aug. 25, 1863.

MERRILL, WALTER A., born in Worcester, Mass., 1843; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted at Plymouth, Nov. 2, 1861; died, disease, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 18, 1862. At time of enlistment he lived in Plymouth.

MERRILL, WALTER R., born in Campton, 1832; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 11, 1862; mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and died Dec. 21, 1862. He lived in Plymouth, almost continuously, from 1855 until his death.

MITCHELL, GEORGE K., born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 19, 1861; died, disease, at Roanoke Island, N. C., April 16, 1862. Always lived in Plymouth.

MITCHELL, JOHN, born in England, 1840; Co. F, Sixth; a recruit; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 31, 1863; deserted at Camp Nelson, Ky., Jan. 31, 1864.

MITCHELL, JOSEPH L., born in Boston, Mass., 1841; Co. B, 29 Mass. Infantry; enlisted at Boston, May 14, 1861; sergeant; discharged May 14, 1864. He has lived in Plymouth since 1881.

MITCHELL, LEWIS, born in Canada, 1830; Co. H, Fourteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 12, 1862; captured at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; paroled Feb. 17, 1865; died in Rumney, March 15, 1865. He lived in Plymouth and vicinity about six years previous to enlistment.

- MITCHELL, ROBERT W.**, born in Brookline, Mass., 1831; Co. L, First Mass. Cavalry; enlisted Jan. 4, 1864; discharged June 26, 1865. The family removed to Plymouth, 1833. He lived in Plymouth much of the time until 1886. He died in Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 20, 1887.
- MORAN, JOHN**, born in Ireland, 1842; unassigned recruit; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Feb. 10, 1865. He was a private in Fourteenth as late as Feb. 21, 1865. No further record.
- MORGAN, ANDREW J.**, born in Bridgewater, 1837; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 4, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863; resided in Plymouth at time of enlistment.
- MORGAN, EDWIN J.**, born in Bridgewater, 1836; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 4, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863. Resided in Plymouth at time of enlistment.
- MORTON, FRANK**, born in Concord, Vt., 1846; Co. G, 17 Vermont Inf.; enlisted at Kirby, Vt., Feb. 16, 1864; corporal; discharged July 14, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1877, and is here residing.
- MOSES, DAVID P.**, born in Alexandria, 1843; Co. G, First Heavy Artillery; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865.
- MUCHMORE, ALONZO D.**, born in Orford, 1840; Co. I, Sixth; enlisted at Orford, Nov. 30, 1861; discharged, disability, at Annapolis, Md., April 9, 1862. Lived in Campton several years, and now in Holderness. He is one of the physicians of Plymouth.
- MUDGETT, AMBROSE H.**, born in Sandwich, 1825; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Sept. 1, 1862; discharged, disability, at Concord, Oct. 10, 1864. He lived in Plymouth, 1870-82; removed to Lakeport.
- NELSON, JAMES C.**, born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. C, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Hebron, Aug. 22, 1862; corporal and sergeant; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; commissioned first lieutenant, Co. I, 32 Infantry, colored, Feb. 26, 1864; discharged, disability, Sept. 8, 1864. A Free Baptist minister. (See Vol. II.)
- NELSON, JOSEPH B.**, born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Hebron, Sept. 8, 1862; died, disease, at Port Hudson, La., July 9, 1863.
- NUTTING, THEODORE V.**, born in Plymouth, 1837; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 14, 1861; corporal; captured at Poplar Springs Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; died in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 31, 1864. He was also one of the supernumerary recruits, 1861.

- ORDWAY, GEORGE T.**, born in Warner, 1842; Co. D, Eleventh; enlisted on the quota of Warner, Aug. 28, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864; discharged June 4, 1865. He lived in Plymouth from 1866 until 1885, when he removed to California.
- O'SULLIVAN, MICHAEL**, born in Ireland, 1823; Co. F, Tenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
- PAGE, IRA M.**, born in Westfield, Vt., 1840; Co. F, 33 Mass.; enlisted at Lowell, Aug. 5, 1862, for three years; discharged June 11, 1865. He lived in Plymouth from 1887 until his death, Nov. 27, 1894.
- PALMER, LEMUEL**, born in Campton, 1836; Co. C, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, March 30, 1864; discharged at Concord, May 17, 1865. He lived in Plymouth from 1862 to 1869; removed to Campton.
- PARKER, ADDISON A.**, born in Boston, Mass., 1839; Co. D, Fourth; enlisted July 26, 1861; wagoner; re-enlisted Feb. 17, 1864; discharged Aug. 23, 1865. He lived in this town a few years and removed to Centre Harbor. In town record his name sometimes is written Addison O. Parker.
- PARKER, CURTIS L.**, born in Concord, Vt., 1838; Co. B, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Woodstock, Sept. 21, 1861; corporal; discharged, disability, at New York, Nov. 26, 1862. He lived in Plymouth several years, later in Woodstock; died June 6, 1902.
- PARKER, JOSEPH**, born in England, 1838; U. S. Navy from 1861 to 1864, and subsequently 9 N. Y. H. A. He has lived in Plymouth since 1892.
- PENNIMAN, JUSTUS B.**, born in Plymouth, 1844; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 12, 1862; mortally wounded at Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863; died at New Orleans, La., June 16, 1863. The Justus B. Penniman Post, G. A. R., renews his memory.
- PERKINS, JOHN E.**, born in Salem, Mass., 1837; 131 Penn. Infantry; enlisted for nine months, Aug. 2, 1862; discharged at expiration of term of service; participated in battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He has lived in Plymouth since 1897. (See Vol. II, p. 643.)
- PERVIER, ANDREW J.**, born in Franklin, 1836; Co. A, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, a recruit, Oct. 27, 1863; captured at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864; died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 5, 1864. The family removed to Plymouth in 1842.
- PHILBRICK, HIRAM C.**, born in Plymouth, 1840; Co. D, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Sanbornton, Aug. 11, 1862; corporal; wounded at

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; discharged June 21, 1865. He lived in Plymouth in youth, and from 1866 to 1900. Now resides in Georgia.

PIKE, CHRISTOPHER C., born in Plymouth, 1832; Fifth N. Y. Infantry; transferred to 14 N. Y. Cavalry; he was wounded severely at Gaines' Mills, June 1, 1864, and left for dead upon the field. He was promoted and was a major when discharged, Nov. 27, 1865. He resides in Easton, Pa.

POTTER, HARRISON, born in Maine, 1820; Co. K, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, a recruit, Oct. 29, 1863; discharged at Concord, June 22, 1865.

PRESTON, JOHN A., born in Rumney, 1830; Co. H, Fourteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 14, 1862; died, disease, at Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1864. He removed to Plymouth, 1857.

PRIEST, CUMMINGS, born in Lisbon, 1843; Co. H, Eighth; enlisted at Lisbon, Nov. 2, 1861; wounded at Labadieville, La., Oct. 27, 1862; discharged, wounds, Oct. 7, 1863. He removed to Plymouth, 1896.

PROBEN, AUGUSTE, born in France, 1842; Co. B, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 30, 1863; died, disease, at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Nov. 21, 1864.

REED, JOSEPH W., born 1840; colored; Co. D, 54 Mass. Inf.; enlisted on the quota of Worcester, Mass., for three years, Dec. 3, 1863; deserted March, 1865; apprehended June, 1865; name appears on roll dated Aug. 20, 1865, awaiting sentence. At time of enlistment he was residing in Plymouth.

RICHARDSON, ASA, born in Pembroke, Aug. 16, 1809; Co. G, Sixth; enlisted at Newport, Oct. 10, 1861; wagoner; discharged, disability, Dec. 2, 1862. On rolls his age in 1861 is given as forty-three because he was above forty-five, the age limit. He was the oldest soldier in this list. He removed from Newport to Plymouth, and here died, Nov. 18, 1884. One daughter was the wife of Hiram Sherman Woodbury of Plymouth, and one the wife of Martin V. Dickey. His only son died in the service.

ROBERTS, EDMUND, born in South Hampton, Va., 1844; Co. G, 38 U. S. Inf., colored, enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; discharged at Indianola, Tex., June 25, 1867.

ROBIE, WILLIAM J., born in Plymouth, 1845; 60 Mass. Inf.; enlisted July 16, 1864; discharged Nov. 30, 1864. He lived in Plymouth until 1880; now resides in Richmond, Ind.

ROGERS, NATHANIEL P., born in Plymouth, 1838; musician; Fourth; enlisted at Gilford as first class musician, Sept. 7, 1861; discharged,

disability, at Hilton Head, S. C., Dec. 26, 1861. He resides at Michigan City, Ind.

ROGERS, TRISTRAM, born Waldon, Vt., 1833; Fourth Regiment; appointed assistant surgeon, Dec. 1, 1864. The appointment was declined. He has practised medicine in Plymouth since 1871.

RUSSELL, WILLIAM A., born in Thornton, 1841; Co. D, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Thornton, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged, disability, at Providence, R. I., Sept. 15, 1862. He lived in Plymouth, 1870-83; now resides in David City, Neb.

RYAN, JAMES, born in Canada, 1843; U. S. Navy, landsman; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth for three years, March 2, 1865; served on U. S. steamers "Ohio" and "Paul Jones." He deserted Sept. 24, 1866.

RYAN, JAMES S., born in Plymouth, 1842; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 14, 1861; corporal. He resided in Lowell, Mass., and in Rumney. He died at Lowell, Feb. 24, 1905.

SANBORN, CHARLES A., born in Gilford, 1844; Co. F, Ninth; enlisted on the quota of Gilford, July 31, 1862; no record of discharge. He lived a few years in Plymouth.

SANBORN, CHARLES E., born in Sanbornton, 1828; Co. C, Fifth; enlisted Sept. 18, 1861; discharged, disability, March 10, 1862; Co. A, Eighteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. He lived in Plymouth, 1856-78, when he returned to Campton.

SANBORN, WILLIAM J., born in Fremont, 1841; Co. I, Fifth; enlisted at New Hampton, Oct. 17, 1861; wounded at Savage St., Va., June 29, and at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; discharged at Baltimore, disability, Dec. 18, 1862; also Co. M, Second Mass. H. A.; enlisted Nov. 24, 1863, for three years; discharged, disability, at Beaufort, N. C., May 27, 1865. He lived in Plymouth from 1874 near the date of his death. He died at Soldiers' Home in Tilton, Dec. 25, 1901.

SARGENT, SENECA, born in Thornton, 1842; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted at Thornton, Oct. 15, 1861, corporal; re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, sergeant; discharged July 13, 1865. He is a brother of William M. Sargent of the Thirteenth. He lived in Thornton, in Plymouth, 1872-78, and now resides in Ashland.

SARGENT, WALTER H., born in Boscawen, 1825; Co. H, Fourteenth, second lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1862; first lieutenant, Co. D, Nov. 1, 1863; twice wounded, and captured at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; paroled Oct. 7, 1864; discharged, disability, Jan. 18, 1865. He lived a short time in Bridgewater, and 1885 and 1886 in Plymouth. He died in Concord, Nov. 24, 1895.

SARGENT, WILLIAM M., born in Thornton, 1834; an unassigned volunteer; also Co. C, Thirteenth; enlisted on the quota of Thornton, Aug. 20, 1862; discharged, disability, Nov. 4, 1863. He lived in Thornton a few years after the war, and in Plymouth. His wife was buried in this town in February, 1877. He removed to Essex Junction, Vt.

SAWYER, OLIVER M., born in Plymouth, 1839; Co. E, First; enlisted at Nashua for three months, April 19, 1861, sergeant; captured near Point of Rocks, Md., July 14, 1861; released June 3, 1862; discharged June 18, 1862; also Co. I, Thirteenth; enlisted on the quota of Nashua, Aug. 30, 1862, first sergeant; second lieutenant, Nov. 15, 1862; first lieutenant, July 15, 1864; resigned March 10, 1865. Removed to Hastings, Minn.

SCOTT, GEORGE HALE, born in Bakersfield, Vt., 1839; Co. G, 13 Vermont; enlisted Sept. 11, 1862, for nine months; sergeant; discharged July 21, 1863. Ordained a Congregational minister, 1873, and pastor of the Congregational Church in Plymouth, 1873-81; now pastor of Congregational Church in Atkinson.

SEAVEY, CARLOS B., born in Tunbridge, Vt., 1834; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted at Plymouth, Oct. 14, 1861; corporal; discharged, disability, at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17, 1862.

SHINN, QUILLEN H., born in West Virginia, 1845; Third and Twelfth Virginia, in U. S. service; enlisted 1861 and discharged in June, 1865; wounded in 1862 and a prisoner at Belle Isle, Va. He was pastor of the Universalist Church of Plymouth, 1881-85.

SMITH, ALBERT S., born in Wentworth, 1842; Co. F, First Vermont; enlisted May 2, 1861, three months; discharged Aug. 15, 1861; also Co. I, Sixth; enlisted at Wentworth, Nov. 18, 1861; corporal; wounded severely at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; re-enlisted on the quota of Rumney, Dec. 24, 1863; discharged July 17, 1865. On military record his name is Albert Smith. He lived in Plymouth, 1889-95. Removed to Fitzgerald, Ga.

SMITH, ALFRED L., born in Nantucket, Mass., 1828; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Nov. 8, 1861; sergeant; commissioned second lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1862; discharged, disability, Dec. 21, 1863. He removed to Plymouth, 1853, and resided here several years. He died in Newfield, Me., Nov. 2, 1885.

SMITH, BENJAMIN F., born in New Hampton, 1834; Co. G, First N. H. H. A.; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth for one year, Sept. 5, 1864; discharged at Concord, May 19, 1865. He removed to Plymouth in 1892 and here died Aug. 14, 1903. He was a brother of Obadiah G. Smith.

- SMITH, DRED**, born in Virginia, 1844; Co. G, 38 U. S. Infantry, colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; discharged at Indianola, Tex., Jan. 25, 1867. In 1895 he was living in Portsmouth, Va.
- SMITH, ELIJAH L.**, born in Brookfield, Vt., 1828; Co. B, Sixth; enlisted at Haverhill, Sept. 14, 1861; sergeant; discharged at Washington, disability, Dec. 1, 1862. He removed to Plymouth, 1872, and is here residing.
- SMITH, GEORGE W.**, born Bath, 1834; Co. I, Fifth; enlisted at Plymouth, Oct. 3, 1861; re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864; transferred to Co. H., Jan. 18, 1864; wagoner; discharged June 28, 1865.
- SMITH, HARRY**, born in Norway, 1843; U. S. Navy; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth for three years, March 3, 1865; served on U. S. steamers "Ohio," "Marblehead," and "Marion"; deserted Dec. 7, 1866.
- SMITH, HENRY**, born in New York, 1828; Co. C, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 30, 1863; substitute; discharged, July 20, 1865.
- SMITH, ISAAC**, born in Virginia, 1844; Co. G, 38 U. S. Infantry, colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; discharged at Indianola, Tex., Jan. 25, 1867.
- SMITH, JAMES**, born in Pennsylvania, 1838; Co. H, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 29, 1863; deserted at Staten Island, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1864.
- SMITH, JOHN**, born in New Hampshire, 1842; Co. G, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Oct. 30, 1863; corporal; discharged July 20, 1865. At the date of enlistment he was residing in Bath.
- SMITH, OBADIAH G.**, born in Groton, 1842; Co. G., First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted for one year on the quota of Plainfield, Aug. 18, 1864; farrier; discharged at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865. Removed to Plymouth, 1865; died here Feb. 4, 1905.
- SMITH, THOMAS**, born in London, England, 1840; Co. K, Third; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Feb. 11, 1865; corporal; discharged July 20, 1865.
- SPINNEY, DANIEL J.**, born in Plymouth, 1839; Co. K, Thirteenth; enlisted on the quota of Portsmouth, Aug. 16, 1862; sergeant; discharged, disability, at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 6, 1863.
- SPOKESFIELD, FERDINAND C.**, born in Roxbury, Mass., 1844; Co. K, 39 Mass. Infantry; enlisted at Woburn, Aug. 22, 1862; discharged, disability, June 20, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1877, and lived here over twenty years; removed to Worcester, Mass.
- STATE, WILLIAM**, born in Ireland, 1841; Co. K, Sixth; enlisted on the

quota of Plymouth, a recruit, Dec. 30, 1863; wounded at the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; reported absent, July 17, 1864.

STEARNS, CHARLES E., born in Plymouth, 1839; enlisted in 1863 in a Massachusetts regiment. He lived in Plymouth until the date of enlistment, but not subsequently.

STEARNS, RICHARD G., born in Plymouth, 1838; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged June 21, 1865. Always lived in Plymouth. He died Feb. 7, 1893.

STEVENS, NORMAN CURTIS, M. D., born in Plainfield, 1816; served with the army in Virginia as an assistant or contract surgeon. He was a physician in Plymouth from 1842 to 1847.

STRAW, DANIEL D., born in Plymouth, 1837; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted at Plymouth, Nov. 13, 1861; discharged, disability, at Concord, Nov. 25, 1862. He lived in Plymouth until after service in the army, when he removed to Franklin.

STRAW, RALPH W., born in Plymouth, 1843; Co. H, Fourth; enlisted Sept. 2, 1861; discharged Sept. 20, 1861. He subsequently served in Co. D, First Vt. Cavalry; enlisted as Ralph W. Merrill, Oct. 2, 1861; killed in action May 24, 1862.

SWETT, SYLVESTER, born in Bristol, 1831; Co. C, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Bristol, Aug. 13, 1862; wounded severely at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; transferred to 52 Co., 2 Battalion, V. R. C., May 1, 1865; discharged at Philadelphia, July 7, 1865. He has lived in Plymouth since 1867.

THOMPSON, JOHN L., born in Plymouth, 1835; First Ill. L. A., 1861; Co. K, First N. E. Cavalry; commissioned first lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1861, captain, Dec. 3, 1861, major, July 3, 1862, lieutenant-colonel, July 11, 1862; resigned March 24, 1864; First N. H. Cavalry; commissioned colonel, March 17, 1864, brevet brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, March 13, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865. He died in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1888.

THURSTON, FRANK J., born in Plymouth, 1836; Co. D, Fourth; enlisted at Thornton, Sept. 17, 1861; discharged, disability, at St. Augustine Fla., May 3, 1862; Co. E, Eighteenth; enlisted on the quota of Thornton for one year, Sept. 20, 1864; discharged June 10, 1865. He lives in Woodstock. He was a brother of Horace L. Thurston of Campton and of Martha Ellen Thurston, the last wife of Drury Fairbank Cummings.

TUCKER, HENRY M., born in Bridgewater; Co. B, 19 Mass. Inf.; enlisted Aug. 26, 1861, three years; discharged, disability, Jan. 15, 1863; also First Co. N. H. H. A.; enlisted on the quota of Thornton,

- May 15, 1868; discharged Sept. 11, 1865. He is a brother of Moses G. Tucker. He formerly resided in this town.
- TUCKER, MOSES G.**, born in Hebron, 1842; unassigned volunteer, 1861; Co. I, Fourth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 3, 1861; re-enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; sergeant; discharged Aug. 23, 1865. He was a resident of Plymouth, 1858-88; now resides in Ashland.
- TUPPER, WILLIAM H.**, born in East Haddam, Conn., 1838; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted at Holderness, Dec. 9, 1861; wounded at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; discharged, disability, at Newark, N. J., Dec. 31, 1862. (See Vol. II, p. 688.) He has lived in Plymouth since 1880.
- TYLER, JESSE**, born in Benton, 1827; First Mass. H. A.; enlisted at Peabody, Mass., 1862; artificer; discharged July 8, 1864. He was a resident of Plymouth from 1885 to 1902. He died in Warren, April 15, 1903.
- TYRRE, THOMAS**, born in Scotland, 1846; Co. H, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Derry, July 26, 1864; corporal; discharged July 16, 1865. He was subsequently a Methodist minister, and was appointed to Plymouth, 1887, 1888, 1889. He now preaches in Stafford Springs, Conn.
- UPHAM, HENRY W.**, born in Melrose, Mass., 1847; Co. K, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, March 21, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865.
- WARD, JAMES OTIS**, born in Plymouth, 1844; Co. H, Fourteenth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; discharged July 8, 1865. He has lived in Campton since 1860.
- WARREN, JERRY**, born in South Hampton, Va., 1846; Co. G, 38 U. S. Inf., colored; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 18, 1864; died, disease, at Brazos Santiago, Tex., Oct. 11, 1866.
- WATSON, CHARLES**, born in Michigan, 1840; Co. E, Seventh; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Dec. 23, 1864; captured May 18, 1864; exchanged in December, 1864; furloughed Dec. 18, 1864.
- WEBBER, SIMON M.**, born in Plymouth, 1827; Co. A, Sixth; enlisted in Rumney, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged, disability, at Newburne, N. C., June 24, 1862. He died in Rumney, March 15, 1878.
- WEBSTER, ELBRIDGE E.**, born in Plymouth, 1828; Co. D, First N. H. Cavalry; enlisted on the quota of Gilford for one year, Feb. 21, 1865; discharged July 15, 1865. He died in Lakeport, April 19, 1878.

WEBSTER, ELISHA A., born in Maine, 1840; First Maine Cavalry; wounded June 15, 1864; discharged Dec. 20, 1864. He removed to Plymouth in 1880 and to Rumney in 1893.

WEBSTER, HENRY, born in Plymouth, 1840; Co. B, Fifteenth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 15, 1862; discharged Aug. 13, 1863.

WEDGEWOOD, CHARLES E., born in Boston, Mass., 1846; Co. G, First N. H. H. A.; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth for one year, Aug. 31, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865.

WELCH, WILLIAM B., born in Plymouth, 1834; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Holderness, Aug. 15, 1862; wounded seven times at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; discharged, disability, from U. S. Hospital in Manchester, May 29, 1865.

WESCOTT, GUSTINE M., born in Danbury, 1834; Co. F, Ninth; enlisted on the quota of Manchester, June 13, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md. Sept. 17, 1862; discharged, disability, Nov. 5, 1862; also 69 Co., 2 Battalion, V. R. C.; enlisted on the quota of Rumney, Jan. 1, 1864. He lived in Plymouth, 1868-74; removed to Rumney.

WHEELER, WILLIAM H., born in Plymouth, 1840; Co. C, 16 Mass. Inf.; enlisted July 2, 1861, for three years; re-enlisted Dec. 26, 1863; commissioned second lieutenant, July 6, 1864; transferred to 11 Battalion, Mass. Inf., July 11, 1864; first lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1864; captain, July 11, 1865; not mustered; discharged as first lieutenant, July 26, 1865. He lived in Plymouth until he entered the service; after the war he lived in Fitchburg, Mass. He died in Lunenburg, Mass., April 5, 1904. (See Vol. II.)

WHITE, HENRY A., born Winchendon, Mass., 1846; Co. I, First N. H. H. A.; enlisted Sept. 3, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. He is a passenger conductor, B. & M. Railroad, and has lived in Plymouth since 1874.

WIGHT, ELI MELLEN, born Bethel, Me., 1841; he was an assistant surgeon, 1865-66. He lived in Plymouth, 1862-64.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE, born in Utica, N. Y., 1847; Co. C, 105 N. Y. Infantry; sergeant. He lived in Plymouth several years, and here died, March 19, 1895; buried in Trinity Cemetery.

WILSON, GORDON S., born in Salisbury, 1841; Co. G, Second Mass.; enlisted for three years, May 25, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863. The family removed from Salisbury to Plymouth in 1856. (See Vol. II, p. 755.)

WOODBURY, WOOSTER E., born in Campton, 1836; Co. C, Thirteenth; enlisted on the quota of Campton, Aug. 18, 1862; severely wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; corporal; discharged June

21, 1865. He lived in Plymouth, 1874-82, when he returned to Campton.

WORTHEN, GEORGE E., born in Lowell, Mass., 1848; Co. E, Twelfth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Aug. 14, 1862; corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1864; transferred to Co. C; mustered out June 21, 1865. In 1861 he was a resident of Plymouth, and is now of Lowell, Mass.

WORTHEN, GEORGE W., born in Candia, 1835; Co. C, Eleventh; enlisted on the quota of Concord, Aug. 7, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; corporal; discharged June 4, 1865. The family removed from Candia to Plymouth, 1837. He died in Concord, Jan. 7, 1886.

WRIGHT, RENSELEAR O., born Johnstown, N. Y., 1846; Co. H, N. H. H. A.; enlisted at Concord for one year, Aug. 24, 1864; discharged June 15, 1865. He removed to Plymouth, 1879, and lived here four years. He died Oct. 24, 1883.

YOUNG, WILLIAM H. H., born in Canterbury, 1841; Co. I, Fourth; enlisted on the quota of Plymouth, Sept. 3, 1861; re-enlisted on the quota of Haverhill, Feb. 24, 1864; corporal; killed at mine explosion, Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. He lived in Plymouth from 1846 until his death.

XXXIII. FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

FREEMASONS. — Thomas W Thompson, the grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, granted a special dispensation for a Masonic Lodge at Plymouth, April 27, 1803. In July following an informal meeting was held in this town, at which Rev. Isaac Root was chosen a committee to make application for a charter. His mission was successful, and a charter to the Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, of Plymouth, was granted July 27, 1803.

In 1800 Col. Samuel Wells built a substantial and commodious house upon the south side of the highway leading from Plymouth Village to Rumney, and about two miles west of the village. Here was a popular inn about thirty years. As originally constructed, there was a hall or audience room upon the second floor, and here the Olive Branch Lodge were accustomed to hold stated meetings several years. The house, with many fertile acres, has been owned and occupied by Thomas Clark and his children since 1840.

The Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, of Free and Accepted Masons was constituted, and officers were installed in October, 1803. The Grand Lodge records the date as Tuesday, October 25, and the local records of the lodge assert the installation occurred Wednesday, October 26. The charter members were Rev. Robert Fowle, Rev. Isaac Root, William Webster, William White, Dr. Jonathan Robbins, Crisp B. Noyes, Daniel Ladd, Peter McQuesten, Moses Lewis, Israel W. Kelley, Moses Kelley, and Benjamin Tolford. Of these William Webster, Dr. Jonathan Robbins, Crisp B. Noyes, Daniel Ladd, and Peter McQuesten were residents of Plymouth, and are frequently and honorably mentioned in the annals of the town. Rev. Robert Fowle was the Episcopal

clergyman of Holderness, and one of the trustees of Holmes Plymouth Academy. The residence of Rev. Isaac Root is unknown. William White was a prominent citizen of Wentworth. Col. Moses Lewis was a merchant and active in business affairs, residing in Bridgewater, now Bristol. He was the father of Rufus G. Lewis, a donor and trustee of Holmes Plymouth Academy. Israel W. Kelley, son of Col. Moses Kelley, was born in Goffstown, Jan. 4, 1778. He married, Aug. 7, 1801, Rebecca Fletcher, a daughter of Rev. Elijah and Rebecca (Chamberlain) Fletcher, and a sister of Grace Fletcher, the wife of Daniel Webster. He lived in Bridgewater a short time, removing to Salisbury, 1803, and later to Concord. Moses Kelley, probably a brother of Israel W. Kelley, was an innholder and the first postmaster of Bridgewater Village (now Bristol). Benjamin Tolford, the last of the charter members, was of Alexandria, and a descendant of John Tolford, one of the founders of Londonderry.

The lodge held regular meetings at the Wells house until 1816. In the meantime Nathan Harris had erected a hall on Highland Street, on the site of the house of the late Emerson O. Gitchell, and to this hall the lodge removed and here held regular meetings until 1830, when the active life of the organization for nearly thirty years was suspended.

In 1815 the number of master masons was forty-one, and in 1830 the membership had increased to fifty-three.

During this period twelve masters presided:—

Rev. Robert Fowle of Holderness, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1823, 1824.

Col. William Webster of Plymouth, 1806, 1815, 1816, 1819.

Dr. Timothy Tilton of Bridgewater, 1807, 1810, 1811.

Crisp B. Noyes of Plymouth, 1808.

Col. Moses Lewis of Bridgewater, 1809.

Daniel Smiley, Esq., of Plymouth, 1812, 1817.

Isaac Stafford of Plymouth, 1813, 1814.

Joseph Shepard of Holderness, 1818, 1825.

Dr. Jonathan Robbins of Plymouth, 1820.

Dr. Thomas Whipple of Wentworth, 1821.

Samuel C. Webster, Esq., of Plymouth, 1822, 1826, 1827, 1828.

William Thornton of Thornton, 1829.

The history of Masonry in this country during the Morgan era is well known, and forms an important chapter in the annals of the order. Many of the established lodges became extinct, others were temporarily suspended, and only a minority continued work and organization without interruption. The Olive Branch Lodge was inactive from 1830 to 1858, and in the meantime the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. This feature of the history of the lodge is ably and intelligently discussed in an address by Hon. Alvin Burleigh at the centennial anniversary, 1903. The lodge was reorganized in 1858. A petition for the restoration of the suspended charter, signed by Isaac Stafford, Winthrop Merrill, Peter Hobart, John Webber, John Fuller, Uriah Colburn, Denison R. Burnham, James B. Moody, Nathaniel F. Draper, and George W. Prescott was preferred Aug. 26, 1858. The charter was returned and the lodge restored September 18, and the first meeting was held Oct. 19, 1858. The brethren who first were admitted after the restoration of the charter were Hiram Clark of Plymouth, Thomas P. Cheney of Holderness, and Edward H. Colby of Plymouth. Demits were granted, Nov. 8, 1859, by the lodge to Thomas P. Cheney, Thomas N. Hughes, James M. Thompson, Andrew O. Baker, and John Fuller, who obtained a charter from the Grand Lodge, and with other Masons organized Mt. Prospect Lodge at Holderness Village (now Ashland).

The Olive Branch Lodge occupied a hall in the hotel of Denison R. Burnham, on the site of the Pemigewasset House, from 1858 until the hotel was burned, Aug. 29, 1862. In this fire all the properties of the lodge except the records, and including the original charter, were consumed. A new hall was furnished on the third floor of a building of John S. Tufts, where now stands the drug store of Tufts & Co. The first meeting in this hall was assembled Jan. 12, 1863. This building was burned Feb. 3, 1864, and again the lodge lost all its properties except the records. The lodge found temporary accommodation in the academy building and in the courthouse. In 1865 the lodge removed to Cook's Hall,

in the building now occupied as the Town Hall. In 1879 the lodge removed to Mason and Weeks Hall, in the brick building at the corner of Main and Bridge streets, being the hall now occupied jointly by the Patrons of Husbandry and Knights of Pythias. Here the lodge assembled and increased in numbers until March 21, 1889, when it removed to a new and commodious hall, and its present home in Kidder's Block. The present membership is one hundred and twenty.

Since the restoration of the charter the lodge has elected and has proposed under the supervision of twenty-four masters:—

John Norris, 1858, 1859.
James B. Moody, 1860.
Henry W. Blair, 1861, 1862, 1864.
James L. Rogers, 1863.
Henry S. George, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1877.
Oliver S. McQuesten, 1867.
Hiram Clark, 1869.
Gilmore McLane Houston, 1870.
Henry C. Currier, 1871.
Hiram B. Farnum, 1872.
Alvin Burleigh, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1879.
Ebenezer K. Blodgett, 1878.
Renselear O. Wright, 1881, 1882.
Edward W. White, 1883, 1884.
Joseph P. Huckins, 1885.
George H. Adams, 1886, 1887.
Frank H. Rollins, 1888, 1894, 1895.
Davis B. Keniston, 1889, 1890, 1891.
Frank W. Russell, 1892, 1893.
Charles W. George, 1896, 1897.
Charles E. Barker, 1898, 1899.
James Frank Gould, 1900, 1901.
George B. Blood, 1902, 1903.
Moody P. Gore, 1904, 1905.

In accord with the spirit of the order, many of the brotherhood have continued the journey, camping in the halls of the chapter and the council.

THE PEMIGEWASSET CHAPTER, No. 13, R. A. M. — A dispensation was granted July 4, 1864, by John R. Holland, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in New Hampshire, to organize a chapter of Royal Arch Masons to be called Pemigewasset Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M. The dispensation was issued to the following petitioners: Henry S. George, Hiram Clark, John Mason, John G. Langdon, Denison R. Burnham, Desevignia S. Burnham, Nathaniel F. Draper, James L. Rogers, Eli Mellen Wight, Josiah G. Morrison, Rinaldo R. D. Dearborn, Oliver S. McQuesten, Chase W. Calley, Ebenezer K. Smith, Charles O. McQuesten, Thomas L. Flood, Cyrus K. Kelley, Manson Seavy, Valorus A. Seavy, Gilmore McL. Houston, Henry W. Blair, Thomas P. Cheney, and John Norris. The dispensation appointed Henry S. George, E. H. P.; Hiram Clark, E. K.; and Desevignia S. Burnham, E. S. There is no record of any meeting from May 5, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1876.

DATE.	HIGH PRIEST.	KING.	SCRIBER.
1866	Henry S. George	Hiram Clark	John Mason
1867	Hiram Clark	John Mason	Cyrus K. Kelley
1868	Hiram Clark	John Mason	Cyrus K. Kelley
1876	Joseph S. Morrison	Manson S. Brown	R. R. D. Dearborn
1877	Joseph S. Morrison	Josiah G. Morrison	Manson S. Brown
1878	R. R. D. Dearborn	Josiah G. Morrison	Manson S. Brown
1879	William H. Raymond	Alvin Burleigh	Marcus L. Emmons
1880	William H. Raymond	Alvin Burleigh	Marcus L. Emmons
1881	Marcus L. Emmons	R. O. Wright	Henry C. Dearborn
1882	R. O. Wright	Henry C. Dearborn	Royal A. Chase
1883	R. O. Wright	Henry C. Dearborn	Royal A. Chase
1884	Henry C. Dearborn	Royal A. Chase	Edward W. White
1885	Edward W. White	John F. Maynard	Elliot B. Hodge
1886	Elliot B. Hodge	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1887	John F. Maynard	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1888	John F. Maynard	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1889	George H. Adams	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1890	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	Frank H. Rollins
1891	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	Frank H. Rollins
1892	Frank H. Rollins	Joseph P. Huckins	Timothy E. Bayley
1893	Frank H. Rollins	Joseph P. Huckins	Timothy E. Bayley

DATE.	HOOD PRIMER.	KING.	SCOUTS.
1894	Josiah G. Morrison	Timothy E. Bayley	Edward P. Warner
1895	Davis B. Keniston	Timothy E. Bayley	Moses A. Batchelder
1896	Davis B. Keniston	Timothy E. Bayley	Moses A. Batchelder
1897	William F. Adams	Sceva Speare	Charles E. Barker
1898	William F. Adams	Sceva Speare	Charles E. Barker
1899	William F. Adams	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck
1900	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck	Frederick P. Weeks
1901	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck	Frederick P. Weeks
1902	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck	Frederick P. Weeks
1903	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck	Frederick P. Weeks
1904	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck	Frederick P. Weeks
1905	Charles E. Barker	David H. Hallenbeck	Wm. M. Sweeney

THE OMEGA COUNCIL, No. 9, R. and S. M., was instituted at Littleton, May 15, 1876. A dispensation was granted March 13, 1876, by Oliver C. Fisher, M. I., Grand Master of R. and S. M. in New Hampshire, to Companions Charles B. Griswold, Samuel B. Page, Samuel P. Carbee, George W. Barrett, William A. Haskins, Frank Simpson, George F. Savage, and Benjamin Franklin Wells to open and hold a council of Select, Royal, and Super Excellent Masters in Littleton under the name of The Omega Council, No. 9. In the dispensation the following officers were appointed: William A. Haskins, T. I. M.; Samuel B. Page, R. I. M.; Benjamin Franklin Wells, I. M. The council was instituted in due form in special assembly by D. P. G. M. Henry Colby, assisted by Grand Marshal Currier, May 15, 1876, when the following officers were installed in their respective positions: William A. Haskins, T. I. M.; Benjamin Franklin Wells, I. M.; Nelson C. Farr, treasurer; George W. Barrett, recorder; George Frank Abbot, C. of G.; Benjamin Morrill, C. of C.; Cephas Brackett, steward, and Chauncey H. Greene, sentinel.

In January, 1881, the council was removed from Littleton to Plymouth, and at the same time the following officers were appointed: William H. Raymond, T. I. M.; Elliot B. Hodge, D. M.; Alvin Burleigh, P. C. of W.; Hiram Clark, treasurer; John U. Farnham, recorder; John F. Maynard, C. of G.; Joseph P. Huckins, C. of C.; Royal A. Chase, steward; James Tomkinson, sentinel.

Of this council Elliot Hodge and Benjamin F. St. Clair have served as Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of New Hampshire. At the date and in the order named the following have served as T. I. M., D. M., and P. C. of W.: —

1880	Chauncey H. Greene	Benj. F. Wells	Charles B. Griswold
1881	Elliot B. Hodge	John F. Maynard	Alvin Burleigh
1882	Elliot B. Hodge	John F. Maynard	Alvin Burleigh
1883	John F. Maynard	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1884	John F. Maynard	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase
1885	Joseph P. Huckins	Royal A. Chase	Edward W. White
1886	Elliot B. Hodge	Horace F. Wyatt	George H. Adams
1887	Horace F. Wyatt	Joseph P. Huckins	George H. Adams
1888	Horace F. Wyatt	Fred N. George	George H. Adams
1889	Elliot B. Hodge	Royal A. Chase	George H. Adams
1890	Elliot B. Hodge	Joseph P. Huckins	George H. Adams
1891	Fred N. George	Hiram B. Farnum	George H. Adams
1892	Elliot B. Hodge	C. V. Tomkinson	George H. Adams
1893	Benj. F. St. Clair	Joseph P. Huckins	George H. Adams
1894	Benj. F. St. Clair	John F. Maynard	George H. Adams
1895	Benj. F. St. Clair	Frank W. Russell	George H. Adams
1896	Benj. F. St. Clair	Frank W. Russell	George H. Adams
1897	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	George H. Adams
1898	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	George H. Adams
1899	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	J. Frank Gould
1900	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	J. Frank Gould
1901	Frank W. Russell	Joseph P. Huckins	J. Frank Gould
1902	J. Frank Gould	George B. Blood	Charles E. Barker
1903	John F. Maynard	George B. Blood	Charles E. Barker
1904	George B. Blood	Charles E. Barker	J. Frank Gould
1905	George B. Blood	Charles E. Barker	Frank W. Russell

THE BETHLEHEM CHAPTER, No. 12, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR. — A preliminary meeting of the signers of the petition for a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star convened at the residence of Hazen D. Smith, Saturday evening, June 4, 1892. There were present Lydia B. (Walker) Smith, Elvira (Page) Burleigh, Harriet H. (Page) Gore, Grace E. A. (Parker) Walker, Lilla S. (Pressy) Gould, Mary E. (Ross) Rollins, Hazen D. Smith, Alvin Burleigh, Thomas J. Walker, Frank W. Russell, and Frank H. Rollins.

A dispensation was granted by the Grand Chapter, and the first meeting of the Bethlehem Chapter was held in Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening, June 28, 1892, the Grand Matron, Mary D. M. Quimby of Whitefield presiding. At this meeting the degrees of the order were conferred upon eighteen candidates, the work being performed by the officers of Mt. Hope Chapter, No. 5, of Ashland. At this meeting of organization the following officers of the Bethlehem Chapter were installed by the Grand Matron, the marshal being Mary A. (Currier) Brown, then the Worthy Matron of the Excelsior Chapter, No. 4, of Whitefield:—

Lydia B. (Walker) Smith, Worthy Matron.
 Frank W. Russell, Worthy Patron.
 Grace E. A. (Parker) Walker, Associate Matron.
 Mary E. (Ross) Rollins, Treasurer.
 Elvira (Page) Burleigh, Secretary.
 Mabel Lillian Greeley, Conductress.
 Edith Kimball, Associate Conductress.
 Lilla S. (Pressy) Gould, Adah.
 Olive F. Amsden, Ruth.
 Helen L. (Smith) Story, Esther.
 Ada E. Keniston, Martha.
 Inez M. Maynard, Electa.
 S. Kate (Smith) Adams, Warder.
 Thomas J. Walker, Sentinel.

The regular meetings of the chapter are held in Masonic Hall each third Tuesday after the full moon. The present membership is one hundred and eighteen. The matrons, patrons, and secretaries of the chapter in the order named are presented for each year:—

1892 Lydia B. (Walker) Smith	Frank W. Russell	Elvira (Page) Burleigh
1893 Lydia B. (Walker) Smith	Joseph C. Story	Elvira (Page) Burleigh
1894 Lydia B. (Walker) Smith	Davis B. Keniston	Elvira (Page) Burleigh
1895 Elvira (Page) Burleigh	Alvin Burleigh	Amelia P. (Handy) Smythe
1896 Elvira (Page) Burleigh	Alvin Burleigh	Amelia P. (Handy) Smythe
1897 Elvira (Page) Burleigh	Alvin Burleigh	Arabella L. (Roberts) Mason
1898 Mabel L. Greeley	Rodney E. Smythe	Arabella L. (Roberts) Mason
1899 Isabella Tomkinson	Benj. F. St. Clair	Marion E. (Blake) Campbell
1900 Isabella Tomkinson	Alfred H. Campbell	Sadie (Gaskell) Hartwell

1901 Mira H. (Adams) Wright	Fred'k P. Weeks	Sadie (Gaskell) Hartwell
1902 Arabella L. (Roberts) Mason	Fred'k P. Weeks	Blanche M. (Plaisted) Wentworth
1903 Elvira (Page) Burleigh	Charles J. Gould	Alice (Tufts) Peppard
1904 Lucy S. Brackett	James F. Gould	Alice (Tufts) Peppard
1905 Alice (Robie) Mitchell	James F. Gould	Alice (Tufts) Peppard

PLYMOUTH LODGE, No. 66, I. O. O. F., was instituted by the Grand Master George A. Robie, May 3, 1881. The charter members were John U. Farnham, Charles H. Marden, Moses, A. Ferrin, Moses P. Smith, Daniel M. Brown, Brooks M. Mitchell, William H. Raymond, Pulaski W. Tennant, George E. Edmonds, James Currier, Collins M. Buchanan, William C. Sherman, Robert W. Mitchell, Moses G. Tucker, Foster S. Batchelder, Darius K. Morse, Henry N. Smith, Alphonso Clement, Manson S. Brown, John C. Chase.

The lodge in this town has been well sustained, and has happily given a continued expression of the fraternal and benevolent sentiment of the order. The meetings were held in Mason and Weeks Block until January, 1895, when the lodge removed to Tufts Block, where it has maintained a home until the present time. The present number of members is one hundred and sixty-seven.

The following have been elected to the chair of Noble Grand: John U. Farnham, Collins M. Buchanan, Charles A. Jewell, Brooks M. Mitchell, Daniel M. Brown, Charles W. George, Moses A. Ferrin, Benjamin F. Smith, Rodney E. Smythe, Charles J. Gould, James Currier, Henry W. Rogers, Benjamin F. St. Clair, Charles W. George, second term; Moses A. Ferrin, second term; William H. Adams, Benjamin F. Smith, second term; Fred S. Rowe, John Mason, Moses A. Batchelder, Thomas Stratton, George W. Wallace, Frank P. Woodward, David H. Hallenbeck, Frank A. Fox, Frank E. Batchelder, Frank C. Calley, William F. Adams, Harry S. Heath, Fred S. Wells, Isadore N. Lunderville, Allen E. Hobbs, Edward Harvey Edmonds, George W. Little, Alonzo F. Morse, two terms; James M. Dustin, Alonzo J. Knowlton, Samuel W. Slye, Ward B. Hutchins, Iza J. Smith, Charles C. White, William H. Wells, Thomas A. Love, Heber W. Hull.

The officers for the term beginning January, 1905, are Frank R. Sawyer, N. G.; Fred Smith, V. G.; Alonzo Morse, R. S. N. G.; George McIntire, L. S. N. G.; William J. Randolph, R. S. V. G.; Luther Williamson, L. S. V. G.; Charles Richards, warden; James Corliss, conductor; E. Harvey Edmonds, O. G.; Alval Houston, I. G.; Walter Sawyer, R. S. S.; Elmer Huckins, L. S. S.; Henry W. Rogers, secretary; Samuel W. Slye, financial secretary; Charles W. George, treasurer; Moses A. Ferrin, trustee.

Charles A. Jewell of this lodge has been elevated to the chair of Grand Master, and eight brethren — John U. Farnham, Charles W. George, Henry W. Rogers, William H. Adams, Daniel M. Brown, Charles J. Gould, Frank A. Fox, and Alonzo J. Knowlton — have filled the appointment of district deputy.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 46, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH, was organized by Grand Master Frank A. Davis of Keene, Feb. 25, 1892. The charter members were Charles J. Gould, Henry W. Rogers, Frank A. Corliss, Walter W. Mason, Christina S. (Burleigh) Blair, Emma Frances (Flanders) Dearborn, Frances Emma (Marston) Brown, Frank A. Fox, Marietta (Rogers) Wallace, Moses A. Batchelder, Daniel M. Brown, Amelia Phebe (Handy) Smythe, Mary Frances (Webster) Ferrin, Joseph B. Stoughton, Amasa W. Avery, William Frederic Adams.

The lodge is an adjunct to lodge of I. O. O. F., and is in a flourishing condition. The meetings are held in Odd Fellows Hall in Tufts Block. The present membership is one hundred and fifty-nine.

The officers installed in January, 1905, are Addie M. (Boutwell) Sawyer, N. G.; Margaret Brown, V. G.; Clara M. B. (Thompson) Rogers, R. S.; Amelia H. (Hanson) Hobbs, L. S. N. G.; Charles W. George, V. G.; Gertrude Evelyn (Homans) Huckins, L. S. V. G.; Martha S. (French) Woodman, warden; Blanche B. (Eastman) Porter, conductor; Emma Tourtillotte Wood, chaplain; Sarah Annie Flanders, I. G.; Alvin F. Houston, O. G.; Cora (McDaniel) Currier, secre-



HIGHLAND STREET



tary; Stella (Foster) Milligan, treasurer; Edna Williamson, trustee.

BAKER'S RIVER LODGE, No. 47, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, was instituted in Tufts Block, Feb. 28, 1895. The charter members were William J. Randolph, Iza J. Smith, Frank E. Harran, John A. Smith, Perley C. Kent, W. S. Grassie, F. C. Hall, Edward Cook, C. William Sherwell, Andrew R. Smith, Walter W. Mason, LeRoy S. Eastman, Albert W. Sawyer, Alvah C. Cousins, Myron P. Browley, James M. Robie, P. H. Young, Ward B. Hutchins, Harry McGough, William S. Learned, Frank G. Smith, Alton A. Gile, Enos Huckins, William H. Brown, James H. Williams, William M. Peppard, Frank H. Smith, John E. Davis, Alonzo E. Eastman, Philip D. Hart, Frank P. Sherwell, Austin W. Woodman, George F. Gilpatrick.

The lodge has been prosperous and harmonious, maintaining a lodge room in Sargeant's Block. The present membership is eighty-five, and the officers, 1905, are:—

Howard H. Langhill, Chancellor Commander.

L. Albert Day, Vice Chancellor.

John H. Evans, Prelate.

J. Melvin Brown, Master of Work.

William P. Freeman, Keeper of Records and Seals.

William J. Randolph, Master of Finance.

Iza J. Smith, Master of Exchequer.

Alonzo Morse, Master at Arms.

Freeman Hussey, Inner Guard.

Frank Hall, Outer Guard.

The officers have been chosen semi-annually, and the Past Chancellors are Myron P. Browley, Frank E. Harran, Alvah C. Cousins, William C. Sherwell, George F. Gilpatrick, Frank P. Sherwell, Harry S. Heath, Daniel H. McLinn, Charles L. Tilton, William J. Randolph, Iza J. Smith, E. Harvey Edmonds, William H. Brown, Samuel W. Slye, Charles M. Nelson, William H. Wells, T. Albert Love, William C. Hobart, William P. Freeman.

THE JUSTUS B. PENNIMAN POST, No. 42, G. A. R. — This post of the Grand Army of the Republic of the department of New Hampshire was instituted by Department Commander George Bowers, April 7, 1879. The name of the post fittingly perpetuates the memory of a loyal son of Plymouth, a brave soldier of the fifteenth regiment, who died in the service, of wounds, at New Orleans, La., June 16, 1863. The number of charter comrades was thirty-eight. The whole number enrolled is one hundred and sixty-three, and the number of surviving comrades, Jan. 1, 1905, is thirty-three. Time is whitening the locks of the surviving veterans, and age is adding incumbrance to their wounds and infirmities. On each Memorial ceremony new graves receive a crown of blossoms, and the benediction of comrades and friends. The Grand Army of veterans, living and dead, constitute the grandest type of American manhood. No other nation on earth could have dismissed a body of men as numerous as the army of 1865 without internal disturbance. Brave soldiers in war and good citizens in peace, the veterans, untarnished by the vices of the camp, were at once assimilated into the activities of business, and became free participants in public affairs. In many chapters of the History of Plymouth is the evidence that comrades of the Penniman Post have been honorably engaged in every department of business and professional employment. From year to year the Post has conducted the solemn service of Memorial Day and, often assisted by the Relief Corps, has amended the fortunes of a needy comrade. In every work of benevolence and in lessons of patriotism the Post has been greeted by the public with the extended hand of fellowship.

John E. Perkins of the 131 Pennsylvania Infantry is the present commander of the Post, having received his first election in 1904. The Post adjutant is Henry Carroll of the 13 New York Infantry. The past commanders and date of installation are: —

Oliver H. P. Craig, captain 6 N. H. Infantry, 1879, 1880, 1881.

Elijah L. Smith, 6 N. H. Infantry, 1882, 1883.

Manson S. Brown, 13 N. H. Infantry, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1889.

Alvin Burleigh, 15 N. H. Infantry, 1887, 1888.

John Chandler, 2 N. H. Infantry, 1890, 1891.

Hiram B. Farnum, U. S. Marine Corps, 1892.

Joseph Parker, U. S. Navy; 9 N. Y. Heavy Artillery, 1893, 1894, 1895.

Curtis L. Parker, 6 N. H. Infantry, 1896.

Frank Morton, 17 Vt. Infantry, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1902.

Harris J. Goss, 18 N. H. Infantry, 1901.

Joseph L. Mitchell, 29 Mass. Infantry, 1903.

THE PENNIMAN RELIEF CORPS. — This loyal consort of the G. A. R. is Corps No. 9, and was instituted by Past Deputy President Mattie Moulton Buxton, Oct. 16, 1882, with twenty-one charter members. The mission of the organization is to provide, as occasion arises, for the comfort and necessities of a sick or needy veteran, and at all times to stimulate the culture of a sentiment of patriotism. In a chosen field of labor the Penniman corps is not failing in a realization of a charitable and intellectual ideal, and is giving a constant expression of a grand motto,—Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty.

The present officers are Sarah Elizabeth (Cook) Carroll, president; Emma Estelle (Tourtillotte) Wood, senior vice-president; Emma E. Lambert, junior vice-president; Anna Lougee, secretary; Amanda Noyes (George) Farnum, treasurer; Julia (Ryan) Brainerd, chaplain; Mattie Knox, conductor; Winnie Wells, assistant conductor; Mary Ellen (Flanders) Hutchins, guard.

The past presidents are Emma Kent, Lydia Smith, Ann P. E. (Whitney) Brown, Amy W. (Harvey) Philbrick, Mary Ellen (Lowd) Tupper, Eliza (Haley) Parker, Emily Belle (Farnum) McLinn, Emma Sargent, Francenia White, and Juliaetta (Ryan) Brainerd.

THE GRANGE. — The National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was instituted at Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1867. Encouraged by the State Board of Agriculture, subordinate granges have been established in many towns of the State. The Plymouth Grange, No. 239, was organized Jan. 30, 1896, by William D. Baker, district deputy, and early meetings assembled in the Ward

Hill schoolhouse and in private houses. Since March, 1896, the grange has occupied a hall in Mason and Weeks Block, with the exception of a few months in 1900, when meetings were held in the hall in Kidder Block.

The charter members were Solomon A. Smith, Mary V. H. Smith, Benjamin F. Ellis, Dorothea Ellis, William M. H. Brown, George W. Yeaton, Jennie Frances (Fisher) Yeaton, Mynett J. S. Mitchell, Sarah B. Smith, Woodbury F. Langdon, Donna G. M. Langdon, Rev. Lorin Webster, Edgar Merrill, Abbie Jane (Sanborn) Merrill, Susan F. (Downing) Hazelton, William Downing, Ralph W. Thomas, Livingston D. Fogg, Clara Ann (Lougee) Fogg, Cyrus Smith, James B. Corliss, Fred Corliss, Carrie Kent, and Lottie Smith.

The worthy masters with the year of election are Edgar Merrill, 1896; Livingston D. Fogg, 1898; Adin H. Philbrick, 1901; William H. Wells, 1903; Iza J. Smith, 1904. The meetings have been well attended, and, with one exception, a quorum has been present. The present membership is one hundred and sixty-eight. The Plymouth Grange has recently won five prizes for superior degree and lecture work. The Pemigewasset Valley Pomona Grange maintains a home in Plymouth.

'XXXIV. NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING.

THE GRAFTON JOURNAL was the first newspaper published at Plymouth. The editor and proprietor was Henry Eaton Moore, a native of Andover, and a brother of Jacob Bailey Moore of Concord. At the time the newspaper was founded Mr. Moore was twenty-one years of age. The first number was issued Saturday, Jan. 1, 1825, and the publication was continued more than one and less than two years. The office of publication and the printing plant were near the site of the first courthouse. The State Library is the fortunate owner of twenty-six numbers of this paper. The earliest number of the incomplete file is No. 3, dated Jan. 15, 1825, and the latest is No. 64, dated March 18, 1826. The publication was continued several weeks after the last date. The proprietor was taxed in Plymouth in April, and soon after he removed the printing material and other properties to Concord, where he established The New Hampshire Journal, the first number appearing Sept. 11, 1826.

The Grafton Journal was a four-page sheet, each page being thirteen by twenty and a half inches. Compared with the newspapers of the time, in the character of the reading matter and in general appearance, the Grafton Journal was equal to the best. The type was clear and apparently new; the press work was uniformly good, and the columns of news and miscellany were entertaining and instructive. There were frequent communications by "Cincinnatus," "Pertinax," "Bono Publico," and others, and many of the contributions were models of diction. The editorial matter was limited; there are very few items of local news in any of the numbers accessible, and even the town meeting is reported in two lines, giving the vote of Plymouth for governor and the name of the representative elect.

The legal notices and business announcements, which fill the space surrendered to advertising, contain many items of interest. After noting that King George has been appointed administrator of the estate of William George and Charles Farnum of the estate of Haines Farnum, and passing by the notices of stray animals and the public vendue of lands for the non-payment of taxes, the reader is informed that David M. Russell & Co. are prepared to sell an unusual variety of goods, which are enumerated, "at low prices," while Joseph Weld is offering a similar line "at small advance for cash or country produce." Then comes James S. Stanwood, who solemnly avers that "at his store, a short distance west of the Congregational church, he maintains a full assortment of various kinds of goods usually kept in a country store." This advertisement appeared only a few times. In June of the same year, and a few months after his arrival in Plymouth, Mr. Stanwood removed from "a short distance west of the meeting-house" to Somersworth. John H. Moore, "late from the city of New York," announces that he has opened a tailor shop over the store of D. M. Russell & Co., and that "he offers the latest fashions." Three months later he was succeeded by George McDonald, who soon removed, paying only one tax in Plymouth. At this time Benjamin Edmonds was a hatter, and his announcements to the public were concise and convincing. Later he was a merchant. Very few notices of marriages and deaths were printed in the Journal, and in one number the editor states that a greater number would appear if the friends furnished the copy. Occasionally a marriage notice presents a little information not found in the town records: "Married in this town Tuesday 22 instant by Rev. J. Ward, after a courtship of about eight years, Mr. William George and Miss Mary R. Parker both of this town." In the announcement of the marriage of Moses Hull and Zilpah Ward, Nov. 24, 1825, a courtship of equal duration was asserted.

Connected with the printing plant, Henry E. Moore owned and conducted a bookbindery, a bookstore, and a circulating library. A list of the books on sale, including many ancient titles, and a

catalogue of the circulating library appear in the advertising columns of the Journal. His removal from this town was a serious loss to the young and to the intelligent of maturer years.

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN BUGLE. — After the suspension of the Grafton Journal, it was nearly twenty years before a second publication was founded in this town. John Robert French was born in Gilmanton, May 24, 1819, and died in Idaho, Oct. 12, 1890. He married the oldest daughter of Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, and in 1843 he founded, in Concord, the White Mountain Torrent, a monthly publication, devoted to the cause of temperance. In 1846 this publication was merged in the Massachusetts Temperance Standard. In 1844, and while a resident of Concord, Mr. French published, at Plymouth, the White Mountain Bugle. It was a temperance and a political publication, advocating the election of James G. Birney, the candidate of the liberty party, for president. A file of this publication is not accessible, but it is probable that it was published about one year. Nathaniel Peabody Rogers died at Concord in the autumn of 1846, and a few months later Mr. French and the bereaved family removed to Under Cliff, in Plymouth, and here resided until 1852. The White Mountain Bugle was established and suspended before Mr. French removed to this town.

THE GRAFTON COUNTY JOURNAL. — After the lapse of thirty years, in which a newspaper was not published in Plymouth, the Grafton County Journal was established by John C. Cashman. It was a four-page paper of seven columns. The day of publication was Saturday, and the first number was issued Nov. 14, 1874. After a few weeks the founder sold the paper to John H. Dearborn. From 1872 to 1874 Mr. Cashman was the editor and proprietor of the Weekly Star, published at Pittsfield; and immediately following his brief residence in this town, he was employed on the staff of the New Hampshire Sunday Globe, published at Manchester, to which paper he contributed several articles relating

to the early history of Plymouth. John H. Dearborn was a native of the part of Gilmanton now Belmont, where he was born April 7, 1834. In May, 1876, Mr. Dearborn sold the paper to Charles Howard Kimball and O. N. Flanders. In a few weeks Mr. Flanders sold his interest to Rev. J. H. Temple, and in July, 1878, Mr. Kimball became sole proprietor. Beginning in September, 1880, and in connection with the publication of the Journal, Mr. Kimball established the Republican Star, and in July, 1883, he added the Exchange. In September, 1885, he sold the three papers to W. A. Roberts, who purchased a new press and continued the publication until they were merged in the Plymouth Record in January, 1887. The office of the Journal was in a small building on Main Street, and a short distance south of the store of Charles J. Gould. Later it was removed to Tufts Block, and finally to the railroad office building in Depot Square.

Charles Howard Kimball was born in Amesbury, Mass., May 18, 1857. When he came to Plymouth he was less than twenty years of age. He removed from Plymouth to Manchester, and was employed on the daily papers of that city. He died Aug. 6, 1893.

THE GRAFTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT. — This paper was established in January, 1878, by William M. Kendall, and during the first two years of its publication it was printed in Laconia. In July, 1878, Mr. Kendall sold the paper to Lewis and Sanborn of Laconia, and in January, 1880, they sold it to Van N. Bass and Edward L. Houghton. Mr. Houghton, now of Warren, soon withdrew from the enterprise, and the paper was published by Mr. Bass until 1883, when he sold to the Democratic Publishing Company. Mr. Bass had been the manager previous to 1880. The Democratic Publishing Company continued to publish the paper until it was merged in the Plymouth Record. From 1883 to 1887 Miron W. Haseltine was the manager. The office of the Democrat was on Main Street, and near the store of Charles J. Gould. In the early volumes it was a paper of four pages of eight columns, and subsequently was reduced in size to six columns.

THE PLYMOUTH RECORD.—Thomas J. Walker removed to Plymouth in the autumn of 1886. The conditions under which the two papers in this town were published invited change and amendment. Having purchased and discontinued both of them, Mr. Walker at the beginning of 1887 established the Plymouth Record. The Record was printed and published a few years in the building in which the railroad offices were formerly maintained, and subsequently the paper was removed to Rollins Block.

Mr. Walker, having been appointed a bank commissioner, removed to Concord. He sold the Record and the printing plant to Edward A. Chase and Charles C. Wright, who at that time formed a new partnership and continued the printing business then owned by Mr. Wright. The date of the conveyance was June 1, 1894, and April 1, 1901, Mr. Wright sold his interest to Mr. Chase, who has successfully continued the paper and the business of printing to the present time.

In politics the Journal was independent and the Democrat, as the name implies, was democratic. The Record did not follow the traditions nor inherit the politics of its predecessors. In the early volumes it was a party paper of the republican school of politics. More recently the present management has surrendered less space to editorials and politics, and, following the model of many New Hampshire weeklies, the Record is devoted to the interests of Plymouth and to the publication of local news. It is an eight-page paper of six columns. The type is clear and the press work is good. At the close of the current year and in the enjoyment of its largest circulation the Record completes the nineteenth volume. From the beginning of the preparation of the History of Plymouth, the proprietor has cheerfully published articles of inquiry and information, and has extended many courtesies to the committee and the author.

JOB PRINTING.—The Grafton County Journal, during twelve years, and the Grafton County Democrat, after 1880, possessed the facilities for commercial and miscellaneous printing. They gave the public a reasonable service. In the progress of years the

growth of the town and an increasing demand for miscellaneous printing invited the establishment of an independent printing plant. In 1887, and immediately after the two papers had been merged in the Plymouth Record, William J. Randolph, a practical printer, established a general job office in Tufts Block. In this enterprise he was successful. In the meantime Edward A. Chase owned a small amount of printing material, and gave an early and an earnest expression of his love of the art. The office of the amateur was at his house.

In the autumn of 1888 Edward A. Chase and Charles C. Wright, forming a partnership under the firm name of Chase & Wright, purchased the printing establishment of William J. Randolph and removed it to Kidder Block. In April, 1891, Mr. Chase sold his interest in the business to his partner, and Mr. Wright remained the sole proprietor until the purchase of the Plymouth Record, when Mr. Wright was again associated in business with his former partner. Since 1894 the Record, in Rollins Block, by a liberal purchase of new material and an enlargement of the facilities for printing, has fully met the increasing demands of the public, and during the past ten years it has been the only printing office in Plymouth. Since 1901 the business has been owned and conducted by Mr. Chase.

XXXV. MISCELLANY.

PLYMOUTH is a central town, and many persons residing elsewhere, and not connected with the families of this town, have been married here. The marriage of several persons who lived a short time in Plymouth and who did not become permanent residents of the town are recorded here. The following list of marriages does not include the marriage of persons named in the family registers in Volume II.

Whenever the date is given in full it is a record of marriage, and if the year only is given it is the record of an intention of marriage.

MARRIAGES, 1764-1850.

- March 3, 1813 Ezekiel Adams, Mary Hickok.
 May 8, 1844 Otis A. Albee, Lisbon, Maria L. Gould, Lisbon.
 March 21, 1850 Aaron Aldrich, Lucretia D. Evans, Lowell.
 March 17, 1818 Reuben Allen, Rumney, Mary Johnson, Campton.
 April 19, 1829 Jacob Ames, Mahala Adams, Campton.
 Nov. 8, 1831 Joshua T. Atkinson, Newbury, Vt., Emeline Little.
 March 3, 1818 Thomas Avery, Rumney, Abigail Avery, Rumney.
 Jan. 1, 1850 Robert F. Barber, Bridgewater, Nancy B. Mitchell,
 Bridgewater.
 1834 Edward W. Balcom, Rumney, Elizabeth R. Stevens.
 1788 Ebenezer Bartlett, Campton, Mary Lovejoy.
 1834 Blaisdell Bartlett, Catherine L. Greenleaf.
 1796 Stephen Ballard, Betsey Pollard, Ashby, Mass.
 1819 Daniel Bartlett, Newburyport, Achsah Foster.
 March 10, 1831 Ebenezer Bartlett, Burlington, Vt., Sarah C. P. Homans.
 Jan. 13, 1846 Thomas Barnard, Orange, Mrs. Bridget Rollins.
 Aug. 5, 1825 Nathaniel Batchelder, Bridgewater, Miriam Mitchell.
 April 10, 1814 Charles Bayley, Peacham, Vt., Sophia Wilson, Camp-
 ton.
 Dec. 11, 1794 Person Smith Berry, Rumney, Polly Berry, Rumney.

- March 2, 1800 Person Smith Berry, Plymouth, Judith Pitts.
 March 30, 1841 Jeremiah Benton, Plymouth, Caroline Dunham.
 Aug. 6, 1843 Henry F. Belknap, Elizabeth E. Wise, Hebron.
 Jan. 1, 1845 Salmon Bixby, Lyme, Asenath Lewis.
 1836 Paine Blake, Nancy D. Robinson.
 June 14, 1826 Benjamin L. Boardman, Bridgewater, Susan Philbrick,
 Alexandria.
 May 1, 1814 John Boardman, Bridgewater, Mary Melvin, Bridge-
 water.
 Aug. 1, 1780 David Brainerd, New Chester, Lydia Crawford, New
 Chester.
 Sept. 11, 1849 Alson L. Brown, Campton, Mary A. Currier, Holder-
 ness.
 Feb. 25, 1839 John S. Brown, Bridgewater, Mary O. Robinson,
 Groton.
 Nov. 27, 1845 Nicholas Brown, Holderness, Eliza Ann Page, Campton.
 May 9, 1822 Rev. Amos W. Burnham, Rindge, Tirzah Kimball, New
 Chester.
 March 19, 1816 Ebenezer Burbank, Campton, Lucy Ford, Campton.
 Nov. 24, 1785 Jonathan Burbank, Campton, Elizabeth Clough.
 1793 Abraham Burnham, Rumney, Nancy Blair, Rumney.
 July 21, 1844 Benjamin Cass, Bridgewater, Sibel Mitchell, Bridge-
 water.
 1828 Nason Cass, Polly Tilton.
 Jan. 17, 1850 Joseph S. Calley, Sarah Wright, Holderness.
 1815 Pelatiah Chapin, Campton, Mrs. Dorothy Johnson.
 Oct. 13, 1847 Wilbur Chase, Campton, Betsey Cunningham, Campton.
 1805 Ezekiel Chase, Holderness, Sally Buzzell.
 Feb. 10, 1817 Amos Chase, Newbury, Mass., Lydia Drew, Woodstock.
 1800 Rodolphus Chamberlain, Newbury, Vt., Abigail Going.
 Nov. 12, 1823 Gilman C. Cheney, Campton, Elizabeth Rogers,
 Campton.
 June 6, 1802 John Cheney, Rumney, Betsey McAllister.
 Jan. 23, 1843 David Cheney, Groton, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, Bridge-
 water.
 March 5, 1846 Russell Sanborn, Franklin, Mahala Sanborn, Sanborn-
 ton.
 Sept. 27, 1781 Joseph Clark, Rumney, Hannah Clough.
 Dec. 28, 1794 David Clark, Hitty Dearborn.
 March 4, 1812 John Clark, Jr., Campton, Sarah Cook, Campton.
 Jan. 10, 1841 Jonas G. Clark, Rockingham, Vt., Martha P. Wells,
 Campton.

- Dec. 6, 1848 Moses H. Clement, Warren, Ruth H. Clark.
 May 19, 1813 William Colby, Mary Little, Campton.
 June 20, 1840 Asa Cole, Gilford, Adaline Beckford, Campton.
 1848 David Colby, Mary M. Smith, Holderness.
 March 7, 1842 Shoeben Corliss, Esther Smith, New Hampton.
 Nov. 12, 1812 Cutting Cook, Jr., Ruth Dolbeer.
 Nov. 28, 1822 William Cook, Campton, Mary Pulsifer, Campton.
 Dec. 6, 1795 Daniel Craig, Pamelia Hutchins.
 Sept. 24, 1797 David Craig, Anna Clark.
 March 23, 1842 Roswell Crosby, Hebron, Mary Ann Ferrin, Hebron.
 July 6, 1815 Abijah Cross, Bridgewater, Sally Ferrin, Hebron.
 May 8, 1844 Greenleaf Cummings, Lisbon, Hannah L. Gould,
 Lisbon.
 1844 Charles P. Currier, Melissa Heath.
 April 17, 1845 Silas Davis, Orford, Mary Ann Newell.
 May 8, 1812 John Davis, Elsie Ramsay.
 July 16, 1812 Samuel T. Demeritt, Hannah Wallace, Thornton.
 1802 Joseph Dodge, Mehitable Bump.
 Aug. 10, 1817 Jonathan Dow, Harriet Sanborn.
 Feb. 11, 1841 Arnold S. Drake, Waterville, Caroline C. Bryant,
 Waterville.
 1821 Mark R. Dockham, Betsey Seavey.
 1848 Edward Durfee, Nancy Flynn.
 Jan. 5, 1844 Daniel Durkee, Haverhill, Sarah Haywood.
 June 20, 1830 Richard Dustin, Deborah Boynton.
 Jan. 12, 1850 Robert Easter, Lowell, Ann Straw.
 1829 Jacob Eames, Mahala S. Adams, Campton.
 Sept. 19, 1797 Ephraim Edwards, Sally Abbot.
 1813 Ebenezer Edwards, Martha Watson, Dover.
 March 25, 1838 Benjamin Elliot, Wheelock, Vt., Eliza Harriman.
 Feb. 18, 1823 Josiah Emery, Nancy Sanborn.
 1799 Abraham Emmons, Bridgewater, Betsey Robbins.
 Sept. 19, 1793 Timothy Farley, Hebron, Sally Johnson, Campton.
 March 9, 1820 Barachias Farnham, Bridgewater, Polly Fellows,
 Bridgewater.
 1838 Charles Farrar, Wilton, Mary Ann Eastman.
 Aug. 11, 1826 Samuel Fifield, Bridgewater, Elmira Martin, Bridge-
 water.
 March 15, 1777 Isaac Fox, Mary McKnight.
 1850 Josiah George, Lebanon, Elizabeth Collier.
 1789 Stephen Giddings, Polly Pierce.
 Dec. 18, 1834 Joseph W. Goodhue, Centre Harbor, Mary Ordway,
 Hebron.

- 1799 John Goold, Sally Farrar.
 1838 Daniel S. Gordon, New Hampton, Belinda Cass.
- April 30, 1812 Simeon L. Gordon, Holderness, Ruth Cheney, Holderness.
- March 12, 1844 William C. Gordon, Franklin, Louisa Batchelder, Hebron.
- Sept. 20, 1842 Nathan Gove, Bridgewater, Ann G. Robinson, Groton.
- Feb. 23, 1814 M^{os}es Hale, Bridgewater, Cynthia Fowler, Bridgewater.
- 1811 John Hall, Jr., Rumney, Mary Dearborn.
- Nov. 8, 1831 Alonzo R. Hall, Groton, Mandana Ladd.
 1803 Wyman Hardy, Hebron, Sally Merrill.
- Nov. 20, 1834 Rufus Hammond, Bridgewater, Deborah Fowler.
- Oct. 21, 1813 Nathan Hammond, Bridgewater, Polly Noyes, Hebron.
- Nov. 26, 1836 Rodney Hammond, Bridgewater, Abigail Frost, Bridgewater.
- Jan. 1, 1822 Noah Harris, Bridgewater, Mary Heath.
- Aug. 18, 1829 John S. Harriman, Nancy Taylor, Campton.
- Jan. 1, 1840 Joseph Hart, Huldah Brown, Thornton.
- Sept. 18, 1825 James Haseltine, Thornton, Betsey Dearborn, Thornton.
- Sept. 27, 1796 George Heath, Deborah Trickey.
- Feb. 19, 1811 Michael Heath, Mary Gorman.
- Feb. 20, 1783 Seth Henman, Patty Davis.
 1786 Daniel Hobart, Elizabeth McNeil.
- Nov. 10, 1768 Benjamin Hoyt, Deborah Willey.
- July 15, 1816 James How, New Hampton, Rebecca Wilson, Campton.
- March 20, 1791 Joseph Hull, Sarah Thurber.
- March 5, 1850 Andrew Hunt, Sanbornton, Relief Colman, Campton.
- Dec. 21, 1830 Alden Ingraham, Rumney, Shuah Philbrick, Rumney.
- Oct. 8, 1827 John Johnson, Betsey Scott, Cavendish, Vt.
- March 4, 1849 Daniel W. Johnson, Claremont, Syrena Walker.
 1835 Charles J. Jones, Haverhill, Hannah P. Cross.
- Dec. 5, 1839 William W. Kelley, Gilmanton, Elizabeth J. Osgood, Holderness.
 1840 Artemas P. Kelsey, Gainesville, Ala., Sarah P. Russell.
- 1823 Reuben Kendall, Windsor, Vt., Mrs. Polly Jones.
- Dec. 2, 1844 Ephraim Keyes, Rumney, Ruth Keniston, London.
- Oct. 8, 1834 Orrin Kimball, Conway, Elizabeth Pike, Hebron.
- Jan. 16, 1823 Moses Kidder, Enosburg, Vt., Mary Kidder, Hebron.
- Oct. 9, 1798 Samuel King, Hannah Gorman.

- May 3, 1826 Dr. Aaron Kittredge, Limerick, Me., Martha Goodhue, Hebron.
- Nov. 19, 1841 Frederick Lake, Mary P. Russell.
- Jan. 1, 1807 Obed Lane, Chelmsford, Me., Hannah Tucker.
- Sept. 23, 1827 James S. Libbey, Sandwich, Lydia B. Edmonds.
- March 16, 1815 James Little, Campton, Polly Cook, Campton.
1835 John Little, Sally Little, Newbury, Mass.
1848 Reuben B. Locke, Alexandria, Sarah H. Cass.
- March 29, 1849 David Lockling, Charleston, Vt., Mariassa Lewis, Lowell.
- Dec. 19, 1843 Abner H. Lougee, Concord, Mary C. Blake, Thornton.
- Dec. 22, 1796 Samuel Lucas, Sybel Willoughby.
1844 John H. Lynde, Coxsacksie, N. Y., Mehitable Underwood.
- Sept. 7, 1847 Lewis Marden Thornton, Mary Jane Cilley, Bridgewater.
- Aug. 11, 1826 Jeremiah Marston, Bridgewater, Ruth Fifield.
- Feb. 16, 1832 Israel Marston, Sarah Pratt.
- Nov. 27, 1796 Aaron Mann, Orford, Sarah Melvin.
- May 15, 1841 Charles Mann, Holderness, Elizabeth Willoughby.
1794 Benjamin McAllister, Elizabeth Fellows.
1833 Joseph McAllister, Mary Muchmore, Orford.
- Dec. 25, 1817 Archibald McDermid, Thornton, Dolly McChillon.
- Dec. 7, 1789 Hugh McIntire, Tabitha Chander.
1837 William W. Mead, Meredith, Rhoda Fletcher, Bridgewater.
- April 16, 1840 Richard Merrill, Lovina Kelley.
- May 28, 1840 Stephen Merrill, Mary Jane Spalding.
1815 Caleb Merrill, Warren, Judith Eastman, Salisbury.
- Oct. 12, 1835 Jonas Minot, Lockport, N. Y., Ann Bartlett, Bristol.
- Sept. 13, 1821 D. M. Mitchell, Bridgewater, Susannah Batchelder.
- Jan. 25, 1815 Nathan Moore, Canterbury, Sally Crosby, Hebron.
- May 19, 1814 Daniel Morse, Bridgewater, Mehitable Clark, Campton.
- Dec. 28, 1819 Stephen N. Morse, Holderness, Elizabeth G. Gordon.
- Feb. 14, 1846 Abiel Morrison, Rumney, Mary Flanders, Groton.
1848 James Morrison, Betsey Brown, Orford.
- April 18, 1823 John Moses, Campton, Nancy Adams, Campton.
- Dec. 2, 1819 Jonathan Moulton, Ellsworth, Lydia Johnson, Campton.
- Nov. 6, 1838 Gideon H. Moulton, Ellsworth, Lois E. Mitchell.
- Sept. 3, 1848 Daniel J. Mudgett, Holderness, Harriet W. Lowd.
- April 15, 1838 William H. Nudd, Rumney, Abigail Chamberlain.

- 1825 Brackett Page, Concord, Eliza Bradley.
- June 5, 1821 Rev. David Page, Rushville, N. Y., Hannah Boardman, Bridgewater.
- June 2, 1822 Enoch Paige, Wentworth, Betsey W. Glines, Campton.
- Sept. 23, 1849 John C. Philbrick, Mrs. Melissa Greenleaf.
- Nov. 25, 1847 Fernando A. Pierce, Newburyport, Betsey A. Hoyt.
- 1814 Isaiah Pike, Charlotte Hickok.
- Nov. 10, 1814 Moses Pillsbury, Sally Cass, Bridgewater.
- April 20, 1801 Nathan Pillsbury, Bridgewater, Sally Robbins.
- Dec. 27, 1807 Benjamin M. Plaisted, New Hampton, Phebe Eaton, Bridgewater.
- Feb. 25, 1830 Amos Potter, Thornton, Eliza Taylor, Campton.
- Jan. 4, 1813 John Potter, Lucinda Goodhue, Holderness.
- March 7, 1816 Silas W. Potter, Thornton, Polly Fox, Woodstock.
- Feb. 26, 1806 Thomas Ramsay, Rumney, Dorothy Page.
- June 28, 1835 Asa Randlett, Bridgewater, Mrs. Betsey Brown, Bridgewater.
- 1835 Thomas Randall, Mahala French.
- Dec. 7, 1837 William Rankin, Eliza Veasey.
- Nov. 16, 1809 John Robbins, Abigail Clater.
- 1836 Rev. Daniel J. Robinson, Emeline Dearborn, Hanover.
- Nov. 17, 1840 John S. Robinson, New Hampton, Relief Crawford.
- 1816 David Rollins, Salome Seavey.
- March 25, 1822 William Sanborn, Bristol, Mrs. Hannah Ladd.
- Sept. 22, 1839 Heman Sanborn, Concord, Clarrina Batchelder.
- July 14, 1842 Gustavus Sanborn, Hill, Sophronia M. Smith, Bridgewater.
- June 8, 1843 Simon Sanborn, Hannah Brainerd, Bridgewater.
- Oct. 14, 1825 Enoch Sargent, Sally Worthen, Bridgewater.
- March 8, 1838 Thomas Sargent, Bridgewater, Louisa J. Brainerd, Bridgewater.
- 1806 Thomas Sarles, Polly Cheney, Meredith.
- 1837 Hiram W. Savery, Belinda Ryan, Pittsfield.
- 1838 Freeman C. Sewall, Susanna T. Pierce.
- 1843 Josiah Shaw, Thornton, Betsey Calley.
- Oct. 8, 1812 Moses Shaw, Holderness, Lydia Shaw.
- Dec. 31, 1818 Moses Sleeper, Mary Ann Harriman.
- Dec. 18, 1806 Benjamin Sleeper, Anna Stanton.
- Feb. 4, 1814 Stephen Smith, Thornton, Hannah Foss.
- Dec. 26, 1816 Levi Smith, Holderness, Phebe Sanborn.
- Oct. 4, 1849 David Smith, Betsey Percival, Moultonboro.
- 1812 Caleb Smith, Lucinda Marshall.



HIGHLAND AVENUE

- 1829 John P. Southworth, Nancy Cass.
 May 8, 1795 Hobart Spencer, Betsey Hazen Dearborn.
 Nov. 23, 1843 John C. Stanton, Meredith, Catherine Young, Canterbury.
 Nov. 30, 1794 William Stevens, Nabby Craig, Rumney.
 Jan. 26, 1824 Arnold Stevens, Abigail Jennings.
 Jan. 22, 1850 H. B. Stevens, Loudon, Elizabeth B. Kimball, Holderness.
 1794 Alexander Stewart, Mrs. Lois Worcester, Wentworth.
 1838 Joel B. Stow, Lucretia Brown.
 1841 Rodney Strong, Dublin, Sarah Ann Bagley.
 Nov. 24, 1790 Enoch Thomas, Susannah Shepard.
 Aug. 20, 1823 Trueworthy G. Thurston, Groton, Saphila Bartlett.
 July 9, 1795 Daniel Tilton, Bridgewater, Anna Gorman.
 Nov. 17, 1844 Horace M. Tobine, Mrs. Susan Spiller, Holderness.
 Feb. 22, 1818 Enoch Tolman, Greensboro, Vt., Abigail Cook, Campton.
 July 17, 1817 James Varnum, Bridgewater, Elmira Melvin, Bridge-
 water.
 Dec. 25, 1815 John Vincent, Woodstock, Rebecca Wallace, Thornton.
 July 24, 1827 Peter Walker, Mary Edmonds.
 Jan. 23, 1817 Nathaniel Walker, Hampstead, Lucy Doe, Rumney.
 Sept. 21, 1840 Andrew D. Wallis, Sandwich, Mehitable Marsh,
 Thornton.
 May 4, 1799 Edmund Webber, Betsey Hodgskins.
 Dec. 5, 1843 Elliot Webber, Rumney, Sarah G. Barnard, Hebron.
 1824 Moses S. Webber, Clarissa Gale, Alexandria.
 1829 Ira Webster, New Hampton, Mary Bennett.
 Jan. 29, 1843 Ruel L. Weston, Ann K. Beckford, Lancaster.
 Feb. 9, 1813 Deodet Willey, Campton, Mary Butler, Campton.
 Dec. 27, 1835 Joshua Willard, Hebron, Betsey Powell, Hebron.
 Oct. 12, 1778 Ebenezer Wise, Mary Haseltine.
 Dec. 28, 1813 David Wise, Hebron, Eliza Hoit, Bridgewater.
 Jan. 10, 1817 Silas Whitney, Thornton, Sally Lovejoy, Campton.
 Nov. 9, 1843 William C. Wheeler, Orpah Whitcher, Newbury, Vt.
 Dec. 16, 1816 Sewall Walcott, Holderness, Eliza Ennis.
 Oct. 31, 1811 Deacon David Wooster, Campton, Lydia Foster.
 Dec. 27, 1838 Benjamin B. Worthen, Holderness, Nancy J. Mudgett.

THE LAW-MAKERS OF PLYMOUTH.

The fifth provincial congress, which assembled at Exeter, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1775, assumed the prerogatives of a legislature and adopted a temporary constitution. The delegates of the congress

became a house of representatives, and the house elected the first council, which in later times has been styled a senate. Under the temporary constitution from 1776 to 1783 inclusive, both branches of the legislature were elected for the term of one year, and convened on the third Wednesday of December. Under the State constitution, which became operative in June, 1784, the legislature was elected on the second Tuesday of March, for the term of one year, and convened on the first Wednesday of June following, until and including the session of 1878. Beginning with the session of 1879, the legislature was elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, for the term of two years, and convened biennially on the first Wednesday in June following, until and including the session of 1889. Since, and including the session of 1891, the legislature has convened biennially on the first Wednesday in January. While the temporary constitution remained in force, Grafton County, then including Coos County, constituted a district and was privileged to elect one of the twelve councillors or senators. Under this arrangement the members from Grafton County were:—

John Hurd of Haverhill, elected Jan. 6, 1776,
by the house of representatives.
1776-77 No election in the county.
1777-78 No election in the county.
1778-79 Charles Johnston of Haverhill.
1779-80 Francis Worcester of Plymouth.
1780-81 Charles Johnston of Haverhill.
1781-82 Francis Worcester of Plymouth.
1782-83 Francis Worcester of Plymouth.
1783-84 Moses Dow of Haverhill.

Under the permanent State constitution the county of Grafton continued to constitute a senatorial district, and was numbered the twelfth. From time to time towns were severed from this and joined to other districts, but Plymouth remained a constituent part of the twelfth district until 1841, when the town was joined to the eleventh district. By this change the political relations in senatorial affairs, long standing and friendly with Haverhill and

other northern towns, were dissolved, and Plymouth became associated with Hebron, Bridgewater, and other towns south and west. Plymouth remained a part of the eleventh senatorial district until 1879, when the number of senators was increased to twenty-four. Since then Plymouth has constituted a part of the fourth senatorial district.

In the following lists of those who have served in the senate or in the house of representatives, the date prefixed to each name is the year in which the legislature convened. Since the inauguration of biennial sessions the election has occurred in the year preceding.

Six citizens of Plymouth have received fifteen elections to the senate:—

1785 Francis Worcester	1835 Walter Blair
1788 Francis Worcester	1836 Walter Blair
1801 Moor Russell	1867 Henry W. Blair
1802 Moor Russell	1868 Henry W. Blair
1803 Moor Russell	1885 Manson S. Brown
1810 Moor Russell	1899 George H. Adams
1811 Moor Russell	1905 George H. Adams
1812 Moor Russell	

George H. Adams was president of the senate, 1905.

Dr. Robert Burns, who removed from Hebron to Plymouth, 1835, was the senator of the eleventh district, 1831 and 1832.

Nathaniel P. Melvin, who removed from Bridgewater to Plymouth, 1838, was the senator of the eleventh district, 1837 and 1838.

Until the year 1800 Plymouth was classed with other towns in the choice of a representative to the State legislature. From 1776 until the election of 1781 inclusive, Plymouth, New Chester, Cockermouth, and Alexandria were joined in one class and privileged to send a representative. New London was severed from Alexandria in 1779, and participated in the election of a representative in 1780 and 1781, but the territory of the class remained unchanged.

From 1782 until 1799 inclusive Plymouth and Rumney were in a representative class, to which Wentworth was joined during the years and including the elections of 1784 to 1787. During the years in which this town was classed with other towns the election of the representative was always held in Plymouth.

In the enjoyment of the right of representation in the house of representatives prescribed in the constitution, Plymouth has been privileged to send a representative since and beginning with the election of 1800, and a considerable part of the time since 1872 the town has possessed the constitutional requirements of electing two representatives, as shown in the following table.

Among the representatives elected previous to 1800, and while Plymouth was classed with other towns, appear the names of Enoch Noyes of Cockermouth, Absalom Peters of Wentworth, and Abraham Burnham, Edward Everett, Alexander Craig, and William Presson of Rumney:—

1775 Samuel Emerson	1797 Josiah Brown
1776 Francis Worcester	1798 Josiah Brown
1777 Francis Worcester	1799 Josiah Brown
1778 Francis Worcester	1800 Josiah Brown
1779 Joseph Senter	1801 Josiah Brown
1780 Enoch Noyes	1802 Joshua Thornton
1781 Joseph Senter	1803 Joshua Thornton
1782 Edward Everett	1804 Joshua Thornton
1783 Francis Worcester	1805 William Webster; he was the representative 17 consecutive years
1784 Joseph Senter	
1785 Abraham Burnham	1822 Samuel C. Webster
1786 Absalom Peters	1823 Moor Russell
1787 Francis Worcester	1824 Moor Russell
1788 Abraham Burnham	1825 Joseph Weld
1789 Benjamin Goold	1826 Samuel C. Webster
1790 Abraham Burnham	1827 Samuel C. Webster
1791 Benjamin Goold	1828 Samuel C. Webster
1792 Alexander Craig	1829 Stevens Merrill
1793 Benjamin Goold	1830 Samuel C. Webster
1794 Abraham Burnham	1831 Jonathan Dearborn
1795 Josiah Brown	1832 Samuel C. Webster
1796 William Presson	

1833 Samuel C. Webster	1871 Joseph Burrows
1834 Isaac Ward	1872 Joseph Burrows
1835 Voted not to send	James F. Langdon
1836 Rev. William Nelson	1873 Joseph Burrows
1837 Rev. William Nelson	James F. Langdon
1838 Humphrey Webster	1874 Joseph Burrows
1839 Arthur L. Webster	William G. Hull
1840 Arthur L. Webster	1875 Charles A. Jewell
1841 Jonathan Dearborn	Charles H. Bowles
1842 Did not elect	1876 Charles A. Jewell
1843 Joseph Fifield	Charles H. Bowles
1844 Joseph Fifield	1877 Hazen D. Smith
1845 Seth Doton	John T. Cutter
1846 Joseph Fifield	1878 Hazen D. Smith
1847 Joseph Fifield	John T. Cutter
1848 John H. Gill	1879 Nathan H. Weeks
1849 James Cochran	1881 John Mason
1850 James Cochran	1883 George H. Adams
1851 Seth Doton	1885 John H. Mudgett
1852 Seth Doton	1887 Alvin Burleigh
1853 Stephen York	1889 James Robie
1854 Washington George	1891 Cyrus Sargeant
1855 Washington George	George H. Colby
1856 Denison R. Burnham	1893 Cyrus Sargeant
1857 Denison R. Burnham	George H. Colby
1858 Denison R. Burnham	1895 Warren G. Chase
1859 Hiram Harriman	Erastus B. Dearborn
1860 Charles J. F. Stone	1897 Henry C. Currier
1861 Caleb D. Penniman	Walter W. Mason
1862 Caleb D. Penniman	1899 James A. Penniman
1863 Thomas Shute	Enos Huckins
1864 Thomas Shute	1901 Charles J. Gould
1865 Voted not to send	Moses A. Ferrin
1866 Henry W. Blair	1903 Charles J. Gould
1867 John A. Drake	Moses A. Ferrin
1868 Joseph A. Dodge	1905 Charles J. Ayer
1869 Joseph A. Dodge	Benjamin F. St. Clair
1870 Joseph A. Dodge	

In 1840 there were two sessions of the legislature. Arthur L. Webster having resigned after the close of the first session, Jonathan Dearborn was elected to the second session.

Samuel C. Webster was speaker of the house, 1831, and Alvin Burleigh, 1887.

THE SELECTMEN.

- 1766 Stephen Webster, Winthrop Wells, John Willoughby.
- 1767 Ephraim Lund, John Willoughby, David Hobart.
- 1768 David Hobart, Henry Snow, Winthrop Wells.
- 1769 Francis Worcester, Henry Snow, John Willoughby.
- 1770 Benjamin Goold, Elisha Bean, William Nevins.
- 1771 Benjamin Goold, William Nevins, David Webster.
- 1772 Benjamin Goold, John Willoughby, Samuel Dearborn.
- 1773 Benjamin Goold, John Willoughby, Samuel Dearborn.
- 1774 Samuel Emerson, James Harvel, Thomas Lucas.
- 1775 Samuel Emerson, James Harvel, Thomas Lucas.
- 1776 Ebenezer Blodgett, Samuel Emerson, James Harvel.
- 1777 Samuel Emerson, Benjamin Goold, Ebenezer Blodgett.
- 1778 Stephen Webster, Jacob Merrill, Elisha Bean.
- 1779 Samuel Emerson, Benjamin Goold, John Willoughby.
- 1780 Samuel Emerson, James Hobart, Jotham Cummings.
- 1781 Samuel Emerson, Jonas Keyes, Richard Bayley.
- 1782 Samuel Emerson, Samuel Marsh, Enoch Ward.
- 1783 Samuel Emerson, William George, Joseph Reed.
- 1784 Samuel Emerson, Joseph Senter, James Blodgett.
- 1785 Samuel Emerson, Joshua Fletcher, Isaac Ward.
- 1786 Samuel Emerson, William George, Benjamin Goold.
- 1787 Samuel Emerson, John Rogers, Stephen Wells.
- 1788 John Rogers, Jotham Cummings, David Webster.
- 1789 Samuel Emerson, William George, Benjamin Goold.
- 1790 Samuel Emerson, Josiah Brown, Joshua Thornton.
- 1791 Samuel Emerson, Thomas Harriman, Jotham Cummings, Jr.
- 1792 Samuel Emerson, Peter Dearborn, Edward Senter.
- 1793 Samuel Emerson, Stephen Bartlett, Richard Bayley, Joshua Fletcher, Jacob Smith.
- 1794 Samuel Emerson, William George, William Webster.
- 1795 Samuel Emerson, Josiah Brown, Peter McQuesten.
- 1796 Samuel Emerson, John Farmer, Nehemiah Snow.
- 1797 Samuel Emerson, William Webster, Joshua Thornton.
- 1798 Samuel Emerson, Josiah Brown, Joshua Thornton.
- 1799 Samuel Emerson, Amos Blood, Samuel Wells.
- 1800 Samuel Emerson, Josiah Brown, Joshua Thornton.
- 1801 Samuel Emerson, Joshua Thornton, Jotham Cummings, Jr.

- 1802 Samuel Emerson, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Samuel Wells.
- 1803 Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Joshua Thornton.
- 1804 Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Joshua Thornton.
- 1805 Moor Russell, Solomon Bayley, Jotham Cummings, Jr.
- 1806 Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Solomon Bayley.
- 1807 Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., William George, Jr.
- 1808 Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., William George, Jr.
- 1809 Samuel Wells, Jotham Cummings, Jr., Moses Hadley.
- 1810 Samuel Wells, Moses Hadley, Daniel Eaton.
- 1811 Samuel Wells, William Webster, Asa Robbins.
- 1812 Samuel Wells, William Webster, Daniel Eaton.
- 1813 Samuel Wells, William Webster, Daniel Eaton.
- 1814 Samuel Wells, William Webster, Moses George.
- 1815 William Webster, Moses George, Jonathan Cummings.
- 1816 William Webster, Benjamin Ward, James Miller.
- 1817 William Webster, Nathan Harris, James Miller.
- 1818 William Webster, Moses George, John Adams.
- 1819 Nathan Harris, William Webster, Moses George.
- 1820 Nathan Harris, William Webster, Moses George.
- 1821 William Webster, Moses George, John Adams.
- 1822 Nathan Harris, Asa Robbins, James Morrison.
- 1823 Moor Russell, Asa Robbins, James Morrison.
- 1824 Joseph Weld, Noah Cummings, Nathaniel Draper.
- 1825 Noah Cummings, Nathaniel Draper, Benjamin Bayley.
- 1826 Noah Cummings, Benjamin Bayley, Peter Flanders.
- 1827 William Webster, Isaac Ward, Peter Flanders.
- 1828 William Webster, Peter Flanders, Noah Cummings.
- 1829 William Webster, Noah Cummings, Ebenezer Blodgett.
- 1830 Jonathan Dearborn, John Harriman, Aaron Currier.
- 1831 Asa Robbins, John Harriman, Aaron Currier.
- 1832 Isaac Ward, Noah Cummings, Jonathan Dearborn.
- 1833 Isaac Ward, Noah Cummings, Jonathan Dearborn.
- 1834 Walter Blair, Noah Cummings, Benjamin Bayley.
- 1835 Walter Blair, Benjamin Bayley, Jesse Bullock.
- 1836 Walter Blair, Jesse Bullock, William Gill.
- 1837 Jesse Bullock, William Gill, Enoch Cass.
- 1838 Jesse Bullock, Walter Blair, William Nelson.
- 1839 Jonathan Dearborn, William Nelson, Seth Doton.
- 1840 Jonathan Dearborn, Seth Doton, Henry Hoyt.
- 1841 Seth Doton, Henry Hoyt, William G. Rogers.
- 1842 David C. Webster, Levi Drew, Robert Cochran.
- 1843 Thomas Clark, Robert Cochran, William G. Rogers.

- 1844 Thomas Clark, Seth Doton, William G. Rogers.
- 1845 Jesse Bullock, Robert Cochran, Levi Drew.
- 1846 Jesse Bullock, Robert Cochran, Levi Drew.
- 1847 Nathaniel P. Melvin, Isaac Ward, Washington George.
- 1848 Nathaniel P. Melvin, Isaac Ward, Washington George.
- 1849 Seth Doton, William Nelson, Anson Merrill.
- 1850 Seth Doton, William Nelson, Anson Merrill.
- 1851 Robert Cochran, James F. Langdon, Jason C. Draper.
- 1852 Robert Cochran, Jason C. Draper, Samuel A. Dearborn.
- 1853 Samuel A. Dearborn, James Cochran, Hiram Clark.
- 1854 Charles Rogers, Hiram Harriman, Hazen N. Cross.
- 1855 Hiram Harriman, Robert Mitchell, Gilmore Houston.
- 1856 Washington George, Daniel H. Currier, Robert Mitchell.
- 1857 Washington George, Daniel H. Currier, Robert Mitchell.
- 1858 Washington George, Daniel H. Currier, Charles L. Hobart.
- 1859 David C. Webster, Charles L. Hobart, Joseph C. Fifield.
- 1860 Seth Doton, Anson Merrill, William Rogers.
- 1861 Washington George, Thomas Shute, Nathaniel A. Pike.
- 1862 Washington George, Thomas Shute, Nathaniel A. Pike.
- 1863 Daniel H. Currier, Hiram Harriman, Henry S. George.
- 1864 Daniel H. Currier, Hiram Harriman, Henry S. George.
- 1865 Daniel H. Currier, Washington George, John A. Drake.
- 1866 Washington George, John A. Drake, John Nutting.
- 1867 John G. Langdon, John Nutting, Jacob Morrill.
- 1868 John G. Langdon, John Nutting, Jacob Morrill.
- 1869 Seth Doton, Amasa W. Avery, Harvey M. Rogers.
- 1870 Seth Doton, Harvey M. Rogers, John T. Cutter.
- 1871 John T. Cutter, William G. Hull, Cyrus Corliss.
- 1872 Seth Doton, Cyrus Corliss, William W. Gibson.
- 1873 Seth Doton, William W. Gibson, Calvin Clark.
- 1874 Lucius M. Howe, Calvin Clark, George W. Garland.
- 1875 Lucius M. Howe, George W. Garland, Harvey M. Rogers.
- 1876 Harvey M. Rogers, Obadiah G. Smith, Thomas J. Adams.
- 1877 Harvey M. Rogers, Obadiah G. Smith, Thomas J. Adams.
- 1878 Cyrus Keniston, George W. Garland, Jonathan L. Clay.
- 1879 Alexander G. Smythe, George W. Garland, Jonathan L. Clay.
- 1880 Alexander G. Smythe, Alfred Cook, James A. Penniman.
- 1881 Daniel H. Currier, Alfred Cook, James A. Penniman.
- 1882 Daniel H. Currier, Plummer Fox, James A. Penniman.
- 1883 Daniel H. Currier, Plummer Fox, Charles W. George.
- 1884 Daniel H. Currier, Charles W. George, Robert W. Mitchell.
- 1885 Plummer Fox, Amasa W. Avery, George P. Cook.

- 1886 Plummer Fox, Amasa W. Avery, George P. Cook.
- 1887 Amasa W. Avery, Henry S. George, Charles W. George.
- 1888 Amasa W. Avery, George P. Cook, James A. Penniman.
- 1889 Andrew J. McClure, Charles W. George, Henry W. Rogers.
- 1890 Andrew J. McClure, Charles W. George, David W. Gibson.
- 1891 Charles W. George, Obadiah G. Smith, Fred S. Rowe.
- 1892 Frank H. Rollins, Charles W. Nelson, William H. Adams.
- 1893 Frank H. Rollins, Charles W. Nelson, William H. Adams.
- 1894 James K. Pierce, Francis F. Blake, Jason Clark.
- 1895 James K. Pierce, Francis F. Blake, Jason Clark.
- 1896 John Mason, Charles W. George, Dean S. Currier.
- 1897 John Mason, Charles W. George, Dean S. Currier.
- 1898 Amasa W. Avery, Dean S. Currier, Charles J. Gould.
- 1899 Charles J. Gould, Henry H. Whittemore, Francis F. Blake.
- 1900 Charles J. Gould, Henry H. Whittemore, Henry C. Currier.
- 1901 Plummer Fox, Henry H. Whittemore, Fred A. Atwood.
- 1902 James N. McCoy, Heber W. Hull, Orrin W. Fletcher.
- 1903 Plummer Fox, Heber W. Hull, Charles W. George.
- 1904 Heber W. Hull, Charles W. George, William J. Randolph.
- 1905 Charles W. George, Edward A. Chase, Henry W. Rogers.

In 1782 Jonathan Robbins was chosen a selectman, and excused in order that he might serve as constable and collector of taxes. Samuel Marsh was chosen at the same meeting to fill the vacancy.

Henry S. George died July 30, 1887, and George P. Cook was elected to fill the unexpired term of office.

Jason Clark died June 8, 1895, and Alfred Cook was elected to fill the unexpired term of office.

TOWN CLERKS.

The town clerks of Plymouth have received a first election on the date prefixed to their several names. Samuel Emerson, by re-election, was continued in office twenty-two years; Abel Webster, thirteen; Samuel Wells, twelve, and Frederick W. A. Robie, twelve.

1766 Stephen Webster
 1767 Ephraim Lund
 1768 Abel Webster
 1781 Samuel Emerson

1808 Samuel Wells
 1815 Nathan Harris
 1821 Jonathan Dearborn
 1828 Samuel C. Webster

1832 Jonathan Dearborn	1876 Rodney E. Smythe
1834 Arthur Ward	1878 Frank C. Langdon
1840 Jonathan Dearborn	1879 Frank C. Lougee
1841 Frederick W. A. Robie	1880 Van N. Bass
1845 Samuel C. Webster	1881 Benjamin F. St. Clair.
1847 Denison R. Burnham	1883 Moses A. Ferrin
1849 Samuel C. Webster	1885 Epes J. Calley
1851 Hiram Clark	1888 Libbeus E. Hayward
1852 Levi W. Hodge	1889 Daniel P. Donovan
1855 George A. Draper	1891 Perley S. Currier
1859 Walter D. Blaisdell	1892 David H. Hallenbeck
1862 Henry H. McQuesten	1894 Moses A. Batchelder
1864 John H. Melvin	1895 William F. Adams
1865 George A. Draper	1897 Charles C. Wright
1867 Gilmore McL. Houston	1899 Isadore N. Lunderville
1868 Frederick W. A. Robie	1900 Moses A. Batchelder.

TOWN TREASURERS.

In the choice of town treasurers the action of the towns of New Hampshire has not been uniform. A few towns, from the date of organization, have annually elected a treasurer, but many committed the custody of the town money to the selectmen. Since the act of 1850 a treasurer has been elected or appointed by the selectmen in all of the towns of the State, and previous to the act of 1889, in many towns one of the selectmen was elected or appointed a town treasurer.

So far as discovered in the records, the town of Plymouth, with the exception of three years, did not elect or appoint a town treasurer until 1851. In 1805 Samuel Emerson was chosen at the annual meeting, and a few weeks later, at a special town meeting, he was excused from continued service. Moor Russell was the town treasurer for the years 1820 and 1821. The treasurers since 1851 follow.

1851 Robert Cochran	1856 Daniel H. Currier
1852 Robert Cochran	1857 Washington George
1853 Thomas Clark	1858 Washington George
1854 Daniel C. Wheeler	1859 David C. Webster
1855 Hiram Harriman	1860 Seth Doton

1861 Washington George	1884 Joseph M. Howe
1862 Washington George	1885 Joseph M. Howe
1863 Washington George	1886 Charles J. Gould
1864 Daniel H. Currier	1887 Hiram Clark
1865 Daniel H. Currier	1888 Hiram Clark
1866 Washington George	1889 Hiram Clark
1867 John G. Langdon	1890 Hiram Clark
1868 Alexander G. Smythe	1891 Hiram Clark
1869 Alexander G. Smythe	1892 Hiram Clark
1870 Alexander G. Smythe	1893 Hiram Clark
1871 Alexander G. Smythe	1894 Hiram Clark
1872 Cyrus Keniston	1895 Frank C. Calley
1873 Cyrus Keniston	1896 Frank C. Calley
1874 Cyrus Keniston	1897 Frank C. Calley
1875 Alexander G. Smythe	1898 David H. Hallenbeck
1876 Alexander G. Smythe	1899 Edward A. Chase
1877 Alexander G. Smythe	1900 Edward A. Chase
1878 Lucius M. Howe	1901 Edward A. Chase
1879 Lucius M. Howe	1902 William A. Kimball
1880 John Mason	1903 William A. Kimball
1881 John Mason	1904 William A. Kimball
1882 Renselear O. Wright	1905 William A. Kimball
1883 Renselear O. Wright ¹	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

In colonial times, and during the earlier history of the State, the title of Esquire was the unquestioned evidence of distinction and honor. It was assumed by the judges of the courts, sheriffs, coroners, and justices of the peace.

After the organization of Grafton County, and during the two remaining years that New Hampshire was a province under the Crown, the justices of the peace were appointed by Gov. John Wentworth. The executive records of this period are not preserved, and the official record of the appointments is not available. From other sources of information it appears that eighteen or more citizens of Grafton County were justices of the peace before the Revolution. They were: John Fenton and David Hobart of

¹ Renselear O. Wright died Oct. 24, and Joseph M. Howe was appointed Oct. 29, 1883.

Plymouth, Asa Porter and John Hurd of Haverhill, Rev. Eleazar Wheelock and Bezaleel Woodward of Hanover, Moses Little of Campton, Daniel Brainerd of Rumney, Israel Morey of Orford, John Wheatly of Lebanon, Samuel Gilbert of Lyme, Timothy Bedel of Bath, Joshua Merrill of Warren, Edwards Bucknam of Lancaster, Joseph Peverly and Joseph Holbrook of Northumberland, and Seth Wales of Columbia.

During the Revolution, and while the temporary constitution was in force, the justices of the peace were appointed by the legislature and commissioned by the president of the council. In 1776 Samuel Emerson of Plymouth was appointed a justice of the peace, and the same year Francis Worcester and James Harvell were appointed coroners for the county. In 1778 Francis Worcester was appointed a justice of the peace. It is probable that Moses Dow and David Hobart were justices of the peace after 1776 and while they were residents of Plymouth, but a record of their appointment is not found. Joseph Senter, then of Holderness, and later of Plymouth, was appointed in 1776.

Since the adoption of the State constitution of 1784, justices of the peace for the term of five years have been appointed by the governor and council. The following table contains the names of the citizens of Plymouth who have been appointed, and the date of their first appointment. Several of these removed from town before their first commission expired, while others, by reappointments, have held commissions many years.

1784 Francis Worcester	1814 Moor Russell
Samuel Emerson	Samuel C. Webster
Dr. John Rogers	1819 Dr. Samuel Rogers
1785 Joseph Senter	1821 Joseph Kimball
1789 John Porter	1822 Nathaniel Peabody Rogers
1799 Josiah Brown	1824 Jonathan Cummings
1804 Phineas Walker	1826 Jonathan C. Everett
1806 Dr. Jonathan Robbins	1827 William Coombs Thompson
Samuel Wells	1828 Stevens Merrill
1811 Stephen Grant	Jonathan Bliss
1814 Calvin Clark	1830 John Rogers

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1831 Jonathan Dearborn | 1860 Washington George |
| Timothy Eastman | 1862 William W. Russell, Jr. |
| 1835 Walter Blair | 1863 Joseph Burrows |
| Joseph Fifield | 1864 John G. Langdon |
| 1836 Nathaniel P. Melvin | Nathaniel A. Pike |
| 1837 Arthur L. Webster | Joseph M. Burrows |
| 1839 Dr. Robert Burns | 1867 Gilmore McL. Houston |
| David H. Collins | 1869 Fisher Ames |
| Anson Merrill | Andrew J. C. Barnard |
| 1840 Thomas Clark | Walter D. Blaisdell |
| Joseph Powers | William A. Chandler |
| Otis Whitney | Hiram Clark |
| 1842 William Leverett | William C. Hall |
| 1843 William Burns | Anson Merrill |
| 1844 James McQuesten | John Mason |
| 1846 William W. Russell | George F. Merrill |
| 1847 Seth Doton | 1871 Amasa W. Avery |
| William Restieaux | Manson S. Brown |
| Frederick W. A. Robie | Daniel W. Burrows |
| 1849 Ellery A. Hibbard | John F. Morton |
| Thomas Perkins | Morris W. Prince |
| 1851 Cyrus Keniston | 1872 Alvin Burleigh |
| 1852 David H. Currier | 1873 Charles W. Bolles |
| John T. Cutter | 1874 Collins M. Buchanan |
| John Keniston | Samuel P. Chase |
| Peter Walker | Joseph A. Dodge |
| 1853 Stephen York | William G. Hull |
| Napoleon B. Bryant | Charles A. Jewell |
| 1855 Denison R. Burnham | Harvey M. Rogers |
| Joseph Clark | Charles M. Whittier |
| Arthur Ward | 1875 Horatio O. Ladd |
| 1856 Gilmore Houston | 1876 William L. Horner |
| Alvah McQuesten | Rodney E. Smythe |
| Samuel N. Rowe | 1877 George H. Robinson |
| Charles F. Stone | Winfield S. Robinson |
| 1857 John A. Putney | 1878 Edgar H. Gove |
| 1858 Hiram W. Gove | Frank C. Lougee |
| 1859 Henry W. Blair | 1879 George H. Adams |
| Benjamin Clark | Lemuel L. Draper |
| Joseph C. Fifield | 1880 Arthur S. Hazelton |
| 1860 Desevignia S. Burnham | 1881 Frederick W. Ballou |
| John W. Ela | Chauncey A. Fellows |

1881 William A. Raymond	1892 Dr. Robert Burns
1882 James A. Penniman	1893 Alvin F. Wentworth
1883 Moses A. Ferrin	Charles C. Wright
Elliot B. Hodge	1896 Hanson S. Chase
Nathan H. Weeks	1897 Charles E. Chandler
1884 George H. Bowles	1899 Isadore N. Lunderville
Epes J. Calley	William J. Randolph
Charles H. Turner	Frank H. Rollins
1887 Myron W. Haseltine	1900 Fred W. Downing
Merrill Greeley	Ellsworth W. Holtham
Cyrus K. Kelley	David M. Tenney
Joseph C. Storey	Fred P. Weeks
1888 John Chandler	1901 William M. Brown
Francis A. Cushman	William S. Coleman]
Daniel P. Donovan	William A. Kimball
1891 Dean S. Currier	Adin H. Philbrick
Perley S. Currier	Scott N. Weeks
John Keniston	1902 David P. Burleigh
Woodbury F. Langdon	Joseph P. Huckins
James N. McCoy	1904 Leon C. Page

CORONERS.

Since 1784 the following citizens of Plymouth have been commissioned coroners of Grafton County:—

1784 William George	1838 Nathaniel P. Melvin
1788 James Harvell	1856 John Rogers
1797 Josiah Brown	1876 Rodney E. Smythe
1831 John Adams	

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Very probably to meet the demands of the Pemigewasset Bank, Dr. Samuel Rogers was commissioned a notary public in 1826. Walter Blair, in 1830, and Benjamin Bayley, in 1831, were commissioned to the same office. Not until the statutes more clearly defined the powers and duties of notaries were many appointed in this State. The later appointments to this office have been more numerous.

1856 Charles F. Stone	1866 George P. Russell
1860 James McQuesten	1868 Joseph Burrows

1879 Charles A. Jewell	1894 Alvin F. Wentworth
1881 George H. Adams	1895 Moses A. Ferrin
Osman B. Copeland	1898 Henry Carroll
1883 Alvin Burleigh	1899 Charles C. Wright
1887 Rodney E. Smythe	1901 John E. Smith
1888 Joseph C. Story	1902 William A. Kimball
1892 Charles J. Ayer	

THE POLITICAL SENTIMENT OF PLYMOUTH.

From the close of the Revolution until 1796, and from about 1820 to 1828, appropriately called the era of good feeling, there was no clear division of the voters on party lines. During these two eras in the history of New Hampshire the popular vote was more an expression of a preference for men than of the support of measures. Such seasons of absence from party strife, if interesting to the independent voter, are an unnatural condition in American politics. The typical voter of New Hampshire demands a contest. In the fullest exercise of his political privileges, he must defeat one candidate while he elects another; he must have a man and a party to vote against as well as one to support. Possibly he finds a keener delight in the overthrow of his opponents than in the triumph of his associates. In a limited measure this sentiment is commendable. A voter should have faith in his party and confidence in his candidates, and whenever he wins, let him enjoy the consolation that right has prevailed.

An analysis of the election returns of New Hampshire reveals the fact that in many of the towns a majority of the voters, from 1784 to 1820, were federalists, and later, upon the imperfectly defined issues between the supporters of Adams and of Jackson, they supported the Adams party, becoming whigs and later republicans. In a larger number of towns a majority early became anti-federalists, then Jackson men, and, later, democrats. Another group of towns has remained many years so evenly divided between the opposing parties that small majorities have been given to one and the other party. Plymouth, with an exceptional record, belongs to neither of these three classes. At many of the early

elections the town was strongly federalist, but sometimes expressing preferences for men without regard to party considerations. During the era of good feeling the vote of any town is without significance. On the issues between the Adams and the Jackson parties the town of Plymouth at first was nearly evenly divided, the Jackson party making substantial gains at successive elections. Commencing 1840, the town was strongly democratic until 1855. The only exception to the triumph of the democrats during this period was the vote for governor in 1848, when Nathaniel S. Berry, the whig candidate for governor, obtained a plurality of nineteen votes, but in November of the same year, in the presidential election, the democrats carried the town by a large majority. From 1855 to the present time there have been many warmly contested elections. In the vote for governor since 1855 the republicans have cast the larger vote twenty-four and the democrats fourteen times.

In the following table of election returns the candidates of the federalist, Adams, whig, and republican parties are placed in the first column. The second column contains the candidates of the anti-federalist, Jackson, and democratic parties. The reader, however, will generously note that during a part of the era of good feeling a proper classification cannot be made. In the last column the name of the successful candidate for governor is stated. In the second table, presenting the vote for presidential electors, the parties are indicated by the name of the candidate for president.

THE VOTE IN PLYMOUTH FOR GOVERNOR, 1784-1904.

DATE.	FEDERALISTS.	ANTI-FEDERALISTS.	OTHERS.	GOVERNORS.
1784	No record			Weare
1785	Josiah Bartlett 43	Scattering 15		Langdon
1786	John Langdon 63	Scattering 0		Sullivan
1787	John Langdon 75	Samuel Livermore 2		Sullivan
1788	John Langdon 61	Samuel Livermore 3		Langdon
1789	John Pickering 86	Josiah Bartlett 7		Sullivan
1790	John Pickering 44	J. Wentworth 6		Bartlett



THE TOWN HALL, 1905

DATE.	FEDERALISTS.	ANTI-FEDERALISTS.	OTHERS.	GOVERNORS.
1791	Josiah Bartlett 49			Bartlett
1792	Josiah Bartlett 71			Bartlett
1793	Josiah Bartlett 57	John Langdon 8		Bartlett
1794	John T. Gilman 75			Gilman
1795	No record			Gilman
1796	No record			Gilman
1797	No record			Gilman
1798	No record			Gilman
1799	John T. Gilman 101			Gilman
1800	John T. Gilman 113	Timothy Walker 1		Gilman
1801	John T. Gilman 114	Timothy Walker 4		Gilman
1802	John T. Gilman 88	John Langdon 6		Gilman
1803	John T. Gilman 101	John Langdon 15		Gilman
1804	John T. Gilman 107	John Langdon 24		Gilman
1805	John T. Gilman 98	John Langdon 85		Langdon
1806	John T. Gilman 72	John Langdon 89		Langdon
1807	John T. Gilman 85	John Langdon 74		Langdon
1808	John T. Gilman 27	John Langdon 59		Langdon
1809	Jeremiah Smith 91	John Langdon 89		Smith
1810	Jeremiah Smith 103	John Langdon 51		Langdon
1811	Jeremiah Smith 100	John Langdon 50		Langdon
1812	John T. Gilman 110	William Plumer 46		Plumer
1813	John T. Gilman 128	William Plumer 43		Gilman
1814	John T. Gilman 116	William Plumer 38		Gilman
1815	John T. Gilman 119	William Plumer 89		Gilman
1816	James Sheafe 114	William Plumer 42		Plumer
1817	James Sheafe 110	William Plumer 39		Plumer
1818	Jeremiah Mason 97	William Plumer 48		Plumer
1819	William Hale 87	Samuel Bell 42		Bell
1820	Scattering 2	Samuel Bell 128		Bell
1821	Scattering 0	Samuel Bell 168		Bell
1822	Scattering 0	Samuel Bell 139		Bell
1823	Samuel Dinsmoor 18	Levi Woodbury 186		Woodbury
1824	David L. Morrill 32	Levi Woodbury 188		Morrill
1825	David L. Morrill 186	Scattering 0		Morrill
1826	David L. Morrill 85	Benjamin Pierce 74		Morrill
1827	Scattering 0	Benj. Pierce 161		Pierce
1828	John Bell 139	Benj. Pierce 104		Bell
1829	John Bell 114	Benj. Pierce 86		Pierce
1830	Timothy Upham 91	M. Harvey 120		Harvey
1831	Ichabod Bartlett 104	Sam'l Dinsmoor 98		Dinsmoor
1832	Ichabod Bartlett 79	Sam'l Dinsmoor 102		Dinsmoor
1833	Scattering 3	Sam'l Dinsmoor 104		Dinsmoor
1834	Scattering 2	William Badger 111		Badger
1835	Joseph Healey 80	William Badger 116		Badger
1836	Scattering 11	Isaac Hill 92		Hill
1837	Scattering 5	Isaac Hill 115		Hill
1838	James Wilson 115	Isaac Hill 117		Hill
1839	James Wilson 98	John Page 132	Scattering 11	Page
1840	Enos Stevens 92	John Page 127	Scattering 13	Page
1841	Enos Stevens 74	John Page 126	Daniel Hoit 35	Page
1842	Enos Stevens 58	Henry Hubbard 117	Daniel Hoit 19	Hubbard
1843	Anthony Colby 66	Henry Hubbard 107	Daniel Hoit 13	Hubbard
1844	Anthony Colby 64	John H. Steele 127	Daniel Hoit 33	Steele
1845	Anthony Colby 58	John H. Steele 99	Daniel Hoit 25	Steele
1846	Anthony Colby 69	J. W. Williams 112	Nath'l S. Berry 85	Colby
1847	Anthony Colby 62	J. W. Williams 91	Nath'l S. Berry 59	Williams
1848	Nath'l S. Berry 123	J. W. Williams 104		Williams
1849	Levi Chamberlain 67	Sam'l Dinsmoor 119	Nath'l S. Berry 52	Dinsmoor

DATE.	FEDERALISTS.	ANTI-FEDERALISTS.	OTHERS.	GOVERNORS.
1850	Levi Chamberlain 72	Sam'l Dinsmoor 141	Nath'l S. Berry 43	Dinsmoor
1851	Thomas E. Sawyer 55	Sam'l Dinsmoor 133	John Atwood 69	Dinsmoor
1852	Thomas E. Sawyer 70	Noah Martin 140	John Atwood 59	Martin
1853	James Bell 67	Noah Martin 155	John H. White 44	Martin
1854	James Bell 63	Nath'l B. Baker 132	Jared Perkins 66	Baker
1855	Ralph Metcalf 135	Nath'l B. Baker 124	Scattering 19	Metcalf
1856	Ralph Metcalf 148	John S. Wells 137	I. Goodwin 18	Metcalf
1857	William Haile 167	John S. Wells 115		Haile
1858	William Haile 168	Asa P. Cate 126		Haile
1859	Ichabod Goodwin 167	Asa P. Cate 138		Goodwin
1860	Ichabod Goodwin 181	Asa P. Cate 167		Goodwin
1861	Nath'l S. Berry 179	George Stark 149		Berry
1862	Nath'l S. Berry 164	George Stark 118		Berry
1863	Joseph A. Gilmore 148	Ira A. Eastman 147	Harriman 7	Gilmore
1864	Joseph A. Gilmore 170	E. W. Harrington 134		Gilmore
1865	Frederick Smyth 166	E. W. Harrington 121		Smyth
1866	Frederick Smyth 179	John G. Sinclair 134		Smyth
1867	Walter Harriman 168	John G. Sinclair 138		Harriman
1868	Walter Harriman 173	John G. Sinclair 176		Harriman
1869	Onslow Stearns 152	John Bedel 215		Stearns
1870	Onslow Stearns 141	John Bedel 157	{ Flint 58 Barrows 15 Cooper 3	Stearns
1871	James Pike 138	J. A. Weston 215		Weston
1872	Ezekiel A. Straw 182	J. A. Weston 219		Straw
1873	Ezekiel A. Straw 150	J. A. Weston 225	Mason 3	Straw
1874	L. McCutchins 152	J. A. Weston 239	Blackmer 6	Weston
1875	Person C. Cheney 179	H. R. Roberts 241	White 2	Cheney
1876	Person C. Cheney 179	Daniel Marcy 236		Cheney
1877	Benj. F. Prescott 191	Daniel Marcy 235		Prescott
1878	Benj. F. Prescott 198	F. A. McKean 251		Prescott
1878	Natt Head 198	F. A. McKean 227	Brown 11	Head
1880	Charles H. Bell 249	Frank Jones 227		Bell
1882	Samuel W. Hale 251	M. B. V. Edgerly 205		Hale
1884	Moody Currier 256	John M. Hill 215	Mason 18	Currier
1886	Chas. H. Sawyer 221	Thos. Cogswell 192	Wentworth 11	Currier
1888	David H. Goodell 230	C. H. Amaden 261	Carr 11	Goodell
1890	Hiram A. Tuttle 208	C. H. Amaden 265		Tuttle
1892	John B. Smith 206	L. F. McKinney 261	Carr 9	Smith
1894	Chas. A. Busiel 242	Henry O. Kent 208	Knowles 10	Busiel
1896	Geo. A. Ramsdell 258	Henry O. Kent 123	J. C. Berry 11	Ramsdell
1898	Frank W. Rollins 243	Chas. F. Stone 192	Stevens 15	Rollins
1900	Chester B. Jordan 273	Fred'k E. Potter 183	Fletcher 14	Jordan
1902	N. J. Bachelder 231	Henry F. Hollis 156	J. C. Berry 23	Bachelder
1904	John McLane 307	Henry F. Hollis 180	David Heald 10	McLane

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

1788	Electors were elected by the legislature.		
1792	Washington	33	Scattering 0
1796	John Adams	64	Scattering 0
1800	Electors were elected by the legislature.		
1804	Clinton	21	Jefferson 68
1808	Pinckney	107	Madison 35
1812	Clinton	121	Madison 44

1816	King	82	Monroe	42		
1820	not contested.		Monroe	59		
1824	Adams	60	not contested.			
1828	Adams	138	Jackson	77		
1832	Clay	84	Jackson	98		
1836	Scattering	1	Van Buren	61		
1840	Harrison	123	Van Buren	128		
1844	Clay	64	Polk	115	Birney	15
1848	Taylor	24	Cass	101	Van Buren	67
1852	Scott	54	Pierce	128	Hale	29
1856	Fremont	174	Buchanan	117	Scattering	1
1860	Lincoln	167	Douglas	125		
1864	Lincoln	177	McClellan	139		
1868	Grant	169	Seymour	194		
1872	Grant	161	Greeley	221		
1876	Hayes	185	Tilden	250		
1880	Garfield	248	Hancock	227		
1884	Blaine	260	Cleveland	214	Others	13
1888	Harrison	236	Cleveland	254	Others	11
1892	Harrison	219	Cleveland	268	Others	11
1896	McKinley	313	Bryan	89	Others	38
1900	McKinley	284	Bryan	178	Others	18
1904	Roosevelt	322	Parker	175	Others	14

POPULATION OF PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth in one hundred and forty years has grown from a scattered settlement to a town of two thousand inhabitants. The early enumerations of the people ordered by the colony and by the State have been presented in other chapters. The population of this town in each of the twelve Federal censuses is here stated:—

1790	625	1850	1290
1800	743	1860	1407
1810	937	1870	1409
1820	983	1880	1719
1830	1175	1890	1852
1840	1281	1900	1972

Copies of the official census of 1790 and 1850 are appended.

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN PLYMOUTH, GRAFTON COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.	FREE WHITE MALES OF 16 YEARS AND UPWARD, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.				TOTAL		NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN PLYMOUTH, GRAFTON COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.	FREE WHITE MALES OF 16 YEARS AND UPWARD, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.				TOTAL
	FREE WHITE MALES UNDER 16.	FREE WHITE FEMALES, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE MALES UNDER 16.	FREE WHITE FEMALES, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.				FREE WHITE MALES UNDER 16.	FREE WHITE FEMALES, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE MALES UNDER 16.	FREE WHITE FEMALES, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.	
Alls, David	1		1	2			Hull, George	3			2	5
Barnard, Currier	1	2	2	5			Hull, Moses	1				1
Bartlett, Stephen	1	3	2	6			Kemp, John	1	2	3	3	6
Bayley, Richard	2	3	4	9			Keyes, Ephraim	1		3	4	4
Bayley, Solomon	2	3	2	7			Keyes, Ephraim, Jr.	1	2	4	7	7
Bean, Dearborn	1	1	2	4			Keyes, Jonas	1		3	4	4
Bean, Elisha	2	3	2	7			Keyes, Peter	1	2	2	5	5
Blodget, Abiel	1		2	3			Lovejoy, Samuel	1				1
Blodget, Ebenezer	2		3	5			Marsh, Ephraim	2	2	3	7	7
Blodget, James	1	2	4	7			Marsh, Jacob	3	1	3	7	7
Blodget, James, Jr.	1		3	4			Marsh, John	1				1
Blodget, Joseph	1			1			Marsh, Onesiphorus	2		3	5	5
Blood, Amos	1			1			Marsh, Samuel	2	1	3	6	6
Brown, Josiah	3	3	7	13			McClure, Thomas	2		2	4	4
Brown, Lucy	2	1	2	5			McIntire, Hugh	1		2	3	3
Brown, Nathaniel	1			1			McQuesten, Peter	2			2	2
Brown, Patty			2	2			Melvin, Ebenezer	3		2	5	5
Brown, Silas	1			1			Merrill, David	1				1
Burbeck, James	1	1	2	4			Merrill, Jacob	1		1	2	2
Buswell, Caleb	1			1			Merrill, Jacob, Jr.	1		1	2	2
Buswell, Richard	1		1	2			Morse, Jonathan	1		3	4	4
Clark, Ephraim	1		1	2			Morse, Samuel	1	3	2	6	6
Crawford, William	2	1	2	5			Mullikin, Nathan	1				1
Cummings, Henry	1			1			Nevins, John	1	2	3	6	6
Cummings, Jotham	3	6	8	12			Parker, Zachariah	2	1	3	6	6
Cummings, Jotham,	1			1			Penniman, Jonathan	2		2	4	4
Davis, Moses [Jr.]	1	1	5	7			Penniman, Nathan	1				1
Dearborn, Peter	2	1	2	5			Phillips, Amos	2		3	5	5
Dearborn, Samuel	3	2	9	14			Phillips, John	1	1	4	6	6
Draper, Jacob	1	5	2	8			Phillips, Joseph	1				1
Emerson, Nathaniel	1		4	5			Phillips, Paul D.	1				1
Emerson, Samuel	2	5	3	10			Porter, John	1	1	7	9	9
Evans, Edward	1		1	2			Pratt, David	1	1	1	3	3
Farnum, John	2	1	1	4			Ryan, James	2	2	4	8	8
Fletcher, Joshua	1	7	1	9			Ryan, Joseph	1				1
French, Moses	1	3	3	7			Read, Joseph	1	1	9	11	11
George, William	4		3	7			Rideout, Benjamin	1	1	3	5	5
George, William Jr.	1	1	1	3			Rideout, John	1		2	3	3
Goold, Benjamin	3		4	7			Robbins, Jonathan	1	2	4	7	7
Greeney, Peter	1	2	2	5			Robbins, Jonathan,	1	3	2	6	6
Greenleaf, Samuel	1	2	2	5			Rogers, Enoch [Jr.]	1	3	3	7	7
Greenough, William	1	1	10	12			Rogers, John	1	3	6	10	10
Harriman, Thomas	2	2	6	10			Senter, David	1	3	5	9	9
Harrit, James	2	1	2	5			Senter, Edward	1		2	3	3
Hay, Edward	1			1			Senter, Joseph	3	1	3	7	7
Heath, Dearborn	1		1	2			Sargent, Asa	1				1
Herrick, Joseph	1		1	2			Sargent, Christopher	1	1	1	3	3
Hewes, Richard	1	1	2	4			Sargent, Moses	1				1
Hickok, Andrew	1	2	4	7			Siphros, John	1	4	4	9	9
Hobart, David	1			1			Smith, Jacob	1		2	3	3

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN PLYMOUTH, GRAFTON COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.	FREE WHITE MALES OF 16 YEARS AND UPWARD, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.			FREE WHITE MALES UNDER 16.	FREE WHITE FEMALES, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.	TOTAL.		NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES IN PLYMOUTH, GRAFTON COUNTY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.			FREE WHITE MALES UNDER 16.	FREE WHITE FEMALES, INCLUD- ING HEADS OF FAMILIES.	TOTAL.				
Snow, Benjamin	1	2	2	5	Webber, Edward	1			1				1				
Snow, Miriam			1	1	Webster, David	4	2	4	14								
Snow, Nehemiah	1		2	3	Webster, Daniel C.	1	3	4	8								
Stearns, Aaron	1			1	Webster, Eliphalet	1		1	2								
Stearns, Nathan	2	1	1	4	Webster, Hannah		3	4	7								
Stearns, Samuel	2		2	4	Webster, Peter	1			1								
Taylor, Joel	2	2	1	5	Webster, Stephen	2		2	4								
Taylor, Peter	1			1	Willoughby, John	1	3	2	6								
Thorlo, Moses	1		2	3	Willoughby, John	2	3	5	10								
Thornton, Joshua	1			1	Wells, Benjamin	1		3	4								
Ward, Benjamin	1			1	Wells, Stephen	4	2	3	9								
Ward, Daniel	1		1	2	Wells, Winthrop	2		4	6								
Ward, Enoch	1	4	4	9	Worcester, Francis	1		2	3								
Ward, Isaac	1	1	2	4	Worcester, Francis,	2	2	3	7								
Ward, Nathan	1		3	4	Wright, Abijah [Jr.	1	2	2	5								
Webber, John	3	3	6	12													
					Total	182	142	297	625								

Included in the total population were four slaves of Col. David Webster.

CENSUS OF PLYMOUTH, N. H. — 1850.

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VARIATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VARIATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
1	1	George, Eaton	51	Farmer	1500	N. H.
		Ruth W.	50			"
		Samuel W.	15	Farmer		"
		Holmes, Almarett	13			"
2	2	Boynton, John	42	Farmer		"
		Ruth C.	32			"
		Adolphus E.	16	Farmer		"
		Augusta A.	14			"
		George O.	11			"
		Susan J.	8			"
		John M.	6			"
3	3	Drake, John A.	30	Farmer	1000	"
		Emeline D.	27			"
		Elizabeth F.	2			"
		Ellen M.	1			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
4	4	Powers, Reuben	52	Farmer		Vt.
		Jane	45			N. H.
		Calvin B.	18			Vt.
		Lucius D. L.	16			"
5	5	Cochran, Robert	44	Farmer	1200	N. H.
		Harriet	45			"
		Mary A.	17			"
		Joseph	15	Farmer		"
		Susan	13			"
		William	11			"
		Harrison	9			"
		Eliza	7			"
		Ann B.	48			"
6	6	Cochran, James	40	Farmer	1550	"
		Betsey R.	37			"
		George	14			"
7	7	George, William	49	Joiner	300	"
		Mary	49			"
		Mary	10			"
		Payson	5			"
8	8	Rideout, Walter	51	Farmer		"
		Sarah	48			"
		Catherine	16			"
		Elizabeth	23			"
		Clark, Irene	19			"
9	9	Bayley, Henry	67	Farmer	1000	"
		Nancy	58			"
		Wooster, George	16	Farmer	1400	"
10	10	Melvin, Walter	58	Farmer	800	"
		Dorothy	54			"
		Noah D.	19	Nursery business		"
		Sylvester	16	Farmer		"
		Caroline	11			"
11	11	Phillips, Noah	77	Farmer		"
		Dorothy	76			"
12	12	Cilley, Andrew	49	Farmer	400	"
		Charlotte	41			Mass.
		Abigail	16			N. H.
		Abner	14			"
		Antony	12			"
		Eurane	10			"
		Orilla	8			"
		Rebecca	6			"
		Charlotte	4			"
13	13	Penniman, Caleb D.	45	Farmer	1200	"
		Clarisa	40			"
		Adna L.	20	Painter		"
		Charles D.	16	Farmer		"
		Caroline S.	12			"
		James	10			"
		Justus B.	6			"
		George B.	8			"
		Clarisa	1			"
		Eliza	54			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
14	14	Morse, Elbridge G.	38	Farmer	1500	N. H.
		Lucy J.	34			"
		Martha J.	5			"
		Ann M.	8			"
		George G.	2 m.			"
		Stephen	70	Farmer		"
		Sally	64			"
15	15	Morse, Samuel	68	Farmer	1000	"
		Ruth	47			"
		Abel W.	58			"
		Abigail	9			"
		Samuel M.	6			"
16	16	Philbrick, Richard	86	Joiner	900	"
		Jane	27			"
		Maria A.	11			"
		Hiram C.	9			"
		Nancy J.	5			"
		John	4			"
		David	77	None		"
		Eunice	67			Me.
		Benjamin F. P.	19	Joiner		N. H.
17	17	Fowler, John	49	Farmer	600	"
		Susan	48			"
		Susan A.	14			"
		Harriet A.	6			"
		John W.	2			"
		David W.	20	Farmer		"
18	18	Morse, William	65	Farmer	1600	"
		Ruth	61			"
		Moses	23	Farmer		"
		Charles	16	Farmer		"
19	19	Wells, Henry	45	Farmer	600	"
		Elizabeth J.	17			"
		Cordelia	13			"
		Romenia	6			"
20	20	Hoyt, Betsey	62		400	"
21	21	Adams, Moses	58	Farmer	500	"
		Merriam	56			"
		George C.	28	Farmer		"
		William H.	15	Farmer		"
22	22	Barnard, George W.	45	Farmer	700	"
		Mary	48			"
		Pierce, Mary A.	20			"
23	23	Morgan, Smith	89	Farmer	1200	"
		Rachel	88			"
		Jeremiah E.	14			"
		Jonathan A.	13			"
		Rachel E.	11			"
		Abigail M.	9			"
		Sarah E.	7			"
		David M.	5			"
		Henry S.	2			"
		Martha P.	2 m.			"
24	24	Leavitt, Stephen	56	Minister, F. W. B.	1500	"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VIATATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VIATATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
24	24	Leavitt, Olive	55			N. H.
		Charles	18	Farmer		Vt.
		Lorette	14			"
		Hannah	22			"
25	25	Blodgett, Joseph F.	50	Farmer	1200	N. H.
		Mary	51			"
		Simeon	20	Carpenter		"
		Samuel	19	Mason		"
		Joseph S.	15	Farmer		"
		John P.	13			"
26	26	Bartlett, David R.	37	Farmer	80	"
		Lois F.	30			"
		Mary	5			"
		Stephen	8			"
		Joseph A.	1			"
		Mary	68			"
27	27	Flanders, Peter	66	Potter	1000	"
		Hannah	64			"
28	28	Adams, John	78	Farmer	1500	Mass.
		Sarah	73			N. H.
		Thomas J.	28	Farmer		"
		Mary J.	28			Me.
		Mary C.	44			N. H.
		Cummings, Henry	12			"
29	29	Preston, Sarah A.	40		250	"
		Farnum, Eliza J.	38		300	"
		Charles E.	14			"
		Abigail A.	12			"
30	30	Morrison, Joseph F.	30	Pedlar		"
		Ann B.	29			"
		Loella G.	7			"
		Joseph	5			"
		Gale, Sophronia R.	18			"
		Bickford, Fred'k A.	81	Brickmaker	1000	"
31	31	Wheeler, William O.	40	Blacksmith	600	"
		Orpha	32			Vt.
		William H.	9			N. H.
		Betsey J.	8			"
		Whitcher, Perley	20	Blacksmith		Vt.
32	32	Fifield, Joseph	55	Farmer	8000	N. H.
		Melinda	50			"
		Hariett	19			"
		Elizabeth	28			"
		Oliver	21	None		"
		Barrett, Emery	22	Farmer		"
33	33	Bean, Eunice	70			"
34	34	Flanders, George	42	Potter		"
		Sarah	38			"
		Elizabeth J.	14			"
		Cynthia A.	11			"
		George Francis	1			"
35	35	Osgood, Joseph D.	87	Landlord	2000	"
		Nancy, B.	33			Vt.
		Eastman, Jane P.	20			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
36	36	Flanders, Betsey	46		1500	N. H.
		Chandler, Ellen	12			Me.
37	37	Clark, Amos	48	Farmer	3000	N. H.
		Laura	34			Vt.
		Charles R.	7			N. H.
		Mary E.	5			"
		Ellen A.	6 m.			"
38	38	Morrison, James	63	Farmer	3000	"
		Betsey	53			"
		Miriam J.	35			Mass.
		James	20			N. H.
		Eliza	20			"
39	39	Kimball, Job E.	39	Farmer		"
		Lydia	39			"
		Sarah	12			"
		Melvina	10			"
		Jobe E.	8			"
		Abigail	6			"
		Lydia	8 m.			"
40	40	Cross, Pearson S.	49	Farmer	4000	"
		Nancy A.	52			"
		Lyons, Bradford	20			"
		Stebbins, Harriett	44			"
		Clark, Sarah	25			"
41	41	George, Sarah	37		600	Mass.
		Henry S.	12			N. H.
		Amanda N.	8			"
42	42	Willoughby, Jonas	60	Farmer	2500	"
		Hepsibah	54			Mass.
43	43	Straw, Dudley	64	Farmer		N. H.
		Mary	57			"
		Laura J.	17			"
		Daniel	13			"
44	44	Gill, John H.	40	Potter	1100	"
		Atossa	43			"
		Hoit, Mariam	15			"
45	45	Webster, William	48	Potter	600	"
		Laura	39			"
		Merinda	13			"
		Betsey	11			"
		Henry	9			"
46	46	Amos	78	Carpenter	200	"
		Esther	68			"
		Mary	37			"
		Fuller, Mary	46			"
47	47	Dearborn, Sam'l A.	28	Shoemaker	600	"
		Sarah	26			"
		Erastus	2			"
		Hazeltine, James	63			"
48	48	Clark, Thomas	60	Farmer	8000	"
		Margarette	41			"
		Thomas F.	14			"
		George	11			"
		John	10			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
48	48	Clark, Robert	7			N. H.
		Martha	5			"
		Helen [G.	1			"
		Cilley, Lafayette	25	Farmer		"
		Pierce, David	21	Farmer		"
		Tyrrill, Susan	24			"
		Merrill, Betsey B.	24			"
49	49	Clark, Betsey D.	24			"
		Ellen A.	5			"
50	50	Hull, Moses	50	Farmer	500	"
		Zilpha	50			"
		Mary E.	9			"
		Albert	9			"
51	51	Gould, Charles	41	Farmer	1500	"
		Charlotte E.	38			"
		Alice B.	15			"
		Mary J.	11			"
		Sarah A.	8			"
		Charles C.	4			"
		Cynthia	1			"
		Webster, John	4			"
52	52	George, Washington	46	Farmer	4000	"
		Louisa	40			"
		Ellen A.	11			"
		Harriett A.	10			"
		Martha C.	8			"
		Louisa V.	6			"
		Orrin W.	5			"
53	53	David	48	Farmer	3000	"
		Elvira	42			"
		Elizabeth H.	14			"
		Francis H.	10			"
		Augusta	2			"
		Hannah	70			"
54	54	Dearborn, George	42	Farmer	200	"
		Hannah	31			"
		Georgianna	2			"
55	55	Eastman, Simeon	23	Shoemaker	800	"
		Lovina	23			"
		Alonzo	8			"
		Horace	4 m			"
56	56	Lewis, Calvin A.	22	Shoemaker		"
		Laura	16			"
57	57	Cummings, Drury F.	47	Farmer	1300	"
		Ruth	30			"
		Charles W.	8			"
		Mary A.	7			"
		Waldo F.	5			"
58	58	Thomas, William	37	Blacksmith		England
		Rachel	37			U.S.
		James, Mary A.	16			"
		Maria	9			"
		Thomas, Sarah J.	3			N.H.
		Charles E.	6 m.			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VITIATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VITIATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
59	59	Stafford, Isaac	70	Farmer	3000	Mass.
		Laura	25			N. H.
		William W.	17	Farmer		N. Y.
		Helen M.	19			"
60	60	Bayley, Jonathan	66	Farmer	200	Mass.
		Sally	67			"
	61	Smith, Mehitabel	78			"
61	62	Barrett, Edward H.	31	Farmer	8000	N. H.
		Charlotte E. L.	26			Me.
		Frank E.	3			N. H.
		Walter J.	1			"
		Kimball, James M.	14			"
		Moulton, Amanda M.	20			"
62	63	Wells, Benjamin	66	Farmer		"
		Abiah	74			"
		John M.	35	Pedlar	800	"
		Hannah	35			"
		Lydia J.	11			"
		Alfred	10			"
		Benjamin A.	8			"
		Eben	6			"
		Horace	8			"
63	64	Ellis, Ichabod	61	Farmer	700	"
		Nancy	62			"
		Benjamin	18	Farmer		"
		Martha	84			"
		George	7			"
64	65	Pike, Joseph	61	Cooper	300	"
		Mary	63			"
65	66	Heath, Samuel C.	41	Glovemaker		"
		Mary E.	37			"
		Frank	3			"
		Ida F.	2			"
		Elma	8 m.			"
66	67	Batchelder, Gardner	58	Farmer	900	"
		Nancy	51			"
		William	21	Clerk in store		"
		Abram	18	Farmer		"
		Abigail	8			"
67	68	Bayly, Benjamin	68	Farmer	1000	"
		Ruth	61			"
		Amelia	61			"
		Mary J.	37			"
		Timothy	21	Farmer		"
68	69	Draper, William	69	Farmer	1000	"
		Nancy	53			"
		William A.	29	Farmer	1000	"
		Lemuel L.	23	Farmer	1000	"
		Alva M.	21	Farmer	1000	"
		Charles H.	11			"
69	70	Sanborn, William	75	Farmer	1000	"
		Elizabeth	67			"
		Dickey, Morrill	24	Farmer		"
70	71	Jenness, Jesse	50	Farmer	1000	"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VENTATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VENTATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
70	71	Jenness, Lydia	42			N. H.
		Draper, Caroline	19			"
71	72	Dearborn, Milton	44	Carpenter		"
72	73	Lewis	50	Farmer	800	"
		Amy L.	45			"
		Calvin	18	Farmer		"
73	74	Merrill, Gilman	45	Farmer	520	"
		Nancy	29			"
		Catherine	13			"
		Sarah	5			"
74	75	Stearns, Aaron	82	Farmer	1000	"
		Sarah	48			"
75	76	Aaron, Jr.	57	Farmer	1000	"
		Lucy	47			"
		Jane	27			"
		Nancy	21			"
		Charles	11			"
76	77	Boynton, Ebenezer	51	Farmer	1800	"
		Susan	89			"
		Orren H.	16	Farmer		"
		James H.	12			"
		Emily N.	10			"
		Susan L.	5			"
		Arthur W.	6			"
		Ann M.	2			"
		William E.	9			"
77	78	Emery, John	46	Farmer	1000	"
		Sarah	52			"
		Caleb	16	Farmer		"
		Keyes, Saray	84			"
		Hewes, Mary [son	61			"
		Blake, Andrew Jack-	21	None		"
78	79	Willey, John S.	28	Farmer		"
		Mary Jane	22			"
		Atkinson, Charles G.	13			"
		Willey, Laura J.	3			"
		Louisa A.	6 m.			"
79	80	Glynn, Stephen	44	Farmer	800	Ireland
		Sarah	49			N. H.
		Michael	14			Mass.
		Thomas	12			"
		Alonzo	10			N. H.
		David	7			"
80	81	Lovejoy, Stephen	70	Farmer		"
		Sally	65			"
81	82	Blodgett, Moses	48	Farmer	800	"
		Betsy	49			"
		Sylvester	20	Shoemaker		"
		John	19	Farmer		"
82	83	Russell, Phinehas	51	Farmer	1000	"
		Hannah	45			"
		Leavitt	18	Farmer		"
		Sylvanus	12			"
		Phinehas F.	7			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
82	83	Russell, George L.	5			N. H.
		Mary J.	2			"
		Lovejoy, Rhoda	28			"
83	84	Nelson, William	60	Methodist minister	3000	Mass.
		Dolly S.	50			Conn.
		Eliza A.	14			N. H.
		Charles W.	16	Farmer		Vt.
		James C.	12			N. H.
		Joseph B.	9			"
		Emily G. A.	5			"
84	85	Huckins, Isaac	33	Farmer		"
		Martha G.	33			"
		Isaac S. B.	6			"
		Jemima	4			"
		Joseph P.	1			"
85	86	Emerson, Daniel	63	Farmer	1200	"
		Lucy	66			"
		Allen, Daniel S.	6			"
86	87	Glover, Seth	61	Farmer	780	"
		Jemima	61			"
	88	Oliver B.	23	Farmer	750	"
		Jane	20			"
		Peaslee, Diana	15			"
		Glover, Warren	20	Farmer		"
87	89	Nutting, Thomas	63	Farmer	1500	Mass.
		Eunice	61			N. H.
		Eunice	27			"
		Hannah	25			"
	90	Jonathan J.	39	Farmer	150	"
		Sybil A.	39			"
		Mary F.	4			"
		Noah J.	2			"
		Infant	3m.			"
88	91	Straw, Ezra	43	Farmer	1800	"
		Climena Y.	29			"
		Ralph	6			"
		Mark	5			"
		Warren	4			"
		Edward	1			"
89	92	Mitchell, Robert	48	Farmer	2000	"
		Eliza	50			Mass.
		Abigail	20			"
		Robert W.	19	Farmer		"
		Francis E.	15	Farmer		N. H.
		George K.	13			"
		Emma	10			"
		Ben B.	8			"
		Harriet N.	1			"
		Corliss, James	28	Brickmaker	200	"
90	93	Holm, Christian W.	34	Farmer	1100	Denmark
		Sarah E.	31			Mass.
		Charles W.	9			"
		Sarah A.	6			"
		Andrew W.	4			N. H.

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
90	93	Hayna, Robert	13			N. H.
91	94	Nutting, Abel	55	Farmer	1300	"
		Mary E.	25			"
		Sybil	8			"
92	95	Mitchell, Michael	61	Farmer	1000	"
		Rebecca	60			"
		Susanna S.	24			"
		Cyrus M.	20	Farmer	200	"
		Phineas P.	18	Farmer		"
		Thomas N.	34	Carpenter]	400	"
		Hannah F.	30			"
		Michael B.	2			"
		Nutting, Louisa J.	38			"
		Mitchell, Infant	8 m.			"
		Martin, Hiram	40	Cordwainer		"
93	96	Benton, Zenas	40	Farmer		"
		Priscilla E.	89			L. C.
		Leonard P.	12			N. H.
		Mary A.	9			"
		Georgiana J.	6			"
		Joseph E.	5			"
		George E.	3			"
94	97	Ferrin, Jonathan	49	Farmer	1000	"
		Mary	35			"
		Edward	13			"
		Sarah A.	3			"
		Ellen	1			"
		Emma	1			"
95	98	Pervier, Moses	45	Farmer	750	"
		Priscilla	49			"
		Andrew J.	14			"
		Mary A.	12			"
96	99	French, Jonathan	39	Farmer	1200	"
		Sally	32			"
		Quincy	8			"
		Joanna	6			"
		Clara M.	3			"
		Abigail	73			"
		Merrill, Sally	72	Farmer	700	"
97	100	Clay, Caleb L.	34			"
		Jonathan L. B.	27	Farmer	700	"
		Mary A.	21			"
98	101	Young, Thomas J.	46	Farmer	300	"
		Ann	48			"
		Florilla A.	17			"
		Thomas J.	16	Farmer		"
		Sarah	14			"
		Dearborn	11			"
		Harrison	9			"
		Harriet	6			"
		Frances	4			"
		Jane	8 m.			"
99	102	Worthen, Ephraim	40	Farmer	200	"
		Sarah	40			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	NAME.	Age.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
99	102	Worthen, Emmeline	13			N. H.
		George	15	Farmer		"
		Victoria	10			"
		Julia	6			"
		Gardiner	4			"
100	108	Lovejoy, Sally	68			"
101	104	George W.	24	Carpenter	150	"
		Louisa	26			"
		Sarah J.	18			"
		Charles A.	9			"
102	105	Blake, John	81	Miller	600	"
		Louisa G.	28			"
		Mary E.	8			"
		Clara J.	7			"
		Ellen G.	3			"
103	106	Eastman, Galen F.	56	Cooper	100	"
		Rebecca	42			"
		Aaron	6			"
		Galen	7			"
		Mary	12			"
		Henry	3 m.			"
		Nat	14			"
104	107	Draper, Jason C.	38	Glovemaker	1200	"
		Hannah T.	29			"
		Mary E.	15			"
		Sarah G.	1			"
105	108	Rogers, Charles	57	Farmer	7000	"
		Tryphenia	28			"
		Gardiner F.	22	Farmer		"
		Harriet A.	16			"
		Caroline G.	14			"
		Charles F.	1			"
		Colear, George	15	Farmer		"
106	109	Cross, Hiram	45	Mechanic		"
		Mary	33			"
107	110	Rogers, William G.	40	Farmer	4000	"
		Eliza	39			"
		Harvey M.	16	Farmer		"
		Henry J.	10			"
108	111	Josiah B.	43	Mechanic	1100	"
		Lydia D.	40			"
		Mary A.	14			"
		Laura E.	9			"
109	112	Melvin, Joseph R.	45	Farmer		"
		Emily F.	28			Vt.
		Mary	75			N. H.
110	113	Nathaniel P.	50	Farmer	3500	"
		Sarah	55			"
		John H.	12			"
111	114	Roby, Jeremiah H.	87	Shoemaker	300	"
		Mary	88			"
		Ichobod	67	Farmer		"
		Rebecca	64			"
		Ann	14			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VISITATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
111	114	Roby, George	8			N. H.
112	115	Sleyton, Aro	33	Carpenter	700	Vt.
		Lucy	23			"
		Florence	1			"
118	116	White, Samuel S.	25	Carpenter	1100	"
		Melissa	22			"
114	117	Wheeler, William N.	67	Blacksmith	1200	N. H.
		Amy	55			"
115	118	Hutchins, John	32	Section hand, R. R.	500	"
		Elizabeth	32			"
		Warren C.	9			"
		Ellen M.	7			"
		Elizabeth E.	2			"
		Donahue, Patrick	28	Laborer, R. R.		Ireland
		Hurlburt, Otis	27	Laborer, R. R.		N. H.
	119	Dooley, John	26	Laborer, R. R.		Ireland
		Joanna	21			"
		O'Brine, Michael	26	Laborer, R. R.		"
116	120	Wheeler, Daniel C.	35	Blacksmith	400	N. H.
		Melinda N.	32			"
		Mary A.	10			"
117	121	Reed, George	36	Farmer	4000	"
		Phebe	30			"
		Susan	53			"
		William H.	28	Farmer		"
		Currier, Eliza A.	15			"
		Cummings, Sally	46			"
		Kirby, William	28	Laborer on R. R.		Ireland
		Dyer, Michael	27	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Fryndee, Michael	26	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Ward, Micheal	25	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dooly, Martin	26	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Cape, Thomas	23	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dooly, John	27	Laborer on R. R.		"
		MaGuire, Thomas	24	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Kelly, Patrick	22	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Higgins, Daniel	20	Laborer on R. R.		"
118	122	Currier, Daniel H.	28	Glove Maker	300	N. H.
		Laura B.	25			"
119	123	Aaron	53	Farmer	3000	Vt.
		Anna	50			"
		Mary A.	26			N. H.
		Henry	18	Farmer		"
		Amura J.	18			"
		Emily S.	10			"
		Dunlava, Patrick	27	Laborer on R. R.		Ireland
		Maguire, Patrick	22	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Sullivan, Nicholas	25	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dunlava, Patrick	24	Laborer on R. R.		"
120	124	Cass, Benjamin	61	Farmer	2300	N. H.
		Sarah	61			"
	125	Benjamin F.	28	Farmer	1200	"
		William F.	24	Farmer		"
		Mary S.	20			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
120	125	Brown, Anna	56			N. H.
121	126	Smith, Jesse	45	Farmer	1200	"
		Mary	43			"
		Latitia J.	18			"
		Henry F.	14			"
		Alfred M.	10			"
		Ladd, Dorcas	75			"
122	127	Currier, Samuel	48	Farmer	2000	"
		Jane H.	41			"
		Samuel Jr.	16	Farmer		"
		Joanna	72			"
123	128	Libby, Jacob	41	Conductor on R. R.	1200	"
		Harriet	41			"
		George A.	14			"
		Charles A.	11			"
		Martha A.	9			"
		Franklin F.	4			"
124	129	Welch, Christopher	28	Laborer		Ireland
		Mary A.	24			"
		Henry	2			N. H.
		Helen	1 m.			"
125	180	Bean, Eliza F.	40		4000	"
		Sarah E.	13			"
		Frances M.	11			"
		Permelia	9			"
		Flora A.	3			"
		Arthur W.	2			"
126	181	Heath, Lydia J.	51		700	"
		Mitchell, Matilda	24			"
		Heath, Warren [N.	9			"
127	182	Burnham, Horatio	43	Stablekeeper		"
		Laura J.	37			Vt.
128	183	Greene, Henry C.	39	Blacksmith	2000	"
		Judith C.	36			N. H.
		Henry B.	10			"
		Ellen M.	9			"
		Frank C.	6			"
		Adeline E.	4			"
		William J.	8			"
		Mitchell, George H.	22	Tinman		"
		Henry A.	20	Tinman		"
		Greene, Fred'k E. C.	23	Blacksmith		"
		Roby, Susan	20	[maker		"
129	184	Houstone, Gilmore	43	Saddler & harness	1500	"
		Sarah	36			"
		Ether J.	15	[maker		"
		Gilmore M.	13	Saddler & harness		"
		Mary W.	11			"
		William L.	6			"
		Annette C.	6 m.			"
		Hatch, Gilmore E.	23	[maker		"
		Huntoon, Elbridge	17	Saddler & harness		"
		Gage, Joseph [W.	25	Conductor on R. R.		Mass.
		Tenney, George	20	Expressman		N. H.

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
129	184	Clough, William	27	Farmer		N. H.
130	185	Webster, Samuel C.	33	Merchant		"
		Angeline P. [B.	30			Vt.
		Melendy, George	27	Engineer		N. H.
		Mrs.	27			"
		Riddle, John [ronia	24	Engineer		"
131	186	Willoughby, Soph-	48			"
		Jane	77			"
132	187	Hobart, Hiram	31	Hostler		"
		Syrena	28			"
		Martha A.	6			"
		David	4			"
		Charles	8 m.			"
133	138	Jacobs, Samuel	44	Farmer		"
		Rebecca	50			"
	139	Webber, Luther	50	Farmer		"
		Paulina M.	44			"
134	140	Swett, David R.	47	Carpenter		Me.
		Rebecca C.	32			Mass.
		Robert	18	Carpenter		Me.
		Charles W.	14			"
		Dyer P.	9			"
		Henry C.	10 m.			N. H.
		Crook, Martin	25	Carpenter		Newfoundland
		Long, John	23	Carpenter		New Brunswick
		Steele, Samuel	22	Carpenter		
135	141	Cochran, David	38	Laborer on R. R.		Ireland
		Burke, Margaret	60			"
		Cochran, Mary	27			"
		Thomas	10			"
		John	5			"
		Charles	3			"
		Margaret	1			N. H.
		Michael	50	Laborer on R. R.		Ireland
		Welch, Richard	50	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Thomas	26	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Sullivan, Donald	30	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Cochran, Mary	2 m.			N. H.
		Kelly, Michael	28	Laborer on R. R.		Ireland
		Kief, Thomas	20	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Fitts, John	20	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Curran, John	22	Laborer on R. R.		"
136	142	Farnam, Hiram	41	Painter	900	N. H.
		Emily E.	15			"
		Walter	13			"
		Benjamin	11			"
		Mary [A.	9			"
137	143	Roby, Frederic W.	40	Tailor	1000	"
		Lucinda G.	88			"
		Clara A.	12			"
		Martha G.	8			"
		Lucinda M.	6			"
		William J.	5			"
		Sarah G.	2			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
137	143	Page, Rachel	29			N. H.
		Tyrrel, Mary A.	17			"
138	144	Sawyer, Ralph	28	Pedler	1000	Vt.
		Maria	26			N. H.
		Orella M.	27			Vt.
		Almiron S. F.	5			"
		Orren A.	1			N. H.
139	145	Hazeltine, Mary A.	42		1000	"
	146	Collar, Joseph W.	56	Farmer		Mass.
		Rhoda	49			N. H.
		Abby J.	8			"
140	147	Merrill, Benjamin P.	31	Shoemaker		"
		Adeline F.	29			"
141	148	Merrill, Ezekiel	67	Wheelwright	500	"
		Mary	63			"
		Mary A.	2			Mass.
142	149	Hazeltine, Charles	37	Farmer	2000	N. H.
		Hannah D.	29			"
		Martha F.	5			"
		Charles W.	1			"
143	150	Kidder, Oliver B.	53	Farmer		"
		Betsey	56			Mass.
		Amos M.	13			N. H.
144	151	Rogers, Relief	62		300	"
		Caroline	58		800	"
	152	Marden, Harrison B.	29	Stage proprietor		"
		Dolly A.	29			"
		Charles H.	1			"
		Wyatt, Polly N.	24			"
145	153	Miller, Meriam	70			"
		Ward, Hannah	50			"
		Pulsifer, Nancy	63			"
	154	Currier, Daniel	53	Farmer		"
		Ruth	52			"
146	155	Roby, Sally G.	47		150	"
147	156	Houston, John	44	Laborer		"
		Sarah E.	33			Mass.
		Lilu	1			N. H.
148	157	Eastman, Timothy	64	Hatter	600	"
		Eather	45			Mass.
		Hoyt, Charles	20	Carpenter		Vt.
		Miller, Otis	26	Carpenter		"
149	158	Dearborn, Benjamin	59	Farmer		N. H.
		Lydia M.	52			"
		Damon W.	26			"
		Mary A.	16	Shoemaker		"
		Chesterville, John	30	Carpenter		"
		Lake, Richard	27	Carpenter		"
		Mason, Nahum	24	Carpenter		"
150	159	Greene, Charles M.	31	Blacksmith		Vt.
		Judith	31			N. H.
		Charles G.	7			Vt.
		Ruth E.	5			"
151	160	Hall, Willis K.	37	Stage proprietor		Mass.

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
151	160	Hall, Jane	24			N. H.
		George W.	5 m.			"
152	161	Cass, Jeremiah	44	Stone-cutter	100	"
		Lydia	40			"
		Benjamin J.	5			"
		Anna J.	3			"
		Lewis	1 m.			"
153	162	Calley, Joseph	24	Stone-cutter		"
		Sarah	23			"
154	163	Clark, Curtis C.	35	Stage proprietor		"
		Abigail A.	29			"
		Julia H.	9			"
		Henry C.	8			"
		Maria S.	6			"
		Damon	24	Stage driver		"
		Charles	15	Hostler		"
155	164	Dearborn, Benj. B.	34	Merchant	5000	"
		Elizabeth G.	35			"
		Charlotte	8			"
		Ann	6			"
		Walter	4			"
		Restiaux, Wm. H.	19	Clerk		"
		Colby, Hannah	35			"
156	165	Batchelder, Clark G.	40	Wheelwright	800	"
		Huldah	29			"
		George H.	12			"
		Carlos E.	6			"
		Clara J.	2			"
		Ash, Mary E.	16			"
		Ingalls, Josiah S.	23	Wheelwright		"
157	166	Robie, James	21	Baggage master		"
		Ella A.	23			"
158	167	Simpson, Charles H.	22	Brakeman		"
		Harriet N.	20			Me.
159	168	Cox, Edward K.	27	Butcher		N. H.
		Nancy D.	26			"
		Emma G.	1			"
160	169	Greenleaf, Seth	38	Conductor, R. R.		"
		Lydia H.	39			"
		William H.	11			"
		Charles H.	9			Vt.
161	170	Dodge, Joseph A.	32	Master trans., R. R.		N. H.
		Mary A.	32			"
162	171	Craig, Oliver H. P.	37	Shoemaker		"
		Mary J.	38			"
		Mary A.	15			"
		Eliza	13			Mass.
		Oliver F.	11			N. H.
		George W.	9			"
		Abby J.	2			"
		Alvin F.	1			"
		Emma D.	1 m.			"
163	172	McQuesten, James	40	Lawyer	3000	"
		Louisa	38			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
163	172	McQuesten, Mary	14			N. H.
		Caroline [E.	5			"
		Smart, Mary	18			"
164	173	Rogers, Samuel	64	Physician		"
		Eliza A.	50		2000	"
		Elmira L.	23			"
		James L.	20	Clerk in store		"
		Charles L.	15	Farmer		"
		George T.	18			"
		Nathaniel P.	11			"
165	174	Merrill, Isaac M.	42	Carpenter	800	"
		Ether	50			"
		John	15	Farmer		"
		Amanda	11			"
166	175	Rogers, Charles	31	Boarding-house		"
		Phebe	40		500	"
		Elizabeth S.	8			"
		Chase, John W.	16	Farmer		"
		Frank	18			"
		Avery, Abigail J.	18			"
		Chase, Moses, Jr.	34	Farmer		"
		Annis, Asa F.	23	Barber		"
		Dolloff, Samuel	46	Carpenter		"
		Roberts, Isaac	50	Farmer		"
		Walsley, John	23	Farmer		Mass.
		Boyle, Cornelius	33	Jobber		Ireland
		Lynch, John	45	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Sheridan, Patrick	35	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dawson, Frank	35	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Gusoir, Patrick	21	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McNulty, Charles	19	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Sheridan, Patrick 2d	25	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Liddy, John	21	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Sheridan, Hugh	18	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Russell, Valentine	30	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McGuire, Patrick	21	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McCoues, Daniel	28	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Colman, James	30	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Welch, Michael	40	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Canty, Bat	26	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dowing, James	26	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McCarty, Owen	25	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Kirby, Patrick	23	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McMahan, John	40	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Brine, Thomas	30	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Dunn, Timothy	30	Laborer on R. R.		"
		McLean, James	24	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Colman, Thomas	33	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Sullivan, Daniel	35	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Conolly, Jeremiah	27	Laborer on R. R.		"
		Michael	32	Laborer on R. R.		"
167	176	Greene, Ephraim	67	Machinist	1000	Mass.
		Sarah B.	66			N. H.
		Elizabeth A. H.	26			"

DEVELOPING-SOURCES IN ORDER OF VARIATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VARIATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
167	176	Annis, Mary	20			N. H.
		George, Malvina	48			"
168	177	Seavy, Paul W.	86	Stone-cutter	350	"
		Margaret	35			"
		Ann D.	14			"
		Orlando M.	12			Mass.
		Mary E.	9			N. H.
		Frank P.	6 m.			"
169	178	Bard, Bartlett S.	35	Barber		"
		Sarah A.	35			"
		Charles F.	10			Vt.
		Oscar L.	8			"
		Sarah F.	6 m.			"
		West, Andrew J.	21	Merchant	4000	N. H.
		John B.	31	Merchant	4000	"
		Eben B.	24	Merchant	4000	"
170	179	Russell, Charles J.	35	Merchant	600	"
		Catherine	31			"
		Carrie E.	5			"
		Julia L.	3			Vt.
		Mary A.	1			N. H.
		Merrill, Hetty	15			"
		Parker, Martha	18			"
171	180	Langdon, James F.	46	Expressman	3550	"
		Rhoda	45			"
		Mary E.	18			"
		John G.	15	Student		Vt.
		Josephine	8			N. H.
172	181	Thompson, Wm. C.	48	Lawyer	20,000	"
		Susan B.	30			"
		Thomas W.	13			"
		Ward, Abigail	54			"
		March, Eunice	40			"
173	182	Webster, David C.	43	Farmer	4500	"
		Lucia	13			Mass.
		Hendrick G.	8			N. H.
		Sarah	77			"
		Lorenzo J.	42	Merchant		"
		Fox, Daniel	20	Farmer		"
		Huse, Mary J.	25			Ireland
174	183	Russell, William W.	49	Merchant	16,000	N. H.
		Susan C.	45			"
		William W. Jr.	22	Merchant		"
		George P.	14			"
		Ellen A.	13			"
		Frank W.	3			"
		Webster, Nancy F.	43			"
		Sanborn, Marcia L.	35			"
		Merrill, Abigail	19			"
		Ward, Harriet J.	25			"
		Webster, Wilson	19	Farmer		"
175	184	Keniston, John	52	Farmer	7500	"
		Mary	47			"
		Cyrus	25	Farmer		"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
175	184	Keniston, Martha J.	15			N. H.
		Deborah D.	10			"
		Kelly, John	14			Ireland
176	185	Ward, Ezra C.	59	Painter	1000	N. H.
		Chastina	34			"
		James O.	7			"
		John N.	5			"
		Martha J.	3			"
		Mary E.	1			"
177	186	Sanborn, Thomas P.	26	Carpenter		"
		Amelia A.	22			"
		Abby J.	2			"
		York, Manson	18	Carpenter		"
178	187	Huse, Thomas	60	Farmer	800	"
		Lucretia	57			"
		Edna	24			"
		Noyes, George H.	3			"
		Kimball, Charles	28	Brakeman		"
		Abby	24			"
179	188	Calley, Martha	64			"
		Chase W.	26	Stone-cutter		"
		Martha M.	21			"
180	189	McQuesten, Alvah	53	Tanner & currier	3000	"
		Abigail	51			"
		Relief J.	23			"
		Abigail C.	19			"
		Alvah C.	17			"
		Benjamin C.	14			"
		Garaphelia B.	7			"
181	190	Perkins, Jacob	75	Farmer	600	Mass.
		Dolly	68			"
182	191	Stevens, Samuel	69	Farmer	500	N. H.
		Sarah	53			"
183	192	Gould, Daniel	52	Farmer		"
		Hannah	52			"
		Sarah E.	17			"
		Martha J.	15			"
		Lucia A.	12			"
184	193	Welch, William	57	Farmer		"
		Sally	56			"
		David	23	None		"
		Laura	27			"
185	194	Straw, Lydia	80			"
		Page, Lydia	53			"
		Nancy	56			"
186	195	Marston, Benj. T.	23	Blacksmith		"
		Laura A.	25			"
		Charles H.	1			"
187	196	Goodrich, Horace P.	35	Physician	600	Vt.
		Ann	36			"
		Pluma	10			"
		Hartley	7			"
		Kelly, Marcia	23			Conn.
		Joseph	3			N. H.

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
188	197	Dearborn, Betsey [S.	54			Mass.
189	198	McQuesten, Oliver	41	Glovemaker	1200	N. H.
		Charlotte W.	42			"
		Charles O.	17	Glovemaker		"
		Henry H.	15	Farmer		"
		Mariette L.	8			"
		George M.	5			"
		Keyes, Emmeline	16			"
190	199	Ward, Arthur	45	Merchant	2000	"
		Hannah S.	46			"
		Ellen	11			"
		Martha C.	10			"
		Arthur N.	6 m.			"
		Aldrich, Nathan	40	Shoemaker		"
		Morrison, Maria M.	24			"
191	200	Ward, Isaac	59	Farmer	4000	"
		Harriet P.	48			"
		Harriet A.	21			"
		Mary E.	17			Mass.
		Milligen, James	14			N. H.
192	201	Dearborn, Samuel	43	Farmer	2500	"
		Candace	36			"
		Charlotte E.	8			"
		John P. H.	6			"
		George P.	4			"
		Sarah J.	3			"
		Benton, William	17	Farmer		"
		Dearborn, Sarah B.	47			"
193	202	Whitten, John L.	27	Leather dresser		Vt.
		Sabrina C.	22			"
194	203	Cross, Hazen N.	43	Farmer	2000	N. H.
		Gould, John	38	Farmer		"
		Martha	34			"
		Cross, Sally	68			"
		Sarah	4			"
		Mary	7			"
		Gould, John D.	1			"
		Arnold, Stillman A.	24	Laborer		"
		Butler, John	18	Laborer		"
		Hanacom, Martin	20	Laborer		"
		Morrill, Moses	22	Laborer	1000	"
195	204	Sanborn, James N.	41	Stone-cutter		Mass.
		Derdania	40			Me.
		Mercy A.	11			N. H.
		Phebe E.	9			"
		James D.	7			"
		Parker E.	3			"
196	205	Sellingham, Jacob	46	Carpenter		"
		Mahala	43			"
		Huldah A.	9			"
		George H.	7			"
		Mary J.	5			"
197	206	Morrison, Joseph	59	Landlord	5000	"
		Olive B.	62			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
198	207	Butler, John P.	58	Carpenter	500	Mass.
		Apha	56			N. H.
		Jane	21			"
		Arthur	17	Miller		"
		Frank	12			"
		Lane, Abigail	80			"
199	208	York, Stephen	55	Farmer	500	"
		Nancy	49			"
		George	11			"
		Alonzo	9			"
		Cochran, Sarah	55			"
200	209	Hanscom, Joshua	40	Farmer	250	"
		Salome	32			"
		Samuel	18			"
		Melissa	10			"
		Olive A.	3			"
201	210	Stetson, Nathan	49	Laborer		"
		Sally	40			"
		Emeliza	14			"
		Marshall	11			"
		Silas	8			"
		Analana	4			"
202	211	Webster, Arthur L.	50	Farmer	6000	"
		Ruth	50			"
		Elizabeth U.	16			"
		Alfred	25	None		"
		Cynthia	18			"
		Ruth A.	11			"
		Andrew	14			"
		David	8			"
		Alfred, Jr.	7 m.			"
		Lydia	81			"
203	212	Small, Richard	40	Farmer		"
		Lydia	32			"
		Lovina	14			"
		Aquila	12			"
		Hiram	10			"
		James	8			"
		Julia A.	6			"
		Frances	4			"
		Ellen [H.	2			"
204	213	Crawford, William	27	Joiner	675	"
		Mary A.	25			"
		Prentiss H.	4			"
		Hannah E.	1			"
		Sellingham, Jacob	35	Carpenter		"
		Cooley, Philip	24	Carpenter		"
		Boynton, Chandler	27	Carpenter		"
205	214	Stevens, Charles L.	38	Farmer	1600	"
		Harriet L.	39			"
206	215	Harriman, Hiram	29	Farmer		"
		Abigail S. M.	29			"
		William E.	2			"
		Alfred	8 m.			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VALUATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
207	216	Smith, James G.	45	Minister, M. E.	700	N. H.
		Mary L.	49			Vt.
		Joseph N.	20	Farmer		N. H.
		Francis A.	14			Mass.
		Mary L.	6			N. H.
208	217	Merrill, David	49	Carpenter	2500	"
		Clarissa	49			"
		Alvah	25	Farmer		"
		Sylvester D.	28	Carpenter		"
		Hobart	20	Farmer		"
		Ralph	18	Carpenter		"
		Eliza A.	16			"
		Martin	14			"
		Amanda	12			"
		Rockwood	9			"
		Lucretia	6			"
209	218	Dearborn, John	58	Shoemaker	500	"
		Mary	57			"
		Hannah J.	21			"
		Julia V.	18			"
		Gilbert	14			"
210	219	Merrill, Lemuel	33	Farmer	1500	"
		Abrah	27			"
		Oscar	10			"
		Levi	8			"
		Angeline	6			"
		Simon	2			"
		Sally	77			"
211	230	Hobart, Peter	72	Farmer		"
		Ellinor	72			"
212	221	Charles L.	36	Farmer	1750	"
		Martha A.	30			"
		Abigail A.	6			"
		Emily J.	4			"
		Walker, Simeon	16	Farmer		"
213	222	Hull, Lois	71			Mass.
214	223	Hobart, Hannah G.	44		1750	"
215	224	Cummings, Noah C.	38	Farmer	4000	N. H.
		Elmira	32			"
		Elizabeth M.	18			"
		Mary	8			"
		George	16			"
		Martha	9			"
		Curtis	6			"
216	225	Gould, William	57	Farmer	2000	"
		Deborah	50			"
		Benjamin A.	27	Farmer		"
		Benjamin	48	Farmer		"
217	226	Lane, Joseph H.	50	Farmer		"
		Betsy	54			"
		Orren	14			"
		Francis	9			"
218	227	French, John R.	31	Farmer	6000	"
		Frances R. F.	26			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
218	227	French, Edward R.	2			N. H.
		Rogers, Mary F.	54			Vt.
		Caroline P.	28			N. H.
		Ellen M.	20			"
		Mary P.	18			"
		Charles S.	16	Farmer		"
		Lucia A.	18			"
		Farrand, Caroline	45			Vt.
219	228	Merrill, Anson	44	Farmer	5000	N. H.
		Mahala	35			"
		Elizabeth	15			"
		Martin V. B.	14			"
		Ada	10			"
		Ellen	5			"
		Emery, John	20	Farmer		"
220	229	Morrison, Jacob	41	Farmer	2200	"
		Sarah	41			Vt.
		John	8			N. H.
221	230	Corliss, David A.	31	Farmer		"
		Irena	31			Vt.
		Dennison A.	8			"
		Charles G.	6			N. H.
222	231	Bayley, Joseph	52	None		"
		Hannah	48			"
		Hannah J.	13			"
223	232	Milligen, William	56	Farmer		Ireland
		Sarah	58			N. H.
		George	9			"
		Sarah	4			"
		Mary	24		200	"
		Abigail	17			"
		Samuel	20	Hostler		"
224	233	Corliss, Kimball	36	Farmer	1500	"
		Jane	31			"
		Moses	14			"
		Cyrus	8			"
225	234	Doton, Seth	46	Farmer	1500	"
		Mary A.	45			"
		Laura H.	16			"
		Calista	11			"
		Wilbur F.	9			"
		Delia A.	3			"
226	235	Learned, Chas. D.	22	Farmer	200	"
		Dryden, Sarah	52			"
		Learned, George E.	15	Farmer		"
		Ezra B.	18			"
		Dryden, Lucy C.	7			"
227	236	Kimball, Austin G.	28	Farmer		"
		Ellen	26			"
		Mary	4			"
		Ella	2			"
		Bent, J. Warner	15	Farmer		"
		Cummings, Cather-	5			"
		Sarah [line	8 m.			"

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	FAMILY IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
227	236	Truell, Jotham	80	Farmer		N. H.
228	237	Burns, Robert	57	Physician	2000	"
		Mary E.	25			"
229	238	Jewett, William B.	38	Minister, Cong.	2000	Mass.
		Hannah A. C.	30			Conn.
		Walton, Mary	53			Me.
		Tucker, William	11			Conn.
230	239	Rowe, Samuel N.	33	Farmer	2200	N. H.
		Sarah	82			"
		Samuel C.	4			"
231	240	Greenough, James	28	None		Mass.
		Mary J.	28			"
		James	3			"
		Fanny	1			"
		Phenix, John	24	Hostler		N. H.
		Dunn, Margaret	30			Ireland
232	241	Long, Samuel	46	Physician	2000	N. H.
		Mary	14			"
		George, Sarah [H.	28			"
233	242	Rowe, Washington	31	Gravestone manu- facturer		"
		Mary A.	25			Vt.
		Alice J.	1			"
234	243	Rogers, John	60	Farmer		N. H.
		Nancy	56			"
		Edward P.	16	Farmer		"
		Charlotte H.	13			"
		Russell, Moor	98	None		"
		Emerson, Sally	62			"
		Brown, Susan A.	17			"
235	244	Ward, Benjamin	61	Painter	800	"
		Deborah	61			"
		Jane	20			"
236	245	Ward, Enoch	62	Farmer	2000	"
		Harriet	44			Vt.
237	246	Church, Lydia	45			N. H.
238	247	Cummings, Noah	66	Farmer	1750	"
		Elizabeth [R.	66			"
239	248	Burnham, Dennison	51	Landlord	8000	"
		Abigail H.	47			"
		Garaphelia M.	18			"
		Deservignia S.	16	Postmaster		"
		Sarah A.	11			"
		Abby F.	9			"
		Hibbard, Ellery A.	28	Lawyer		Vt.
		Leverett, William	40	Lawyer	4000	Mass.
		Young, Samuel E.	28	Jeweller		N. H.
		Little, George W.	21	Brakeman, R. R.		"
		Sanborn, Charles	25	Stage driver		"
		Clifford, Thomas P.	27	Engine driver		"
		Greene, Daniel	31	Expressman		"
		Martin, Julia R.	30			"
		Leonard, Ellen	20			"
		Mills, Mary	19			Vt.

DWELLING-HOUSES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	FAMILIES IN ORDER OF VENTILATION.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.	PLACE OF BIRTH.
239	248	Burnap, Rose	26			N. H.
		French, Elisha	80	Bartender		"
		Sanborn, Isaac R.	20	Hostler		"
		Small, Aquilla	18			Vt.
		Chandler, Emily	18			N. H.
		Small, Lovina	15			"
		Kellingham, Ann	25			Ireland
		Hobart, Peter	38	Hostler		N. H.
		Dunn, Margaret	25			Ireland
240	249	Clark, George W. H.	88	Minister, M. E.		Vt.
		Mary	88			"
		Robert	18	Student		"
		Harriet N. D.	12			"
		Northrop, Anna Y.	24			"
241	250	Holman, Sullivan	30	Minister, M. E.		N. H.
		Asenath	32			"
		Gerry S.	7			"
242	251	Nudd, Levi	88	Mason	800	"
		Mary	32			"
		Helen	4			"
		Sanborn, Charles	19	Apprentice		"
243	252	Flanders, Abial C.	80	Farmer	2000	"
		Harvey, Esther	60			"
		Bean, Mary	60			"
		Avery, Oliver	81	Farmer	500	"
244	253	Taylor, George R.	88	Farmer	2500	"
		Dorothy	37			Mass.
		Clifford, Charles	18			N. H.
245	254	Harriman, John	71	Farmer	4000	"
		Betsey	62			"
		William	25	Farmer		"
		Harriet	23			"
		Emily	20			"
		Dryden, Enoch	65	Farmer		"

DEATHS DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850.

NAME.	AGE.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MONTH IN WHICH THE PERSON DIED.	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE.	DISEASE OR CAUSE OF DEATH.
Straw, Lucia M.	14	N. H.	Nov.	Housework	Typhoid fever
Hull, Arthur W.	16	"	Oct.	Farmer	Accident
Strafford, (Ward) Eunice	67	"	Sept.	Housewife	Stoppage
Wells, Syrena A.	5 m.	"	Dec.	None	Worms
Batchelder, Stephen	25	"	May	Farmer	Consumption
Wheeler, Jonathan B.	4 m.	"	Nov.	None	Lung compl't
Blair, Walter	53	"	June	Judge of Probate	Suicide
Currier, George H.	8 m.	"	April	None	Watery head
Miller, James	77	Mass.	Sept.	Saddler	Typhoid fever
Wade, John	38	Ireland	May	Laborer on R. R.	Accident
Cross, Eliza	32	N. H.	Feb.	Housewife	Consumption
Hull, Jonathan	81	"	Sept.	Farmer	Old age
Hobart, David	44	"	April	Farmer	Lung compl't
Burns, Mary	54	"	Sept.	Housework	Sudden
Lester, Martha C.	55	Conn.	April	Housework	Consumption
Long, Julia A.	34	N. H.	April	Housework	Heart disease

DIGEST OF LAWS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO PLYMOUTH.

Among the earlier laws of the State are many acts — mainly of incorporation — which contain information of local interest. Copies of several acts were made for this volume, and are excluded for want of space. The copies are filed with the town clerk, and can be consulted by the students of Plymouth annals. In the following summary is included a reference to the volume in which the original act or document can be found: —

An Act for granting a Lottery to finish a Bridge over Baker's River, so called in Plymouth. Approved Feb. 28, 1786. Vol. V, page 204, of engrossed acts in office of Secretary of State. Samuel Emerson, Alexander Craig of Rumney, and Stephen Wells are made managers of a lottery with power to raise two hundred dollars.

An Act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of building and keeping a Toll Bridge over Pemigewasset River, between the towns of New Holderness and Plymouth, in the county of Grafton. Approved Dec. 7, 1797, Vol. XI, page 42. The incorporators were Arthur Livermore, David Webster, George Williamson Livermore,

William Webster, Thomas Thompson, and David Webster, Jr. The act is of great length.

An Act granting to Edward St. Loe Livermore the right of keeping a Ferry. Approved June 19, 1804. Vol. XV, page 17.

The ferry is across the Pemigewasset River, and "near where the Toll Bridge lately was erected."

An Act granting to Arthur Livermore the exclusive right to build and keep a Toll Bridge over the river between Plymouth and New Holderness. Approved June 20, 1810. Vol. XVIII, page 379.

The location of the bridge, as defined in the act, was "above the mouth of Spring Brook and below the south line of Campton."

An act to annex certain lands to the town of Plymouth. Approved June 21, 1793. Vol. VIII, page 203.

By this act all the land north of Baker's River, which for a time was claimed by Campton, together with the Everett farm and the Withee lot, was annexed to Plymouth. This proceeding was the sequence of an agreement made by the proprietors of the two towns.

An Act to make the estate of John Fenton, Esq., an Absentee from this State, liable to the payment of his debts, and subject to attachment for that purpose. Approved Feb. 28, 1783. Vol. IV, page 465.

Moses Baker of Campton is appointed an agent to defend the estate from any unjust claim.

An Act to incorporate a Musical Society in Plymouth in the county of Grafton in this State. Approved Dec. 10, 1808. Vol. XVIII, page 19.

Moses Hadley, Samuel Wells, King George, Jonathan Cummings, and Dr. Samuel Rogers represented in a petition for this act of incorporation that "for a considerable length time past, there has been a class or society in the town of Plymouth who have at their own expense supported and made progress in the art of vocal and instrumental music."

An Act to incorporate the Congregational Society in Plymouth.

Approved June 15, 1819. Vol. XXI, page 222. The incorporators were Asa Robbins, Ebenezer Bartlett, Jr., Moor Russell, David Webster, Jr., Thomas Cook, Moses George, and William Webster.

The report of the commission appointed by an act of the assembly to lay out a road from the Pemigewasset River in Plymouth to Dartmouth College in Hanover appears in State Papers, Vol. XVIII, page 605.

Other acts and documents which have been cited in the preceding chapters are not included in this connection.

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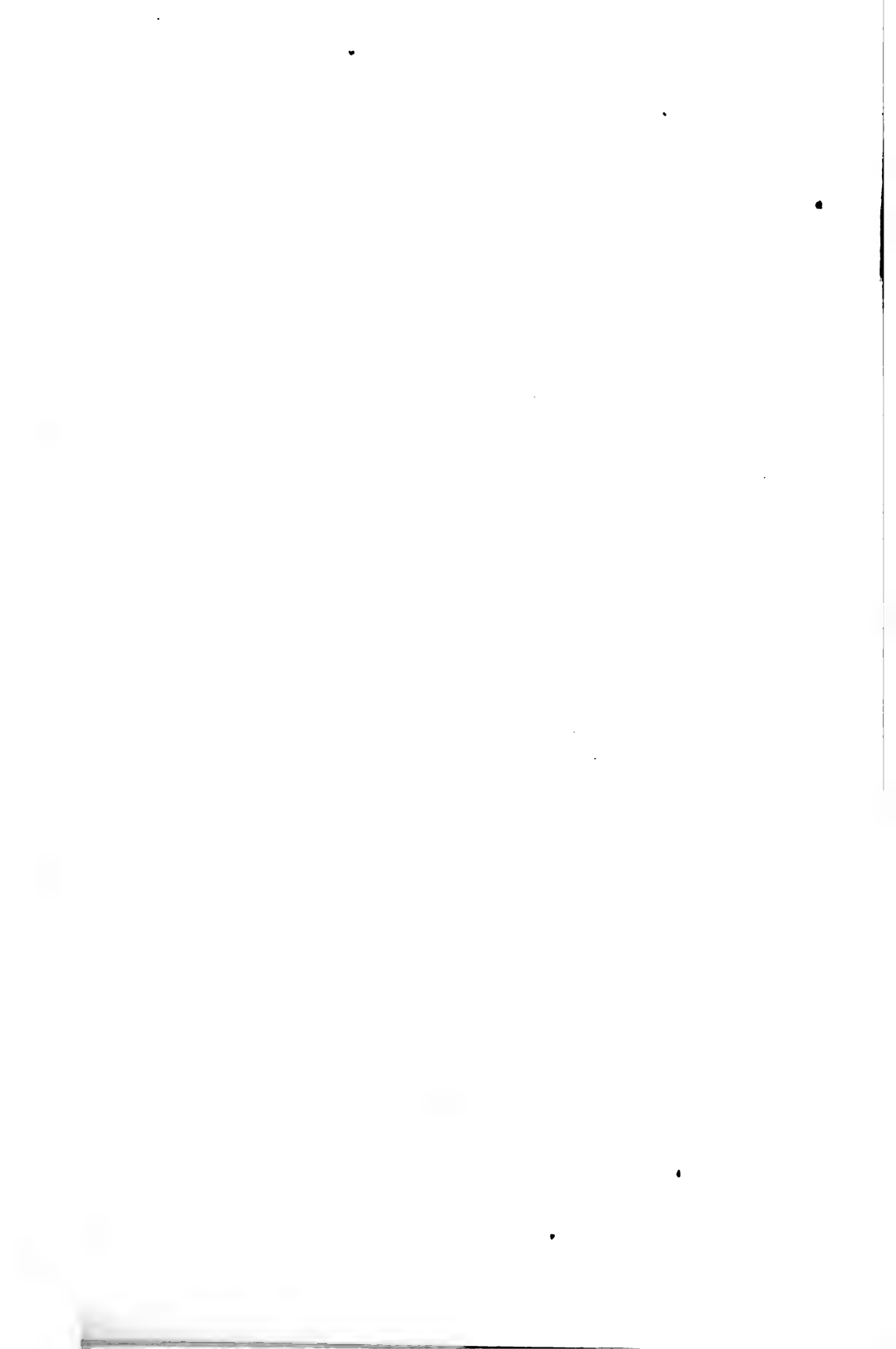
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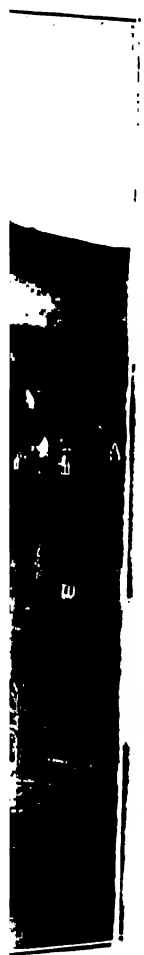
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PLYMOUTH VILLAGE, FROM SOUTH MOUNTAIN (WALKER HILL), 1905





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